The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XXXI. CHICAGO, SUNDAY, JUNE 3, 1877—SIXTEEN PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

FURNITURE.

FOR CASH!

We shall offer the coming week a full line of new & desirable Chamber Sets, at much lower prices than EVER quoted in this market. We also have a large stock of Parlor Suits and Fancy Chairs at prices greatly under the market. The goods are all desirable patterns. We invite CLOSE CASH buyers to examine our goods and compare the prices with other houses

Holton & Hildreth

225 & 227 State-st.

FINE DURABLE FURNITURE!

Great Reductions in Prices!

SPIEGEL & CAHN

251 & 253 Wabash-av.

We will offer for the next thirty days our entire stock of Furniture of every description at much less than present prices.

Being desirous of reducing our immense stock we will make special figures to force sales and guarantee real bargains to buyers.

251 & 253 Wabash-av.

FURNITURE

AT

A. J. NEUBERGER & BRO.'S,

167 RANDOLPH-ST., NEAR LA SALLE.

We will show you the largest and best-selected stock of

Chamber, Parlor, and Dining-Room Sets

Guaranteed to be the finest and most durable goods, at prices that will please you. We defy all competition. A call to our establishment will convince you. No trouble to show our goods.

REFRIGERATOR CAR.

TIFFANY Refrigerator Car Co.

FOR TRANSPORTATION OF BEEF, POULTRY, EGGS, BUTTER, FRUIT, and all kinds of Perishable Goods, Summer and Winter,

74 Washington-st., Chicago, Ill.

Send for Circular of Trial Trips.

FINANCIAL.

EDWARD L. BREWSTER, 104 Washington-st.,

Buys and sells COMMERCIAL PAPER, LOCAL STOCKS and BONDS. Loans on first-class Collaterals negotiated at Low Rates of Interest.

BANKING HOUSE of LAZARUS SILVERMAN

Chamber of Commerce, Chicago.

Has money to loan on Real Estate, Produce and Provisions, City and County Orders, and Mercantile Paper, and is selling Exchange on all countries.

MORTGAGE LOANS.

FLOUR MILL, with Machinery, in Chicago, to rent. Residence and grounds at Highland Park to rent. WALTER H. MATTOCKS, Room 1, No. 40 Dearborn-st.

ABUNDANT

Means to lend upon Improved Real Property. PATTERSON & HAWKINS, 98 Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN

In sums over $1,500, at 8 per cent, on improved Chicago Real Estate. J. HENRY BOFF, 14 Reaper Block, 95 Clark-st.

OPTICIAN.

MANASSE, OPTICIAN, Tribune Building.

SIGHT IS PRICELESS

Fine Spectacles suited to all sights on scientific principles. Opera and Field Glasses, Telescopes, Microscopes, [illegible]

DRY GOODS, &c.

WILL OFFER THIS WEEK

150,000 yds. Hamburg Edgings from the large Auction Sale of R. McDonald, at 40c on the dollar.
5,000 yds. Hamburg Edging at 1c, worth 3.
5,000 yds. Hamburg Edging at 2c, worth 5.
5,000 yds. Hamburg Edging at 3c, worth 6.
10,000 yds. Hamburg Edging at 4c, worth 8.
10,000 yds. Hamburg Edging at 5c, worth 10.
20,000 yds. wide Hamburg Edging, 6, 8, 10, 12½c, 15c, worth from 15 to 40c.
25,000 yds. extra wide at 20, 25, and 30c, worth from 40 to 90c.
30,000 yds. Linen Embroidery, at 5, 6, 8, 10, 12½, 15, 20, and 25c, one-third regular price.

2,000 PIECES DRESS GOODS AT HALF PRICE.

10,000 yds. Plain Lawns at 6c, worth 12½.
10,000 yds. Plaid Dress Goods, 5c, worth 10.
50,000 yds. Extra Quality Plaid Dress Goods at 6c, worth 15.
500 pcs. Mohairs at 10c, worth 20.
1,000 pcs. Serges Alpacas, 12½c, worth 25.
2,000 pcs. Brocades, Plaids, and Mixtures at 15c, worth 30.
1,000 pcs. Pacific Lawns at 10c, worth 20.
1,000 pcs. Dress Linens at 20, 22, 25c, from the Auction Sale; half regular price.
2,000 pcs. Black Grenadines at 10, 12½, 15, 20, and 25c; less than half-price.
1,000 sample Linen Suits, the entire stock of a manufacturer, at 50 cents on the dollar.
2,000 Children's Linen and Grass-Cloth Suits at 35, 50, 75c, $1, $1.25, $1.50, and $2; less than cost to manufacture.
1,000 Matelase Cloaks at $4, $5, $6, $8, and $10; a fearful sacrifice from first cost.
25 Silk Sacques, a sample line, from $12 to $25, worth double the money.
200 Dolmans at $4, $5, $6, $8, and $10; less than 50 cents on the dollar.

10,000 PARASOLS AT A Fearful Sacrifice.

1,000 All-Silk 18-inch Parasol at [illegible], worth $1.50.
500 All-Silk Extra Heavy 18-inch Parasol at $1, worth $2.
500 All-Silk Serge Parasols at $1.50 and $1.75, worth $2.50 and $3.
1,000 Serge Parasols at $2, $2.25, $2.50, and $3; one-third less than regular price.
2,000 White Shirts at 50, 65, 75, $1, $1.25, and $1.50, half price, being the Bankrupt Stock of Goldschmidt, Stein & Co.
$10,000 worth of Laces, Ruching, Lace Hoods, Embroideries, Children's Cloaks, Ribbons, Fancy Goods, Jewelry, &c., the bankrupt stock of G. F. Farrington, at 30 cents on the dollar.
10 cases Standard Prints at 5c, worth 7.
5 cases Shirting Prints at 6c, worth 8.
10,000 Pairs of Ladies' Shoes at $1, $1.25, $1.50, $1.75, and $2; half price.
5,000 Pairs Ladies' and Children's Slippers at 37½, 50, 60, 65, 75c, and $1. Bankrupt Stock, very cheap.

BANKRUPT STOCK OF MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING AT 40c ON THE DOLLAR.

BOSTON STORE, 118 & 120 State-st.

LAUNDRIES.

MUNGER'S LAUNDRY.

We are making special low rates for Family washings. We will make it an inducement for boarding-house proprietors to send us the work of their houses. For terms call at offices,

46 North Clark-st.
126 Dearborn-st.
668 Wabash-av.
901 Cottage Grove-av.

DOWN GO THE PRICES.

THE EUREKA LAUNDRY

Has made a material REDUCTION in its rates.

Its work will still continue to be the Finest obtainable in Chicago.

Main Office, 159½ West Madison-st.

BRANCH OFFICES—77 East Madison-st.; N. W. cor. State and Monroe-sts.; and 414 State-st. HENRY & CO., Proprietors.

Loomis Laundry, 193 and 195 West Monroe-st.

Reduced Prices. Shirts, 10c. Buttons Replaced. Branch Offices—364 and 471 West Madison-st. and 189 South Halsted. JUSTIN LOOMIS, Prop.

MEDICAL.

300 YEARS' REPUTATION.

BOYER'S CARMELITE MELISSE CORDIAL. (Eau de Melisse des Carmes.)

RELIEVES Apoplexy, Paralysis, Dyspepsia, Colic, Headache, Indigestion, Faintness, Chills and Fever, &c.

General Depot at BOYER'S, 59 Park-place, New York. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

WATER ELEVATORS.

WATER ELEVATORS.

W. E. HALE & CO., 107 Lake-st., Chicago,

And 229 Broadway, New York, manufacture WATER ELEVATORS for freight and passenger uses, operated by city pressure or from tanks. Estimates furnished.

SHIRTS.

FINE UNFINISHED SHIRTS.

Made of Wamsutta Muslin, and 2100 Linen bosom, only 80 cents. Our Shirts are all complete except buttons and button-holes. MEGINNISS' Shirt Factory, 71 Fifth-av.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

DISSOLUTION.

The firm of Condee & Harsha is this day dissolved. L. R. Harsha having purchased C. S. Condee's interest will continue the business and will pay all claims and make all collections.

C. S. CONDEE, L. R. HARSHA.

Jan. 1, 1877.

SUMMER CLOTHING.

From 32 to 50 Inches, BREAST MEASURE, WE HAVE Mohair, Alpaca, and French Crepe COATS.

Anything worn by a Man, Youth, Boy, or Child can be had at such extremely low prices that none should go poorly dressed.

We make a SPECIALTY of extra large, long, and slim sizes, giving three different lengths to the same chest measure.

Our W., H. & Co. DUSTER must be seen to be appreciated. After having seen it you can be induced to wear none other.

CUSTOM TAILORING.

Custom Tailoring at a small advance above Ready-made prices.

BOSTON SQUARE DEALING,

WILLOUGHBY, HILL & CO., PROPRIETORS.

141, 143, 145, 147 & 149 CLARK-ST., CORNER MADISON.

Branch—376, 378 & 380 Milwaukee-av. CORNER RUCKER.

DAMAGED CLOTHING.

FIRE! FIRE!! CLOTHING.

Fire Store Still Ahead! Immense Sales of Spring Suits, 4,807 Suits Sold in a Single Week. Our Prices are Appreciated by the Public, and our Sales are Ample Proof of it.

NOTE THE FOLLOWING PRICES:

	Former Price.	Now.
Cassimere Suits (7 styles)	$10.50	$5.00
Cassimere Suits (10 styles)	13.00	6.00
Light Cassimere Suits (6 styles)	16.50	8.00
Fine Basket Suits, sack and frock	18.00	8.50
Genuine Worsted Suits (5 styles)	22.00	10.50
Genuine Worsted Coats and Vests in frocks and cutaways	19.50	8.50
Fine all Wool Cassimere Suits, sacks and frocks (9 styles)	20.00	10.00
Fine Light Scotch Suits	22.00	11.00
Black and Blue Cheviot Suits, in sack and frock	21.00	10.50
Blue Flannel Suits, sacks	14.50	7.50
Fine Washington or Middlesex Blue Flannel, sacks and cutaways, bound or unbound	24.00	12.00
Fine Custom-Made English Diagonal Suits	34.00	16.00
White Russian Duck Suits	12.00	4.50
Fine Black Coats (D. B)	15.50	6.50
A Custom-Made Black Coat, double-breasted	24.00	12.50
A fine lot of odd Cassimere Coats (odd sizes)	8.00	3.00
All Wool Cassimere Pants	6.00	2.50
The best working Pants in the city	2.50	1.00
A good all Wool Vest	3.00	1.00
Cotton Stripe Coats	1.00	.50
Black Alpaca Coats	3.00	1.50
Gray Alpaca Coats	2.50	1.00
Dusters, with or without buckles	4.50	2.00
An odd lot of White Duck Coats	2.50	1.00
White Vests	1.50	.75
Fine White Vests	4.00	2.00
Extra Size Suits	24.00	12.60
Extra Size Suits	14.00	7.00
Extra Size Pants	4.50	2.00
Extra Size Pants	7.00	3.00
Boys' Suits, Age 3 to 6: Boys' Suits, short Pants	5.50	2.50
Boys' Suits, Age 6 to 11: Boys' Suits, long Pants, from	3.00	to 5.50
Youths' Suits from	4.50	to 8.00

PRIME LINEN COATS.

We opened to-day 367 Suits, Light Plaid, which were formerly sold for $12.50, now $5. These goods have been slightly damaged by water at the late fire, but are none the worse for that, and we cordially invite the public to examine our stock, and we feel confident we can suit anyone in price, quality, and style. These goods have only been made up for fine trade. Store open until 9 p. m., and on Saturdays to 11 p. m.

FIRE STORE, 168 South Clark-st., Chicago.

OIL STOVES.

Before Buying Your Oil Stove EXAMINE THE New Excelsior!

IT IS THE LARGEST, SAFEST, AND BEST OIL STOVE IN THE MARKET.

Call and see it or send for circular.

COLEMAN GAS APPARATUS CO., 222 CLARK-ST., Opposite New Post-Office Building.

We guarantee them to perform more work than any other stove.

BUSINESS CARDS.

COMMISSIONER of DEEDS

SIMEON W. KING, the only Commissioner in Chicago having a separate Official Seal, as by law required, for EVERY State and Territory; also United States Court Commissioner, with civil and criminal jurisdiction, Attorney-at-Law, Commissioner for U. S. Court of Claims, Passport Agent, and Notary Public. Deeds acknowledged, depositions and affidavits taken for any part of the United States or Europe. Passports obtained on short notice. Office, Methodist Church Block, Room 3, corner Clark and Washington-sts., Chicago.

SURGICAL INSTRUMENT. S. S. BLISS,

For the past 25 years of the well-known firms of J. H. Reed & Co., Bliss & Sharp, and Bliss & Torrey, has resumed business at 70 State-st. Also a full line of Magnetic Batteries, Elastic Hose, Ear Trumpets, Crutches, Trusses, Syringes, etc.

THE CHAMPION HEATER, USED ON COMMON LAMP.

Does Not Obscure the Light. Does Not Smoke. Will Cook Without Expense. Agents wanted. Sample prepaid, 50 cents. Address CHAMPION HEATER CO., 64 Metropolitan Block, Chicago.

WIRE SCREENS.

WIRE SCREENS

Bring your measures and get the best Walnut Molding Screens in the market at 15 cents per square foot. Moldings and wire for sale. D. W. BOSLEY & CO., 53 West Randolph-st.

Window Screens

Can be furnished on short notice, cheap, at 35 Ohio-st., corner of Kingsbury, at GOODWILLIE'S SHOP.

WIRE SCREENS.

CHICAGO WIRE WORKS, 60 State-st., Opposite Field, Leiter Co.

LIQUORS AND CIGARS.

111.

We carry the most complete and choicest stock in the West of

HAND-MADE KENTUCKY SOUR MASH WHISKIES,

Scotch and Irish Whiskies,
Standard Brands of Champagne,
Fine Brandies, Gins, and Rums,
Wines of Every Brand and Nation,
Fancy Liquors of all kinds,
Scotch and English Ales,
Dublin and London Stouts, Etc.

Our establishment is the largest, our facilities are the best, of any house in our line in the Northwest. We make a specialty of supplying families, delivering goods free of transportation charges ANYWHERE IN THE CITY.

We also handle an immense quantity of

FINE SEGARS,

Of our own importation and manufacture.

Our Smokers' Box Goods are wholly unequaled in variety and excellence.

MR. LEWIS MOSS superintends our Segar Department.

LAWRENCE & MARTIN, 111 MADISON-ST., Chicago.

PIANOS.

STEINWAYS' Matchless Pianos

Are universally conceded to be the Standard Piano of the world; are sought to be imitated by nearly all makers of Europe and America; are regularly exported to Europe and other parts of the civilized world, in large and constantly increasing numbers; are used whenever attainable, and recommended by the leading artists in both hemispheres, and have received the highest honors ever awarded to any piano manufacturers in the world.

BURDETT ORGANS!

The Model Reed Organs of America.

These Instruments have attained a popularity unparalleled in the annals of the Organ trade. The inventor, Mr. Burdett, has devoted over a quarter of a century to the improvement of Reed Organs; beginning with the reed board itself, he has added original device to device, so modifying its ordinary form and developing its latent riches as to bring the Burdett up to its present unapproachable standard of excellence.

Illustrated Catalogues of the various styles of Steinway Pianos and Burdett Organs mailed free by

LYON & HEALY, GENERAL NORTHWESTERN AGENTS, State and Monroe-sts., CHICAGO.

HARDWARE.

Having bought the stock of J. L. Wayne & Son, I will offer this week great bargains in Builders' and Cabinet Hardware.

A. W. WHEELER, 141 LAKE-ST.

GENERAL NOTICES.

CAUTION TO THE RETAIL DRUG TRADE AND TO THE Ladies of the West.

It having come to my knowledge that a base imitation of Dr. T. Felix Gouraud's Oriental Cream is being sent out at a reduced price, this is to caution dealers and consumers. The genuine article is put up only in the same style, label, size bottle, etc., as by my late husband for the past 30 years. Venders of the bogus article will be prosecuted. Consumers need only be put on their guard. MRS. MARTHA B. F. GOURAUD, Sole Proprietor.

Messrs. VAN SCHAACK, STEVENSON & CO., 92 and 94 Lake-st., Western Agents.

TO RENT.

FOR RENT.

Having closed out our entire stock of goods and retired from business, the spacious, finely lighted, and very desirable Store, Nos. 233 and 235 Monroe-st., occupied by us, can be rented on advantageous terms. Apply to us or to Hon. C. B. Farwell.

RICHARDS, SHAW, FITCH & WINSLOW.

FOR RENT OR SALE.

At SOUTH CHICAGO, a building 40x100, one-story, with outbuildings and cottage; building contains 24 H. P. engine, shafting, etc., all nearly new and first-class; splendid location for manufacturing. Liberal terms. A. KRIMBILL, Room 9 Ewing Block, North Clark and Kinzie-sts.

FOR RENT.

Desirable Mercantile Rooms, Offices, Studios, and Living Rooms, in Pike's Building, corner of State and Monroe-sts. E. S. PIKE, Room 10, 170 State-st.

ROOMS TO RENT,

Single or in suits, elegantly furnished, with all modern improvements. 480 Wabash-av., and on Eldridge-court.

DENTISTS

TO RENT—A Splendid Office in new building, corner Eighteenth-st. and Wabash-av.

BLACKING.

USE HOLDEN'S "GLYCERINE POLISH BLACKING."

REAL ESTATE.

COME IN ANY DAY THIS WEEK

At 9 A. M., 10:30 A. M., or 2:45 P. M.,

And go with us to see the Lots 30 by 132 feet that we are selling at

EAST GROVE FOR $85 AND $100.

Only $10 Cash and $5 Monthly. No interest.

NO CAR FARE.

In order to encourage the rapid building up of the property, we are for a time making this

SPECIAL OFFER

To any person buying two or more Lots, and building thereon a neat house, we will furnish a

FREE RAILROAD TICKET

to and from the city good for One Year from the time of residence at East Grove. We will also, if desired, help such persons to build, or build for them on small Monthly Payments.

YOU CAN THUS PUT ALL THE MONEY THAT YOU ARE NOW PAYING FOR RENT AND CAR-FARE IN THE CITY INTO A HOME OF YOUR OWN, WITH AMPLE ROOM FOR A LARGE FRUIT, VEGETABLE, AND FLOWER GARDEN, AND

Never Have Any More Rent to Pay!

This property is on the C., B. & Q. R. R., 5 minutes' walk from East Grove Depot, and 10 minutes' walk from the Downer's Grove Depot, an easy ride from the city, with 17 trains daily.

It is all high, rolling land, sloping to the south, and commanding a lovely view of the surrounding hills and woods. It is already beautifully improved with fine Shade and Ornamental Trees, and Shrubbery. Houses are being built, sidewalks laid, &c. It is rapidly increasing in value, and a splendid investment. This is one of Chicago's most attractive, healthy, and rapidly-growing suburbs, with already over 1,100 inhabitants, churches, schools, stores, etc.

Don't fail to see it, and judge for yourselves. We show the property free. Abstracts free. Come and see maps and plats at our office.

Don't miss the opportunity of securing a HOME while property, labor, and materials are so cheap.

STREET & BRADFORD, 71 Washington-st., Room 4.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE, TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.

We ask proposals for the following property:

River Lot on South Branch, extending to Archer-av., east of Halsted; side track to Alton & St. Louis Railroad. No better location in the city for Lumber or Coal Yard.

Also, one acre on Twelfth-st., east of Douglas Park.

This property must be sold, and parties looking for bargains would do well to examine this property. It must be sold.

W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 East Washington-st.

Receiver's Sale.

I will sell at public auction at my office, Rooms 8 and 9 Foot Block, southwest corner Clark and Monroe-sts., Chicago, Ill., on

JUNE 6, 1877, AT 10 A. M.,

all of Blocks 3 and 4, the west half of Block 5, and all of Blocks 6, 7, and 8 (266 Lots) in

Davis' Addition to Chicago,

In said Chicago (lying just west of Western-av., and between Lake and Fulton-sts).

Also, the East ¼ of the S. W. ¼ of Sec. 6, T. 38, N. R. 14, E., in Cook County, Ill. (near Stock-Yards). Terms, ¼ cash, balance in three annual payments, with 6 per cent interest. Sale peremptory.

L. C. PAINE FREER, Receiver.
GEO. R. CLARKE, Auctioneer.
Chicago, Ill., May 13, 1877.

FOR SALE OR RENT,

In Lake Forest, one or two Fine Places, with Grounds, about 6 acres each. Will be sold very Cheap. Also, some good Houses in the city. S. LINN, 50 LaSalle-st.

"ALL THAT GLITTERS IS NOT GOLD." Before Purchasing SUBURBAN LOTS Address A. C., 712 Washington-st.

FURNISHING GOODS.

ASSIGNEE SALE Men's Furnishing Goods.

THE LARGE STOCK OF WILLIAM G. WHITE, No. 150 and 152 Fifth-av., Is now being closed out

AT LOW PRICES FOR CASH.

Dealers looking for Job Lots will find it to their advantage to call at once, as the whole entire stock of goods will be sold without delay.

N. WHITE, Assignee.

REMOVALS.

THE CHICAGO Provision, Grain & Stock Board

To accommodate its increased membership the Board has removed to larger quarters on Exchange-place, adjoining the Chamber of Commerce.

Telegraphic reports are constantly received from all the principal home and foreign markets. Sessions of the Board are held daily at 2:10 and 4 p. m., when Provisions, Grain, and Local Stocks are sold by "call." Hall open from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.

Merchants and business-men of the Northwest are cordially invited to visit the Exchange Room and become members.

Terms: Initiation fee, $5; annual dues, $10.

W. N. BRAINARD, President.
J. E. HENNEBERRY, Secretary.

ROOFING MATERIAL.

ROOFING.

The Currey Elastic Roofing & Paint Co., 108 and 110 Franklin-st., are putting on the best and most durable of Roofs, Paint Metal Roofs, Iron Work, Bridges, Cars, and Out-buildings, with our indestructible Red Elastic Paint.

Sold in any quantity to suit.

LAKE BATHING.

LAKE BATHING

LAKE BATHING-HOUSE, FOOT OF INDIANA-ST.,

Now open, with every convenience for a nice, comfortable bath in the lake. Bathing Dresses, Towels, and clean Dressing-Rooms. Valuables checked at the office. Everything clean, well-regulated, and comfortable.

WANTED.

WANTED.

A Lot with one-story building thereon, say 60x200, between Michigan and Adams-sts. and Jefferson-st. and the Lake. Owners having property of this description, or vacant property on which they would build, please address CONTINENTAL BOLT WORKS, [illegible]

CHEAP LOTS.

SUBURBAN LIFE IS HEALTHFUL, ECONOMICAL, DELIGHTFUL.

MY LOTS AT LA GRANGE!

Are only one Block from the Depot, and 7 miles from Chicago. They are Beautiful Property, and I am selling them for

$100.

$15 down and $5 monthly. This makes it cost you, after your first payment, only 17 cents a day. You can save that on cigar money, or your good wife will find a way to help you economize just a little more, so you can by-and-by have

A BEAUTIFUL HOME OF YOUR OWN.

EXCURSIONS leave my office to see the Lots every pleasant day at 7 and 10:30 in the morning and at 3 and 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

LA GRANGE

Is on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad; is one of Chicago's most attractive and enterprising suburbs, being beautifully situated among hills and groves; has now about 1,000 inhabitants, and growing rapidly; churches, schools, stores, etc., etc.

10-CENT TRAINS

Already on; and 5-cent trains will probably run shortly.

COMMUTATION ON THIS ROAD VERY LOW, And TRAINS ALMOST EVERY HOUR. Special evening trains during amusement season. Sunday trains for those wishing to attend church in the city.

SPECIAL! SPECIAL!

If you buy Two Lots, and will build immediately, I will furnish you a pass good for TWO YEARS on every and all trains between Chicago and La Grange.

DON'T FAIL to see these Lots before buying elsewhere. It is the CHEAPEST FIRST-CLASS PROPERTY in the market.

I ALSO HAVE

	EACH.
40 Lots at Hyde Park	$600
100 Lots at Evanston	500
100 Lots at South Chicago	250
200 Lots at Desplaines	200
40 Lots at Park Ridge	300
400 Lots at Lake Side	100
300 Lots at Glencoe	100
600 Lots at La Grange	100
800 Lots at Thornton	100
1,600 Lots at Homewood	100
2,400 Lots at San Diego, Cal.	100

Remember that you get an Abstract with all property purchased of me, and also save commissions, as I deal in nothing but my own property, and SHOW IT FREE.

IRA BROWN, 142 LaSalle-st., Room 4.

FURNITURE.

IMPORTANT TO FURNITURE BUYERS.

THE TOBEY FURNITURE CO.

Having determined to close out for cash its entire stock of Furniture, the largest, finest, and best assorted in the West, will offer its entire stock at prices below any thing ever before heard of. Most of these goods are of the most fashionable styles, recently manufactured by this Company, and many of them will be sold at less than half their former prices, and at less than they can be manufactured for to-day.

Such an opportunity for purchasing Furniture has never occurred before in Chicago, and probably never will again.

Purchasers can have their goods stored 30 days free of charge.

The attention of Dealers is particularly invited to this sale.

State and Adams-sts.

GRACELAND CEMETERY.

The attention of those who have not yet selected a burial-place is invited to

Graceland Cemetery

Among its advantages are, its great natural beauty; an undulating surface and fine trees; a gravelly subsoil, giving perfect underdrainage; living springs of water to supply the lakes which are to be formed; 200 acres of land have been [illegible] ... Graceland can be reached by a pleasant drive through Lincoln Park, or by the horse-cars, which leave the corner of Clark and Madison-sts. once every hour, and connect with the steam-dummy.

THE FAIR.

"THE FAIR,"

198 STATE-ST. AND 61 & 63 ADAMS.

Bankrupt Stock and Job Lots Retailed at Jobbers' Prices. [illegible] ... NOVELTY IN ALL KINDS OF JEWELRY; Gold-Band Rings, $1 each; Plated Rings from 10c up, at

"THE FAIR," cor. State and Adams-sts.

Peddlers, agents, and everybody send for our price list on job lots.

CLOTHES-CLEANING.

GO TO PETER HORN'S, 93 Dearborn-st.,

The only place in the city where all orders for Clothes-Cleaning are executed promptly and satisfactorily to all. [illegible]

GO TO JOHN JONES,

No. 119 Dearborn-st., and get your clothes thoroughly cleaned and neatly repaired. [illegible]

TURKEY'S TRIALS.

Our Correspondent Describes the State of Affairs in Constantinople.

Corruption, Bribery, and Misgovernment Everywhere Apparent.

The Government Has Little Money, and Commands Much Less Credit.

Insurrectionary Softas Hustled Out of the Capital Daily.

The Turkish Army on the Danube in a Forlorn Condition.

Turkish Hopes of an Uprising in the Caucasus Abandoned.

Report from Constantinople of a Turkish Victory in Asia.

Another from the Same Source Admitting that Ardahan Is Not Retaken.

Wholesale Prosecution of French Republican Politicians and Journals.

CONSTANTINOPLE.

LAWLESSNESS AND MISGOVERNMENT.

Special by cable to the Chicago Tribune.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Turkey, June 2—10 p. m.—During the past few days I have had interviews with a number of officials of the Turkish Government, and also with prominent men of all classes, well acquainted with the situation of affairs here. The information received from these sources, and my own intimate knowledge of Turkey and the Government of the Sultan, enable me to say that the corruption and bribery which are rife everywhere

DESTROY ALL CHANCES OF TURKISH SUCCESS.

There are no horses, no money, and no order in the management of affairs. All the carriage horses in the country have been seized by the Government for war purposes.

Another body of the Softas were exiled to-day. They were accompanied to the vessel on which they took their departure by a large number of sympathizers.

THE SULTAN IS A NONENTITY.

With 300 women and 5,000 persons of all classes in the palace to feed daily, the strain on the Treasury is intense.

There is not a particle of patriotism among the officials to give ground for the slightest hope. Contracts for army stores and equipments are awarded by means of bribery of the officials having the matter in charge. The advertisements in newspapers of contracts open to general competition

ARE MERE SHOWS,

and are connived at by the Minister of War.

The Constitution of the country is disregarded in every possible manner.

The Parliamentary Deputies are returning to their homes

IN DISGUST,

and the laws which have been passed will never be put in force. The Minister of War, however, informed me that Turkey would fight to the last. The Sultan has given up all hope of aid from the English Government.

IN EUROPE.

IN A BAD CONDITION.

LONDON, June 2.—The *Times'* Constantinople correspondent, having just returned from a close inspection of Varna, Rustchuk, and Shumla, says he cannot conscientiously report much in favor of the military authorities. The private soldiers are undoubtedly good and patient, but are execrably fed. The officers, with a few striking exceptions, are not equally good. Abdul Kerim Pasha, Commander-in-Chief, is old and in bad health. The troops are well armed, the cavalry especially so, and fairly horsed. The hospital arrangements are not worth mentioning, and there is much sickness and scurvy. The vegetable diet, lately issued at the request of an English doctor, has proved beneficial. Chloroform is greatly needed. Three-fourths of the officers are newly appointed, and have had no previous training. The general fault of the army is a lack of organization and Oriental lowness. Some of the officers, however, are most able and hard-working. At Varna, the Austrian General, Strecker, works day and night. Only one English officer is in the army, and he is merely a Captain of cavalry.

IN ASIA.

RUSSIAN DEFEAT.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 2.—Tazlyl Pasha reports from Sookgoom-Kale, under date of May 29, that four battalions of troops, with some Circassians, defeated the Russians posted between Sookgoom-Kale and Kutais, capturing eight mounted guns and a quantity of ammunition. The Russians threw seventeen guns into the River Kodia, and destroyed the bridge after them.

ARDAHAN AGAIN.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 2.—The recapture of Ardahan is not regarded here as certain. The various telegrams hitherto received have not emanated from Turkish military commandants.

NOT SO.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 2.—It is officially announced that the reported recapture of Ardahan is erroneous.

GENERAL.

TREASURY NOTES.

BUCHAREST, June 2.—The Chamber of Deputies have passed the Ministerial bill for the issue of 6,000,000 in Treasury notes, secured upon State lands of double that value.

RUSSIAN WAR-VESSEL.

VIGO, June 2.—The Russian iron-clad Petro-

vowloski, from Cartagena for Cherbourg, arrived here to-day for coal and provisions. [NOTE—This is the vessel reported recently to be waiting in the Mediterranean for Egyptian transports.]

ENGLISH SQUADRON.

PLYMOUTH, Eng., June 2.—The departure of the Channel squadron has been indefinitely postponed. The cruise will be confined to the English coast.

GREECE.

ATHENS, June 2.—After the Prime Minister Coumoundouros had explained the programme of the Cabinet in the Chamber of Deputies to-day, the Chamber, despite the opposition of the Government, resolved, by a vote of 73 to 63, to hold a secret meeting to-morrow. The early downfall of the new Ministry is not improbable.

DISHEARTENED.

LONDON, June 2.—A telegram from Syria says: "Discouragement exists in official circles in Constantinople, because it is not known how a sufficient force can be collected to resist the Russian advance. The hopes that the capture of Sookoom-Kale would lead to an insurrection in the Caucasus have now disappeared. The Circassians feared Russia and laid down their arms. Turkey is weak from material causes, which renders it difficult to maintain long resistance.

THE EGYPTIAN CONTINGENT.

CAIRO, June 2.—The departure of the Egyptian contingent for Turkey is postponed until the arrival of the Turkish war ships. The Egyptian fleet is totally unfit to act as their escort.

ALL APPLICATIONS REFUSED.

LONDON, June 2.—A special from Berlin says Russia refuses all applications of British officers to accompany the army as spectators.

GREAT BRITAIN.

RINDERPEST ABATED.

LONDON, June 2.—The *Gazette* contains various notices providing for the removal of precautions against the rinderpest by the 30th instant, by which date it is hoped all fear of it will be ended.

DENIED.

The *Globe* says it is informed that the statement heretofore made, that a number of American naval officers and engineers had arrived at St. Petersburg, is untrue.

CHIMNEYS PROSTRATE.

Six chimneys, recently built for the extension of the Royal Gun-Factory at Woolwich, were blown down by the gale yesterday.

QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY.

LONDON, June 2.—Her Majesty's birthday was kept to-day. The shipping in various ports was dressed with flags, and salutes were fired from the men-of-war in commission and the forts and garrisons.

THE SUITS AGAINST GRANT.

LONDON, June 2.—The appeal of Baron Grant, in the Lisbon tramway case, has failed before the Court of Appeals by a tie vote. Two of the four Justices were of opinion that the contracts omitted from the prospectus were not within the act of 1867, but stated that in all other matters their opinion was adverse to the defendant. The particular case of Twycross against Grant was originally brought for £700, but it is said to be a test case on claims involving many thousands.

FRANCE.

PROSECUTIONS.

PARIS, June 2.—Duberdier, President of the Municipal Council, was arrested last night, charged with insulting President MacMahon.

Thirty-eight new administrative appointments and ten dismissals are published in yesterday's *Gazette*.

LONDON, June 2.—A special from Paris says prosecutions are announced against four more Republican newspapers.

ITALY.

BRIGANDS SURPRISED.

PALERMO, June 2.—The Brigand Chief Leone and his band were surprised by the gendarmes in Alissinusa. Leone and two of his followers were killed.

HOLLAND.

THE QUEEN'S CONDITION.

THE HAGUE, June 2.—The symptoms of the Queen of Holland's illness have assumed an alarming character.

SPRINGFIELD.

Bills Passed Upon by the Governor.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 2.—The Governor to-day filed with the Secretary of State a message vetoing the House bill 301, which authorizes the Circuit and County Judges and the Judges of the Criminal Court of Cook County, and of the City Courts to sit interchangeable in each other places at their option. The Governor holds the bill to be unconstitutional,

DISASTERS.

Additional Particulars of the Loss of the San Francisco.

Exciting Incidents Attending the Landing in the Surf.

Destructive Forest Fires in the Michigan Lumber Region.

Several Villages Burned and Much Miscellaneous Property Destroyed.

The Day's Record of Mishaps of Lesser Importance.

THE LOST SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 2.—Capt. Waddell and Purser Jerome of the steamer City of San Francisco, Moses H. Sargent, of Boston, and Kingsland Sutton, of New York, passengers, arrived by train to-day from San Diego.

The evening papers publish interviews, giving further particulars of the disaster. The Captain and Purser are unwilling to make statements until the former has submitted his report to the Agents of the Company. The officers avoid giving theories concerning the rock on which the ship struck. The passengers say there is deep water all around it. Mexican gunboat officers say they knew nothing of it before the shock. In a few minutes after striking the boats were cleared away without confusion and the passengers seated in them ready for lowering. Full steam was put on, the ship grounding about four miles from shore. The boats were instantly lowered, and pulled for the beach. On landing, out of the nine boats only one escaped upsetting. The surf was combing twelve or fifteen feet high, and when it struck the boats it came with such force that the occupants were hurled ten or fifteen feet. Babies were thrown from the arms of their mothers; even garments and jewelry were wrenched from them by the waves. When the first boat touched the shore, those in it threw out a rope and ranged themselves in line to help the next comers, and this system of rendering assistance was followed until every soul was safe on land. One baby was rescued just before life was extinct, and it took some time to restore vitality. One of the ladies was caught under a boat, and held there for some time, but as the next swell of the sea raised the craft, she managed to escape. There was no time for delicate handling. The men knowing that the safety of lives depended upon prompt and vigorous action, handled the children as they would so many bags of sand. In attempting to launch a boat to return to the wreck the Assistant Engineer had a leg broken.

Capt. Waddell was the last to leave the ship at 5 o'clock in the evening. Only about fifteen feet of the vessel then remained above the water. The waves were washing over her and knocking her to pieces. He with thirty-five others came ashore on a life-raft, which went over the surf without capsizing.

Capt. Waddell reports that the cargo of the Acapulco from New York, May 15, was not on the City of San Francisco, except one package of fast freight.

A Court of Inquiry to take testimony on the loss of the steamer will be held next week.

FOREST FIRES.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

EAST SAGINAW, Mich., June 2.—For the past three weeks there has been little or no rain of consequence in this section of Michigan, and the ground being dry as tinder was conducive to the spread of fires, which are started almost spontaneously, as it were, in the forests, and during the week past have raged with unabated fury, doing an incalculable amount of damage.

On Thursday the forest fires approached the Village of Greenwood, in Ogemaw County, on the Mackinaw Division of the Michigan Central, consisting of twelve dwelling-houses and a saw-mill, and despite the frantic efforts of a half hundred men to drive back the swelling flames, everything was licked up, not a vestige of the town remaining. Besides the buildings the fire licked up over 2,000,000 feet of lumber and 500,000 feet of logs, the total loss aggregating $35,000.

Yesterday the fires approached the Village of Summit, on the same road, and for hours the destruction of the place was deemed imminent, but through the efforts of the population and a favoring breeze the place was saved.

The Rifle River fires are raging in the woods, doing immense damage, having swept through five or six townships. The cloud of smoke hangs like a pall over the whole country, while the atmosphere is

Rhyner, at work on Webster & Lawson's new warehouse, were precipitated to the ground by the breaking of the scaffold. Jarvis died in one hour. He leaves a wife and two children. Rhyner escaped without serious injury.

THE RAILROADS.

THE NEW WAR.

The inauguration of a new war among the railroads leading from this city to the East was the principal theme of discussion in railway circles, and the excitement was running high all day. Every road leading from this city to the East except the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad has followed the reduction made in passenger rates by the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, and the windows of the various ticket-offices were decorated with flaming posters, setting forth the reduction in rates that had been decided upon, and reciting the wonderful advantages to be derived by taking that particular line. It is feared that if the present difficulty is not speedily settled it will assume monstrous propositions and extend to freight rates as well as to passenger rates and the running of extraordinary fast trains. Efforts are now being made to compromise the matter, but, as every possible argument has been exhausted during the last two weeks, it will be no easy matter to come to an understanding. The Pennsylvania Company has been in possession of Vanderbilt's ultimatum during the last two weeks, and when Mr. McCullough sent his dispatch to Mr. Newell, Friday afternoon, announcing that the Pittsburg & Fort Wayne Railroad would not withdraw its fast train until some compromise was first effected with the Wabash line, he must have known that war would be the result. It is claimed by some that the Pennsylvania Company did not believe that its refusal to withdraw its fast train would result in a cut in passenger rates, but would merely force the other roads to run fast trains also. Now that a cut in rates has been made, contrary to the expectations of the Pennsylvania Company, it would withdraw its fast train rather than keep up a war in rates. This theory, however, can hardly be right, as Mr. Vanderbilt said to Mr. McCullough when he was in this city about a month ago that he would sooner cut the rates than put on a fast train. The Pennsylvania people are known to always adhere to a position they have once taken, no matter what the consequences may be, and they undoubtedly were fully prepared for the turn of affairs yesterday, and they undoubtedly mean to fight as long as there is any fight left in them. The managers of the road claim that they are fighting for the interest of Chicago, as it would injure this city to allow roads running East from southwestern points and which have longer lines, to make better time.

The officials of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, on the other hand, claim that there is no occasion for the Pittsburg & Fort Wayne Railroad to grumble, as the Wabash train is not injuring its business. In addition to the reduction in rates, the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern and the Michigan Central mean to put on fast trains in opposition to the fast trains of the Pittsburg & Fort Wayne. They have not yet decided, however, whether to have their fast train leave here in the evening or in the morning. They think they can make arrangements by which their fast trains can leave here at 11:30 a. m. and reach New York at 4:30 p. m. the following day. They believe that by doing this they will get more business than the Pittsburg & Fort Wayne, or any of the roads leading to the East from the Southwest. As stated above, the Baltimore & Ohio is the only road leading from this city East which has not followed in the reduction that has been made. A rumor was current yesterday that this road contemplated cutting the rate to New York down to $10, but maintaining the rates to Baltimore and Washington. The officials of the road in this city, on being called on to explain this matter, denounced the rumors as absurd. They say it would be an impossibility to cut the rates to New York to such figures, and maintain those to Baltimore and Washington, as the people could take advantage of the low rates by going via New York or Philadelphia, or take the Pittsburg & Fort Wayne direct. They had not yet decided to make the reduction, because they did not believe that the war would last many days, and that they preferred to wait until the efforts that were now being made to adjust the difficulty had come to naught. If peace was not restored within a few days the Baltimore & Ohio would meet the other roads, and take a hand in the contest.

The new rates are as follows: From Chicago to Boston via New York, all rail, $19; to Boston via New York, Sound steamers, $16; to Boston via Albany or Troy, $16; to Boston via Montreal, $14; to New York, $15; to Philadelphia, $14; to Baltimore, $13.50; to Washington, $13.50; to Harrisburg, $13; to Albany or Troy, $14; to Springfield, Mass., via Albany, $15; to Worcester via Albany, $16.

ANOTHER BANKRUPT RAILROAD.

And still another road has been added to the already very large list of bankrupt railroads. The victim this time is the West Wisconsin Railroad, one of the principal Wisconsin roads, and one which has been believed to be in pretty good financial condition. This road runs from Elroy, Wis., to St. Paul, a distance of 197 miles. It is one of the most important connections of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, as it gives that road a direct route to St. Paul and Minneapolis, and forms a part of the Chicago, St. Paul & Minneapolis Line. The relations of the two roads have always been of the most intimate character, and the new turn of affairs is not likely to disturb the friendship between the two lines. The proceedings by which the road was thrown into bankruptcy are said to be the result of an arrangement of the bondholders to bring about a thorough reorganization of the road on a reduced bonded indebtedness. Mr. William H. Ferry, General Manager of the road, was appointed Receiver by Judge Drummond yesterday, and has gone to take possession of the property. In the order appointing Mr. Ferry Receiver, this gentleman is instructed to pay all wages and debts for supplies that have accrued within the last six months. The President of the road states that all debts that have accrued previous to that time have been settled, and all the wages paid, so that no one will suffer on account of the change in the affairs of the line. No changes in the management will be made at present, and business will be carried on the same as heretofore. It is the general opinion that Jay Gould is at the bottom of the proceedings that have been taken, and that it is his intention to make this road a portion of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad. Efforts had been previously made to have the road purchased by this line, but the Chicago & Northwestern managers did not want it incumbered with the present heavy debt.

JAY GOULD.

Messrs. Jay Gould and Sidney Dillon, the autocrats of the Union Pacific, arrived in the city yesterday morning. Shortly after their arrival they visited the office of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, and were closeted with the manager of that road until late in the afternoon. In the evening they called upon Mr. Hugh Riddle, President of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, and remained closeted with that gentleman until a late hour. They will remain here until after the annual elections of the above-named roads, which take place Wednesday or Thursday. Mr. Gould will certainly not lose control of these roads if brilliant engineering can prevent it.

MOBILE & OHIO.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., June 2.—The suit of Duncan, Ireland & Wilson against the Mobile & Ohio Railway and others, which has been on trial in the United States District Court for several days, has been postponed for two weeks, when the case is set for final trial. The result of the argument of the past few days has been to deny the application of Morris Ketchum to be made a party to the proceedings. The hearing will be upon an agreed statement of facts between all the parties to the suit. As some $13,000,000 are involved, the case attracts much attention.

RECEIVER APPOINTED.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., June 2.—Friday morning, in Chicago, Judge Drummond, acting for Judge Hopkins, of the United States Supreme Court, who is confined to his bed by sickness, appointed W. H. Ferry, of Chicago, Receiver of the West Wisconsin Railroad, under a bond of $100,000, which was promptly furnished, and approved. Mr. Terry passed through our city last night to take possession of the road. The application was made on behalf of George Burnham and others by Cary & Cottrill, of Milwaukee.

REDUCTION OF WAGES.

BALTIMORE, June 2.—The reduction of 10 per cent in the pay of all the Northern, Central, and Baltimore & Potomac Railroad Companies' employes who received more than 10 cents an hour went into effect yesterday. The decrease, it is understood, was accepted by the employes in all the departments without remonstrance. Representatives were sent to a meeting of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers in the service of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, held yesterday.

WASHINGTON.

The Daily Speculations Concerning the Chicago Collectorship.

With Equally Vague References to Other Places of Profit.

Two Colored Postmasters in Louisiana Experience Trouble.

They Hold the Commissions While Their Predecessors Hold the Offices.

THE OFFICES.

CHICAGO COLLECTORSHIP.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 2.—Gen. Logan still succeeds in mystifying people as to his relation to the Chicago Collectorship. Dispatches were sent last night stating that Secretary Sherman and other have received letters from him declining to accept the position. Secretary Sherman, upon having his attention, called to the dispatch to-night, says he knows nothing about the matter, and that he did not understand that the office had been tendered him. Secretary Schurz makes a similar statement, while Secretary McCrary is represented as saying positively that the position has been offered Logan and declined. The truth is, as stated in the first TRIBUNE dispatch, that it was decided by the President, doubtless, without the knowledge of any of the Cabinet, that the position should be

TENDERED TO GEN. LOGAN

on the 30th of June next, provided political influences supposed to be hostile to him could be reconciled to the appointment. In other words, the intention to tender him the office was conditional. It yet remains to be seen whether the conditions will be fulfilled.

SCHNEIDER'S RESIGNATION.

The attention of the President having been called to the fact of the resignation of Schneider as Minister to Switzerland, the President manifested surprise. It is stated, however, that Schneider's intention to resign was not only known at the State Department, but that it was expected. Willmar, of New York, a friend of Secretary Schurz, and a member of the German Parliament in revolutionary times, a business man of some prominence, is already an applicant for the position.

THE DISTRICT COMMISSIONERSHIP.

The indications now are that Thomas Bryan will be offered the vacant district commissionership.

THE SPANISH MISSION.

It is said that notwithstanding the frequent announcements that Kasson, of Iowa, has been tendered the Spanish mission, the fact is that Caleb Cushing's resignation has not yet been accepted, and that there is nothing to prevent his return to Spain. There is little doubt, however, that Cushing's resignation will be accepted, and that the original intention to send Kasson to Madrid will not be changed.

DISAPPOINTED.

A good many young men who came here from the West to compete for the Assistant Paymasterships in the navy are greatly disappointed, and complain at the regulations of the Navy Department. The circular under which they were invited said that the examination would not be scholastic, but would be limited to the physical, mental, and business qualifications of the applicants. The examinations, however, covered a very wide field, including a thorough knowledge of the Spanish and German languages, of which only three of the thirty young men who came had any knowledge.

A POST-OFFICE CHANGE.

H. W. Henby has been appointed Postmaster at West Point, Miss., vice F. S. Pate, who was dismissed for fraudulently withholding a portion of the amount of certain money-orders which were sent to him by the War Department to pay the claim bounty of colored ex-soldiers.

CHANDLER.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, June 2.—The *World's* Washington special says William E. Chandler's name has been determined on for a foreign Mission,—probably to succeed Maynard at Constantinople.

OBNOXIOUS.

COMPLAINTS AGAINST COLORED POSTMASTERS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 2.—The Post-Office Department has sent a special agent to Louisiana to take action regarding two novel cases, in both of which the persons appointed to be Postmasters report that they are unable to obtain possession of their offices. It appears that a colored man named Samuel Chapman was commissioned last January as Postmaster of Clinton, an office in East Feliciana Parish, worth about $900 a year. Under date of New Orleans, May 18, he wrote to Postmaster-General Key, stating that on account of the unsettled condition of affairs in the parish he made no attempt to occupy the office until May 15, and that in the act of taking possession he was confronted by Charles McVery, a Democratic Judge, and T. B. Sims, a member of the Legislature, who told him that so far as they were concerned they were willing he should take the Post-Office, as he was born and raised among them, but he

HAD MADE HIMSELF VERY OBNOXIOUS

to the white people of the parish by upholding Packard's thieving Government before the Senate Committee.

Chapman's account continues: "They said that so far as they were able they would protect me, but added, there is no law that will protect you from a mob in case you attempt to take the office." He therefore asks the Postmaster-General what course he shall pursue in the premises.

THE OTHER CASE

is that of a colored man named Durlo, who was appointed Postmaster at Francisville, West Feliciana Parish, last December, and who reports not only that he is afraid of his life if he attempts to take possession of his office, but also that he has not yet received his commission, although the Department has at different times sent three to him addressed to St. Francisville Post-Office. All three have been returned by the Postmaster whom he is to supplant, marked "Not called for." In both these cases representations are made to the Department by citizens whose good standing is indorsed by Congressman Ellis, to the effect that the new appointees are, by reason of illiteracy, etc., unfit for the positions.

The Department will give a thorough investigation and due weight to all such charges, but not while its authority is set at defiance, and possession is forcibly refused to the holders of its commissions. The Special Agent is therefore directed to first install the new appointees in their offices, and afterwards report whether they should be removed. But if the communities prevent a peaceable change in the tenure of offices, they will be temporarily abolished.

NOTES AND NEWS.

REHM'S CASE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 2.—The statement in Chicago papers that Emery A. Storrs has been here and concluded an arrangement with Secretary Sherman by which the present $1,000,000 Rehm suit is to be dismissed on account of informality and a new suit of a similar character to be brought in a different form, is apocryphal. Secretary Sherman said to-day he had not seen Storrs; that there was no change in the status of the Rhem suit so far as he knew, or any suggestion of change. It is quite certain that Storrs has not been here. He is understood, however, to be in New York, and is expected here next week.

Mr. Hesing had another interview with Secretary Sherman to-day upon his matter. No particular progress was made. A legal paper was presented for Mr. Sherman's consideration.

SOUTHERN ITEMS.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 2.—Information has reached here that one of the most prominent Democratic journalists in Georgia has established a paper at Atlanta for the express purpose of supporting the Southern policy of President Hayes, and to oppose the overthrow of the present liberal constitution of Georgia.

W. J. McMillan, who, it will be remembered, was elected United States Senator by the McEnery Legislature, but afterwards withdrew in favor of Pinchback, and afterwards returned to his allegiance to the Republican party, is pressed very strongly for the position of Surveyor of the Port of New Orleans, now held by J. Madison Wells, the President of the Louisiana Returning Board. McMillan was originally from Ohio, and has the influence of several prominent politicians of that State.

MISSOURI RIVER.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., June 2.—Maj. Hughes has suspended operations for the present on the work of raising the steamer Don Cameron. She was so filled up with sand by the recent rise in the river as to render it necessary to employ heavier machinery in pulling her out, and the work will be suspended until the machinery arrives from the South. Old river men say it is impossible to ever raise her.

Telegrams from Sully and points below state that the river is gradually falling, with about five feet of water in the channel. It is at a stand here, and seven feet below high water mark. The steamer Gen. Sherman still remains here.

MARINE.

WELLAND CANAL.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 2.—Vessels passing the Welland Canal the last twenty-four hours:

WESTWARD—Prop Granite State, Ogdensburg to Toledo; barks Myasatias, Oswego to Milwaukee; Winona, Charlotte to Chicago; British Lion, Kingston to Toledo; schrs J. E. Bailey, Oswego to Toledo; Ada Medora, Sodus Point to Chicago; St. Andrews, St. Catharines to Black River.

EASTWARD—Barks George B. Sloan, Florida, Black River to Toronto; brig Hercules, Bay City to Port Colborne; schrs White Oak, Erie to Toronto; Albatross, Bay City to Port Dalhousie; Skylark, Black River to Brockville; steam yacht Herald, Cleveland to Burlington, N. Y.

IN HARBOR—River tug M. F. Merrick.

SHIPMENTS—Schr Annie Vought, Chicago, 1,240 tons coal at 50c.; schr Levi Rawson, Houghton, 465 tons coal on private terms.

THE CANAL.

BRIDGEPORT, June 2—ARRIVED—G.L. Booth, Utica, 6,000 bu corn; Omaha, Morris, 1,500 bu corn, 5,500 bu oats; Gracie Griswold, Minoka, 6,000 bu corn; Danube, Ottawa, 5,500 bu corn.

CLEARED—First National, Joliet, 92,520 ft lumber; prop Montauk, Lockport, 4,400 bu wheat; Maple-Leaf, Lockport, 5,000 bu wheat; Iron-Clad, Ottawa and Joliet, 97,194 ft lumber; John Carter, LaSalle, 86,682 ft lumber; Orion, Ottawa, 96,300 ft lumber.

BRIDGEPORT, June 2—9 p. m.—ARRIVED—Dolphin, LaSalle, 5,800 bu corn.

CLEARED—Brilliant, Morris, 88,500 ft lumber, 50,000 shingles; Atlantic, Wilmington, 74,000 feet lumber; King Bros., Wilmington, 27,856 ft lumber, 7,000 shingles, 5,000 lath; Omaha, Morris, 40,891 ft lumber; Lily, Morris, 40,156 ft lumber, 2,400 posts.

PORT HURON.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

PORT HURON, Mich., June 2.—DOWN—Props Canada, Passaic, Fountain City, California, D. W. Wilson and tow, Cuyahoga and barges, Swallow and barges; schrs L. C. Barnes, Elgin, T. R. Merritt, Northman, Gislo, E. R. Blake, Chester B. Jones, E. T. Judd, P. H. Morse, Eagle Wing, Otonabee, P. J. King, Josephine, Sam Cook, J. F. Joy, Hipograffe.

UP—Props Canisteo, Cuba, Ketcham and consort, V. Swain and consort, Mayflower No. 2 and consort, Bay City and barge; schrs Pride of America, G. C. Pinney, P. Howland, E. M. Davidson, Mary Ann Lydon, M. L. Breck, W. B. Allen, Belle Sheridan, E. M. Portch, Maid of the Mist.

WIND—South, gentle; weather fine.

MARQUETTE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MARQUETTE, Mich., June 2.—ARRIVED—Schrs Wagstaff, John Burt.

CLEARED—Props J. S. Fay, C. B. Hale, Ohio, Superior; schrs D. P. Rhodes, Fayette Brown, Ryan, Johnson, Sandusky.

PASSED DOWN—Prop City of Duluth.

PASSED UP—(Last night)—St. Paul, Keweenaw.

IN PORT—(Bound down)—Peerless.

Weather fair.

FIRES.

AT APPLE RIVER, ILL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

GALENA, Ill, June 3.—The Apple River Hotel, at Apple River, this county, owned by J. B. Robbins, together with all the outbuildings, including a fine stable, was totally destroyed by fire last night about 12 o'clock. But very little of the furniture was saved. The fire originated in the stable and was the work of an incendiary. Four horses in the stable at the time were burned to death. Loss about $8,000.

OUR EX-PRESIDENT.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LONDON, June 2.—Gen. Grant was formally introduced to the Prince of Wales yesterday, it being his first visit of importance after reaching this city. He was invited to go to Epsom by the heir-apparent. At a few minutes to 1 o'clock the Royal equipage containing the Prince of Wales drove up to the Victoria station at Pimlico, followed by the carriages of the American Minister and others, containing Gen. Grant, Lord Dudley, Lord Elcho, the Duke of Hamilton, the German Ambassador, Count Munster, the Duke of Cambridge, and a number of Peers. The distinguished company passed into the station amid the most enthusiastic cheering. The Prince of Wales and the Duke of Cambridge entered the same compartment with our ex-President, and all three were in earnest conversation as the train moved off at 1 o'clock. It was expected that ex-President Grant would go to Windsor and pay a visit to her Majesty.

HYMENEAL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, June 1.—A Newport letter to a New York paper says Prof. D. C. Gilman is about to marry there Miss Woolsey, formerly of Hartford, a sister of Susan Coolidge, the authoress.

The Brinley Mazarine Bible.

Hartford (Conn.) Courant.

At the meeting of the Connecticut Historical Society last Tuesday evening, in Hartford, the chief interest gathered about the exhibition of one of the rarest and most valuable books in the world. Dr. Trumbull brought out the Mazarine Bible, blonging to the collection of the late George Brinley. This is one of the only two copies in America, and there are only six in the world. It was printed in 1455. Two years ago two copies were sold at auction in London in the sale, and one, printed upon paper, brought $14,000 gold; the other, a vellum, brought $20,000 gold. Usually a vellum copy of any work brings four or five times as much as a paper one; but history of the Mazarine Bible raises the value of the paper copies relatively to those on vellum. Gutenberg printed the first copies in 1455, and all those were on paper; in 1456 Faust got possession of the types, and his edition was partly on vellum. Those, consequently, are not so completely "original."

The Brinley copy is on paper,—one of the genuine Gutenberg prints, and it is a marvel of the printer's work. Its equal could not be made to-day. The ink, though 400 years old and more, is as distinct as ink could be, and the paper is still white and clear. The "register" is perfect, and the appearance of the page far surpasses that of the best best modern books. The first letter of each chapter is an illumination done by hand, and there are frequently full-page illuminations through the two volumes, also done, of course, by hand. These are exquisite specimens of work, and their coloring is as fine and rich as it was when put on, finer in some cases than it could be made now. The work is printed in Latin, with a number of curious contract symbols in the text, used to space the lines evenly. Three different ways of the letter "S"—broad, moderate width, and narrow—are examples of the care taken in such respects. This volume was probably bound about a hundred years after its printing and must have been hidden away for centuries in some monastery. The Mazarine Bible was the first book printed with movable type. Its date is not given, but was discovered by means of certain marks upon the manuscripts found with one copy. The oldest dated printed book is marked MCCCCLIX. The Watkinson Library has a copy of this. A curious feature of the Brinley copy of the Gutenberg Bible is that upon each page is a faint pin mark at the top and bottom. This solves the hitherto inexplicable problem of how the register had been made so exact; that is, how exactly the matter upon opposite sides of the same leafs had been made to cover the same space, lines and margins, corresponding precisely.

A Gallant Soldier.

A British Color-Sergeant, shot down and overrun by the enemy, seized in his mouth a corner of the flag, and his teeth locked upon it in the rigidity of death. The enemy cut it away from him, leaving a bit of it between his fixed teeth. Subsequently the standard was retaken, and, ever since, the flag of that regiment is made with that little piece carefully cut out, in memory of the Sergeant, who was buried with the fragments in his mouth.

Two Owls Attack a Man.

Lexington (Mo.) Register.

A singular and almost absurd story comes to us from the country, to the effect that a colored man was seriously injured by two owls that attacked him in the woods. They alighted upon his head, and with their beaks and talons frightfully lacerated his face and neck. The man escaped from them only by the greatest exertion, and bleeding from many wounds.

BOSTON.

The Beginning of the Anniversaries.

James T. Fields on the Woman's Platform—A Free Fight.

Dr. Hedges Delights the Liberal Wing.

George William's Telegram—Oliver Wendell Holmes Comforts Us.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BOSTON, May 29.—It is such a novelty to have Anniversary week start fair with two days of sunshine that the experienced Anniversarian is in a state of bewilderment. "Such weather as this was never meant for the Anniversaries, which are usually inaugurated under a baptism of tears from the frowning heavens," remarked a lay brother of the liberal wing a few minutes ago within ear-shot of me. But so universal has been the showery baptism this last week of May, year in and year out, that an old stager would never think of going to the Anniversaries, unless armed and equipped with waterproof and umbrella. To go across the Common now is to get the most distinctive and characteristic idea of Boston, or rather of the old New England element,—the religious, or church-going element, which sprang originally from the old Puritan system,—the system which was at its height when Gov. Endicott ruled the land with an iron sway, and, later still, when superstition ran riot and in the name of God tortured and put to death those unfortunates who came under the ban of witchcraft. In those days the system of holding meetings in a similar fashion, in the late spring, to these May meetings of to-day, was introduced. But those of the past were of

THE OLD, RIGID SCHOOL OF ORTHODOXY.

Episcopalians would have been scouted and persecuted as Popish invaders, and Unitarians would have been put in the stocks and driven from the town if they had been found in the land and so much as peeped of their free thinking. But gradually all this is changed, and the May meetings have come down to us free to everybody to meet and to speak any heresy under the sun. Yet to go across the Common in these days is to see constantly in the rural visitor, and sometimes in the old Bostonian, the perfect type of the rigid old Puritan. There he comes now, for as I write I look down over that broad path that Holmes talks of so romantically in his story of the school-mistress; and as I look I see three slim, lank, austere-faced gentlemen in unmistakable collars and

UNMISTAKABLE TIES OF THE IMMACULATE CLERICAL WHITENESS,

and straggling along a few feet back are three more. None of the six vary in a single general essential of appearance. They have each the entirely distinctive traits of the New England Puritan,—the traits that are so distinctive, that a Boston traveler of a different type not long ago, sitting at a Parisian cafe table and suddenly encountering, as he glanced up, two of these gentlemen, exclaimed at once, "There, I'll bet anything you like," to a friend beside him, "that those two men were born and bred not over ten miles at the farthest from Boston; and that they were bred in the strict orthodox faith, and at the present time are stanch supporters of that faith." The bet was won in thirty minutes from its taking. And it is this Puritan element which, holding its own in straight descent from the Endicotts and Mathers, forms an element that keeps and holds these Anniversary meetings up to the point of interest that centralizes, and focuses, and makes such an atmosphere—I don't know what else to call it—of earnest interest that all denominations, all social and moral organizations, have at last come into the ring of the magnetism, and hold their annual celebrations on the traditionary last week in May. New York long ago gave up its anniversaries in this gala spirit. It's a very unnoticeable affair there now; but New York comes to Boston, and feels young again in these old-fashioned ways, as Frothingham comes to the Unitarian festival on Thursday and to the Free Religious festival on Friday. Instead of wearing out, the Anniversaries, or the societies that "come in to the ring," to speak in

THE UNGODLY PHRASE OF THE UNGODLY CHILDREN OF THIS GENERATION,

are yearly increasing. Last year we thought we had about all the beliefs and isms represented, but this year we have a bran-new one,—"The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children." Next year I havn't a doubt but we shall have a Society for the Muzzling of the Anti-Hydrophobists up at the Legislature, which body has just now distinguished itself at the State-House by fighting the battle of unlimited freedom for Blanche, Tray, and Sweetheart who have been striking terror to the hearts of nine-tenths of the community by what Appleton calls their "slavering mouths," which these nine-tenths believe to carry hydrophobia, death, and destruction.

But of one of the present interests of this week, and that in point of a new attraction deserves fresh mention, let me now give a little description. It had been whispered about for some days that the Woman Suffragists were to have a new ally,—that

JAMES T. FIELDS WAS TO SPEAK FOR THEM AT TREMONT TEMPLE

on the first of the week. I have said before in a former letter that Mr. Fields was not popular with a certain class of people here, what one of Mr. Fields' friends calls "that pestiferous set of fault-finders that find no virtue out of the regular school." However that may be as a fact, there is a proportion of the people who always follow, not to applaud, but to sneer at Mr. Fields. And it was one of this class that said, when the whisper rose that Mr. Fields was to speak for the Woman Suffragists: "Fields will never give the Woman Suffragists an original speech or address in support of their platform. He'll give them one of his lectures on distinguished men, and put in a word that that man was a great friend of woman.

BUT HE'LL NEVER COME OUT FAIR AND SQUARE FOR THE WOMAN CREED:

it is not aristocratic enough for him. It's men like Phillips and Bowditch who can do this."

Well, when the evening came, Mr. Fields came with it to Tremont Temple, and gave his address, and it *was* one of his lectures,—that upon Sydney Smith,—and he did put in an adroit word, that he, Sydney Smith, was "a bold and outspoken friend of woman's rights, as he was of the rights of all others. That against the prevailing system of education for women he was most warmly opposed; and a new era for the women of Great Britain dates from the beginning of his advocacy of their claim to equal privileges with man. He stood almost alone in asking that women might have a good education at first, but he soon carried the English people in his idea that, if the education of women is improved, the education of man will be improved also."

"There, didn't I tell you so!" shrieked the anti-Fields faction in triumph.

"But he simply tells us the truth of Sydney Smith, and we are delighted to hear it," cries back the Fields folk in response.

"But you can't deny that he *hasn't* declared himself *with* you or *of* you.

HE HAS SIMPLY STOOD ON ANOTHER MAN'S LEGS.

Fields always stands upon other men's legs for the reason that he is afraid of the weakness of his own."

This is a little private friction, of course,—a little free fight betwixt some of the people who believe in Mr. Fields and some who do not. But it is significant of the temper of the time in regard to the favorites of the hour.

Another of the significant things is the advanced stand that Dr. Hedge took the other day at the Hollis Street Church at the annual meeting of the Ministerial Union. The Rev. C. F. Dole, of Jamaica Plain, delivered an address upon "Religious Tendencies of the Times," and in the discussion, in which the Rev. W. H. Channing and Dr. Bartol and others participated, Dr. Hedge came out a good deal stronger than he has ever done before on the radical platform.

IT HAS BEEN A MATTER OF CRITICISM WITH SOME

of the advanced thinkers that Dr. Hedge has refrained from declaring his full feeling in regard to the liberal wing, or his full sympathy. But his statements of Monday can leave no room for that criticism in the future.

And all this in the midst, or after the months of Moody ministrations! And in this connection I mustn't forget to say that the Young Men's Christian Union, which Mr. Moody has put under the ban for its liberal tendencies, are to-night to hold a meeting, when Phillips Brooks will speak. A lively time is anticipated, for the Union will not be likely to pass by Mr. Moody's assault.

A disappointment greets the Unitarians in

A TELEGRAM FROM GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS,

that the death of Mr. Fletcher Harper, of the firm of Harper & Brothers, will detain him in New York. Mr. Curtis was to have presided at the festival on Thursday. But, on the heels of the disappointment, we are told that Oliver Wendell Holmes is to take Mr. Curtis' place, and so we put up our pocket handkerchiefs, and do not refuse to be comforted. N. P.

AN ARMENIAN WEDDING.

Nuptial Ceremonies in the Orient.

Constantinople Correspondence London Times.

A card was handed to us requesting our attendance at an Armenian wedding, for the solemnization of which midnight was appointed. Before 10 our evening finery was all donned, we ensconced ourselves in our sedan chairs, and, in a murky air, were carried at a brisk pace through a sea of black mud up the narrow and ill-lighted "Grande Rue de Pera."

The streets in Pera are narrow and dingy; and on either side of the main thoroughfare there open dark and crooked lurking lanes and alleys, mostly mere flights of rugged steps sloping down into unspeakable chaos and horror. Deep in that maze of dreary ways and byways, however, live many of the Pera people, great and small; and crowded with the meanest hovels are here and there stately edifices, substantial mansions, Embassies, Consulates, hospitals, schools, mosques, and churches. We turned a corner on the left, passed under a gloomy archway, a little beyond the open space before Galata Serai; we found ourselves in a sudden blaze of light caused by a multitude of oil-lamps placed at half-yard distance from one another, all along an avenue leading to the door-steps of an Armenian church, the very existence of which I in a twelvemonth's residence in Pera had never suspected, and the way to which I should, even now, not be able to find if my life depended upon it.

Once within the church, and upon recovering the use of our eyes, which were dazzled by the glare of a thousand tapers, we began to look about us, and, as we were among the earliest arrivals, we were at leisure to survey the sacred building and reconnoitre the good folk with which it was slowly and quietly filling.

The church was a large, imposing, and really handsome edifice, consisting of a single nave, with the main altar fronting the entrance, flanked by two minor altars on either side. There were pictures, looking well enough by candle light, hanging on the walls above the communion tables, all bedizened with golden drapery and festoons in the same style and with the same luxury as is common with the generality of Roman Catholic houses of worship; the Armenians of the Gregorian rite rivaling the grandeur, and, in spite of themselves, observing many of the ceremonies, of the Latin Church, with which they disclaim all connection. Before the main altar was a dais, or platform, up to which a few steps led, and which, at a few yards' distance behind, was inclosed by a balustrade raised all athwart the nave of the church. On the main altar, and on the two side altars, as well as on the whole space within the balustrade, were burning wax-lights innumerable, some of them of enormous dimensions, partly swathed in white drapery hanging down to the floor, and called the "nuptial tapers." Other lights hung from the ceiling, or were clustered here and there on lofty chandeliers. The invited guests and the chance spectators presently filled the rows of seats in our rear, and the ladies of our party were admitted among the relations and friends of the bride in the space between the balustrade and the steps of the main altar. The scene was still and solemn, which strangely contrasted with all the brilliancy of that costly illumination. The saying in England is "Blessed is the bride the sun shines on." The Armenians in Pera seemed bent on wishing their midnight bridal pair as much happiness as an unbounded supply of wax-lights could procure.

Anon there was a little commotion among the assembled multitude, and the bridal party came in at the main door, reserved on that night for their exclusive entrance. They took their places within the balustrade and before the steps of the main altar. From the side doors on the right and left, at the same time, the upper clergy appeared in a grave procession, while a crowd of sacristans and acolytes took their places all round on the platform, and the choristers squatted down on the floor, Turkish fashion, behind and round the bridal party, each of them holding a lighted taper in his hand. In front of the main altar were three huge armchairs, on which the Patriarch and two of the Archbishops sat with their backs to the Holy of Holies. Behind and beside them stood priests of high rank, two of whom wore large black hoods falling down to their shoulders, shaped like huge cocked hats, and casting a sombre shade on their countenances. The mitres of the Prelates were at least half a yard high, glittering with gems and gold embroidery, and their robes were equally stiff with massive ornament. The ground of the Patriarch's dress was white cloth of gold, that of the Archbishop on his right was green, and that of the one on his left, red. All of them had hard, stiff collars standing out behind; the upper garment, or cope, was gathered in folds and stuck to this collar, being fastened on the breast by a middle button, while the collar, which could not bend round the neck, stood up like a wooden board on their shoulders. The three Prelates sat with their massive silver croziers between their knees and resting on their right shoulder.

The ceremony began immediately. There were no bridesmaids; the bride was only attended by a *commere*, or godmother, who seemed a humble relative or friend; while the bridegroom's best man was his own brother,—a young gentleman married to the daughter of Nubar Pasha of Egypt. The happy pair were persons of high standing and of great wealth; the bridegroom having been for some time settled in London in connection with a great trading house. The bride was magnificently attired, young, and what woman is not handsome on her wedding day? She had on the conventional white dress, and veil falling down to her feet, and a heavy brocaded white train impeding her movements. The peculiarity was a bunch of silver strips fastened on the nape of the neck and hanging down her back; on her brest were orange flowers; a wreath of the same, with a diamond tiara or diadem, rested on her head underneath the veil. The bridegroom was of about the same age with the bride, and bore a kind of family or national likeness to her. I should have mentioned that, as the party walked up the nave of the church, they stopped half-way where three chairs had been placed for the purpose; the bride suddenly parted company, and, hurrying forward all alone, sat in the middle chair, when the bridegroom and best man followed and took their places beside her. This, we suppose, is intended to represent a typical shyness or coyness of the bride, and is in keeping with the custom observed among the Armenians of the lower orders, whose brides affect to run away from the bliss that awaits them, and have to be hunted and coaxed or forced to acquiesce in the inevitable. This little by-play lasted only a few seconds, for immediately the *commere* bustled up, and helped the bride off the chair, lifting the heavy train after her. The party then got within the railings and stood before the steps of the altar, surrounded by the choristers singing a hymn. There followed a distressingly long church service, during parts of which the bride and bridegroom, sometimes standing, sometimes kneeling, were tied together with a golden chain—the Greeks use instead a wreath of flowers—facing one another, and so closely that their faces almost touched, both casting down their eyes to the ground, the poor bridegroom especially looking exceedingly sheepish, while the bride had a calm, though somewhat wearied look. The gold chain was again and again laid on the two devoted heads and removed, to the evident distress of the sufferers, who perhaps wondered whether the knot of which that chain was typical was equally to be fast and loose all the days of their life. All the time the two were thus yoked together, the best man held a little silver crucifix between them very close to their faces, the Prelates and some of the other clergy all having the same little crosses in their hands, not, however, touching them, but holding them by a piece of spangled gauze or tarlatan hanging down like a lady's pocket-handkerchief, with which she holds a scent bottle in a ball-room. The hands of the bride and bridegroom were often joined and clasped together; but we noticed no bestowing of the ring, that being apparently no part of the nuptial ceremony in the Armenian Church. The service was in the literary ancient Armenian, which, I am told, educated persons thoroughly understand, and some of the hymns sung by the choristers are snatches of epithalamic poetry handed down from ages anterior to Christianity. The principal rites being fulfilled, the bridal party and the bystanders, as well as the clergy, sat down, when the Patriarch delivered an exhortation to the wedded couple, in the every-day Armenian of common life; a discourse, I am assured, full of good sense and morality, for the Patriarch is well known for his eloquence and wit; while one of his Archbishops, Korem-Nar Bey, is a poet, highly valued in his own land and wherever his language is understood.

After the sermon, and when the final blessing had been pronounced on the kneeling pair, a tray with three glasses of red wine was brought in and tendered to the bride, bridegroom, and best man. More bridal hymns followed, and the service was then concluded, many of the bystanders, and ourselves among the rest, vaulting over the balustrade and offering congratulations to the newly married pair and their families. The bride evinced no little self-possession and spirit, and spoke English well enough to fit her for intercourse with the people among whom she is soon to have her wedded home.

They were married about six weeks afterward, and now she hasn't been kissed for so long that she couldn't tell a kiss from a bite, and she carries her head high all the time, so as to watch him and the hired girl.—*Hawkeye.*

O. K.

Which Means that ... Working All Ri[ght] ... Across the River.

Clem's Heart Weaken[s] ... It Comes to a Fu[ll] Squeal.

He Wants to Keep ... Part, but It Will ... Come Out.

Egan's Explanation of H[is Part]nership with Periol[at] ... All Give and No ... Take.

But the Latter Tells ... plemental Papers ... Mysterious Pay[]ments,

And Also How Egan ... Himself Before Sto[rrs] ... Grand Jury.

Forsyth Makes Some Sing[ular Re]marks Touching His "W... Partner."

What the G. J. Did—T... that They Can Ind[ict] ... Hinsdale.

Rountree's Attempt to Inte[rview] Leiter, and the Res[ult] Thereof.

Scenes Around the County ... —Hinsdale Does Not W[ant] to Talk.

ALL RIGHT.

PERIOLAT ON THE ANXIOUS ...

It is all right, Messrs. Taxpayers ... heart, and don't put faith in discoura[ging] ... The Grand Jury are happy, and P... There is a smile of sweet contentment ... the faces of Mills and Webber, and ... Commissioners are blue and gray, ... down to Tabor. It is raining hard ju[st] ... everybody wants to get in out of the r[ain] ... cluded. The only trouble is that they ... get in without paying anything for it. ... hard for Clem to squeal. He ta[kes it like a] boy does a dose of castor oil. ... little, and it is very, very bad, ... vigorously at the next large spo[on] ... a kind mother, alias Mr. T... the Grand Jury, have him in charge a[nd] ... to take it. Night before last Clem saw ... up; saw that the bonds which have h[eld the cor]rupt combination together so long we[re] ... and he decided to "lay down." B[ut] ... morning came a change of plan. ... like a good many other people who ha[ve] ... in this city during the last year, that he ... by telling only a part. So he went over ... Jury room in the morning full of a de[sire] ... to be honest regarding everything wh[ich] ... ered by the statute of limitation. He ... by telling the jurors all about the trick[s] ... in the days of Noah he could escape ... what had happened during the last tw[o] ... was ready to sacrifice Egan, who had ... thing; Forsyth, who had confessed; ... who had owned up; and to reveal the ... the "K" account, which were all ... But

THE GRAND JURY DIDN'T WAN[T IT]

on those terms. It must be all or not[hing] ... Joliet. And so he didn't go before the ... They put him away in an ante-room, a[nd sent] out ambassadors to treat with him. ... took him in hand, and it wasn't a ... handling that he gave him either. Cl[em is] used to the flattery and kin[dness] ... of the County Commissioners ... who are hunting for contracts, and ... exactly like it to be treated as if he w[ere] ... Tyrrell for a loan of a thousand ... couldn't give sufficient security. He ... —was Clem. He couldn't take the te[rms,] ... went away, sad and discomfited, and ... self into the hands of Leonard Swett, ... pacious hands which have held ... Roelle and Junker, Ford, Oliver & ... Eastman & Co., Mercereau, et al.,—and ... Mr. Swett to treat with the authorities ... for him immunity.

HE WENT TO MR. SWETT

because that gentleman has had exper[ience in this] kind of thing,—has cut his eye-tee[th] ... learned from unfortunate experiences ... a bargain. But after he had made ... ments with Mr. Swett he weakened ... probable prospect of Joliet, and ... prospect of the destruction of a flour[ishing busi]ness, were too much for him. ... money which had been acquired from ... tracts and county contractors would ... away in a very short time if he were ... forced to an expensive trial. So his ... way a little, and he asked for time. ... time to think it over. He wanted till ... till Monday has been given him.

THERE WERE CONFERENCES LAST ...

the nature of which it is unnecess[ary] ... But they resulted in nothing definite ex[cept] ... postponement till Monday. But Clem ... ing and will give way. He will give u[p] ... —not merely what happened in 1873 o[r] ... what has taken place since then.

So there is no reason for anybody ... heartened. The key-stone of the arch ... weak condition. The Grand Jurors h... loose and it is lopping over ready to ... Monday or Tuesday;—and when it goes ... the arch.

MR. HINSDALE

also made his appearance before the ... and remained in Purgatory for an hou[r] ... effort was made to get from him the ... those letters which he rushed over ... and destroyed the previous day. He ... however, and declined to give up; but ... parties to whom they were written w... upon, and it will be seen whether ... can be done at that end of the ... little interviews with prominent busin[ess men] ... not please Hinsdale. It is society to ... not accustomed, and the style of con... unusual to him, and he don't like it. ... me too many questions," says Hinsdale ... sult of it is, as Hinsdale says, that he ... granite contract, new and old, and the[y] ... gone for him.

COL. CLEARY

was in a state of great excitement ye[sterday] ... wanted to know about the Grand Ju[ry] ... they's indict me on hearsay testimony ... "Is that the way they's do busin[ess]" ... he. "I—I—why, I gave ... I was Town Collector ... $200,000, and they was all Republican[s] ... onto it. There was Abner Taylor, yo[ur] ... boy; C. B. Farwell, and others. Why ... wanted to steal, wouldn't I have been ... thin to Canady, where nobody could g[et] ... of staying and stealing a few hun[dred] ... now?" "Ah," said he, shaking his ... you know there's twenty millions of ... sented by that Grand Jury? Oh, it's an ... me boy." And off he went.

The investigation will be resumed at ... Monday morning, and a lively time ... pected.

PERIOLAT.

HE IS IN THE HANDS OF SWE[TT].

After being out of sight in the Grand ... room yesterday for nearly an hour, Pe[riolat made] his appearance, looking as if he were d... He was at once surrounded by reporte[rs, who pro]ceeded to pump him. He had very lit[tle to say at] that time, but a representative of T[he Tribune] subsequently met him, and interviewed [him as fol]lows:

"Well, Clem, did you tell 'em all ab[out it?]"

"No."

"What!—haven't you squealed?"

"They wouldn't give me a chance."

"Why not?"

"That is more than I can tell."

"What happened?"

"When I was called in by the bailiff ... the little ante-room just outside the on[e where the] Jury is in session. I waited there awh[ile, when]

WEBBER AND TYRRELL,

the foreman, came out. They were ... committee to interview me, I suppose."

"What did they say?"

O. K.

Which Means that It Is Working All Right Across the River.

Clem's Heart Weakens When It Comes to a Full Squeal.

He Wants to Keep Back a Part, but It Will All Come Out.

Egan's Explanation of His Partnership with Periolat---All Give and No Take.

But the Latter Tells of Supplemental Papers and Mysterious Payments,

And Also How Egan Perjured Himself Before Storey's Grand Jury.

Forsyth Makes Some Singular Remarks Touching His "Wicked Partner."

What the G. J. Did---They Find that They Can Indict Hinsdale.

Rountree's Attempt to Interview Mr. Leiter, and the Result Thereof.

Scenes Around the County Building--Hinsdale Does Not Want to Talk.

ALL RIGHT.

PERIOLAT ON THE ANXIOUS SEAT.

It is all right, Messrs. Taxpayers. Don't lose heart, and don't put faith in discouraging stories. The Grand Jury are happy, and Periolat isn't. There is a smile of sweet contentment spread around the faces of Mills and Webber, and the County Commissioners are blue and gray, from Cleary down to Tabor. It is raining hard just now, and everybody wants to get in out of the rain, Clem included. The only trouble is that they all want to get in without paying anything for it. It is a little hard for Clem to squeal. He takes it as a boy does a dose of castor oil. He sips a little, and it is very, very bad, and he kicks vigorously at the next large spoonful. But a kind mother, alias Mr. Tyrrell and the Grand Jury, have him in charge and he has got to take it. Night before last Clem saw the smash-up; saw that the bonds which have held the corrupt combination together so long were breaking, and he decided to "lay down." But with the morning came a change of plan. He thought, like a good many other people who have squealed in this city during the last year, that he could get off by telling only a part. So he went over to the Grand Jury room in the morning full of a determination to be honest regarding everything which was covered by the statute of limitation. He thought that by telling the jurors all about the wickedness done in the days of Noah he could escape from telling what had happened during the last two years. He was ready to sacrifice Egan, who had told everything; Forsyth, who had confessed; Kimberley, who had owned up; and to reveal the mysteries of the "K" account, which were all old stories. But

THE GRAND JURY DIDN'T WANT HIM

on those terms. It must be all or nothing,—all or Joliet. And so he didn't go before the jury at all. They put him away in an ante-room, and they sent out ambassadors to treat with him. Mr. Tyrrell took him in hand, and it wasn't a very pleasant handling that he gave him either. Clem has been used to the flattery and kind attention of the County Commissioners and people who are hunting for contracts, and he didn't exactly like it to be treated as if he were after Mr. Tyrrell for a loan of a thousand dollars and couldn't give sufficient security. He was snubbed—was Clem. He couldn't take the terms. So he went away, sad and discomfited, and he put himself into the hands of Leonard Swett,—those capacious hands which have held Parker Mason, Roelle and Junker, Ford, Oliver & Co., Golsen, Eastman & Co., Mercereau, et al.,—and empowered Mr. Swett to treat with the authorities to secure for him immunity.

HE WENT TO MR. SWETT

because that gentleman has had experience in that kind of thing,—has cut his eye-teeth, and has learned from unfortunate experiences how to drive a bargain. But after he had made his arrangements with Mr. Swett he weakened again. The probable prospect of Joliet, and the certain prospect of the destruction of a flourishing business, were too much for him. All the money which had been acquired from county contracts and county contractors would be swept away in a very short time if he were indicted and forced to an expensive trial. So his knees gave way a little, and he asked for time. He wanted time to think it over. He wanted till Monday, and till Monday has been given him.

THERE WERE CONFERENCES LAST NIGHT,

the nature of which it is unnecessary to state. But they resulted in nothing definite except it be a postponement till Monday. But Clem is weakening and will give way. He will give up everything—not merely what happened in 1873 or 1874, but what has taken place since then.

So there is no reason for anybody to feel disheartened. The key-stone of the arch is in a very weak condition. The Grand Jurors have pried it loose and it is lopping over ready to fall,—to fall Monday or Tuesday;—and when it goes good-bye to the arch.

MR. HINSDALE

also made his appearance before the Grand Jury, and remained in Purgatory for an hour. Another effort was made to get from him the contents of those letters which he rushed over to his office and destroyed the previous day. He stood firm, however, and declined to give up; but the Eastern parties to whom they were written will be called upon, and it will be seen whether anything can be done at that end of the line. These little interviews with prominent business men do not please Hinsdale. It is society to which he is not accustomed, and the style of conversation is unusual to him, and he don't like it. "They ask me too many questions," says Hinsdale. The result of it is, as Hinsdale says, that he has lost his granite contract, new and old, and there is $30,000 gone for him.

COL. CLEARY

was in a state of great excitement yesterday. He wanted to know about the Grand Jury. "Will they's indict me on hearsay testimony?" says he. "Is that the way they's do business?" says he. "I—I—why, I gave 'um when I was Town Collector a bond for $200,000, and they was all Republicans who went onto it. There was Abner Taylor, ye know, me boy; C. B. Farwell, and others. Why, if—if—if I wanted to steal, wouldn't I have been skipping out thin to Canady, where nobody could get me, instid of staying and stealing a few hundred dollars now?" "Ah," said he, shaking his head, "do you know there's twenty millions of capital represented by that Grand Jury? Oh, it's an awful body, me boy." And off he went.

The investigation will be resumed at 10 o'clock Monday morning, and a lively time may be expected.

PERIOLAT.

HE IS IN THE HANDS OF SWETT.

After being out of sight in the Grand Jury's anteroom yesterday for nearly an hour, Periolat made his appearance, looking as if he were disappointed. He was at once surrounded by reporters, who proceeded to pump him. He had very little to say at that time, but a representative of THE TRIBUNE subsequently met him, and interviewed him as follows:

"Well, Clem, did you tell 'em all about it?"

"No."

"What!—haven't you squealed?"

"They wouldn't give me a chance."

"Why not?"

"That is more than I can tell."

"What happened?"

"When I was called in by the bailiff I went into the little ante-room just outside the one where the jury is in session. I waited there awhile, when

WEBBER AND TYRRELL,

the foreman, came out. They were sent out as a committee to interview me, I suppose."

"What did they say?"

"They asked what I was going to testify to. I told them I was going to tell all I knew. They wanted to know about what matters. I told them with regard to my transactions with Egan and James Forsyth & Co. They wished to know if I would testify against the Commissioners. I told them I would tell all I knew. I asked them if they did not think it fair to let me in there to defend myself."

"Had anything been said about not admitting you?"

"They said they would hear me if I would swear that I gave the Commissioners money."

"Facts about Forsyth did not seem to be wanted?"

"No. They told me they didn't want to know about him."

"Did they give any reason?"

"No. I asked them why I shouldn't have just as good a show as him, when he had received nearly all the benefit from the stealing that had been done."

"WHAT IS YOUR OPINION ABOUT THIS MATTER?"

"Well, seven or eight of the jury are Forsyth's personal friends."

"Name them."

"There is Stewart, Powers, MacVeagh, Moore, and others."

"You think for that reason you were not let in?"

"Yes; that is just the reason."

"Have they promised Forsyth immunity?"

"Certainly. He and Beardsley, and Kimberly, and Carpenter have been before previous Grand Juries, and stated that there was nothing wrong in any respect. They perjured themselves, and the jury can't indict me on their testimony."

"By the way,

DO YOU KNOW WHERE CARPENTER IS?"

"Yes."

"Where?"

"The last I heard of him he was in Spalding, Mich.,—up in the Lake Superior region."

"How long ago was that?"

"About two weeks."

"What is he doing?"

"He is with a lumber firm."

"Who run him off?"

"Forsyth."

"Have his expenses been paid?"

"Let the Grand Jury ask Beardsley who paid Carpenter money since he has been gone,—whether it was Forsyth or not. Beardsley lied once, but he will tell the truth now."

"DID THEY PROMISE YOU IMMUNITY?"

"Yes—to let me off entirely if I would swear I gave the Commissioners money."

"What did you say to that?"

"I told them to admit me."

"But they declined?"

"Yes."

"You wouldn't tell them what ground you would cover?"

"No."

"What then?"

"Well, they left me, and shortly afterwards Webber came out and said that he wouldn't want me to-day, but to come around Monday."

"DO YOU PROPOSE TO TELL ALL YOU KNOW?"

"Yes."

"About everybody?"

"About everybody I know anything of."

"Have you seen Hinsdale to-day?"

"Yes."

"How does he feel?"

"Pretty bad,—he is very mad."

"What did he say?"

"He came up while I was talking with Charley Reed, and I didn't pay much attention to what he said."

"Do you know anything about his granite contract?"

"I did all in my power to defeat him. That I can prove before the jury."

"Is there anything crooked about it?"

"As far as I know it is straight. If anything was done, it was done direct, and not through me."

"Why did you work against him?"

"He and I had some trouble."

"About what?"

"He tore down my fence at the Court-House Square, and put up his columns without paying me any damages."

"Did you ask him for any?"

"Yes, and he said he would be d——d if he would pay me. From that time I was his enemy."

"What did you do?"

"I telegraphed to parties East to bid against him."

"Did you help him to

GET HIS FIRST CONTRACT?"

"No; he got that on its merits. Nobody knew Hinsdale then. Nobody bid against him."

"You know nothing of a divvy, if there was one?"

"Only what I saw in the papers." He said that $4,500 story was a lie.

"Has Rountree stood in with any of the steals?"

"Not that I know of."

"JOHN IS STRAIGHT, ISN'T HE?"

"Yes, I don't believe he had anything to do with it. He is around there, and they pay him a pretty good salary."

"Didn't the Commissioners pay his expenses to Springfield to lobby against the bill to abolish the Board?"

"He was down there, but to get a bill through for the benefit of the county, and I suppose the county paid his expenses."

"What about the Walker contract?"

"I had no contract with him."

"Do you know anything about him?"

"I know him, and I know that I loaned him some money and can't get it out of him."

"Do you know how he got his contract?"

"No. He hasn't had a dollar in three years. I don't believe he could raise $1,000 to-day to save his life."

"Was his contract got by crookedness?"

"I don't think so. I'll tell you

MY HONEST OPINION.

He will fail on it before he gets the second story finished."

"Did you help him to get the contract?"

"Yes. I don't deny that."

"Was any money used?"

"There was not—not a dollar."

"You offered, you say, to tell the jury all about

THE EGAN MATTER?"

"Yes."

"What is there in it?"

"What he agreed to pay me if I succeeded in getting him the position of architect."

"How much was it?"

"Well, I can't tell you just now. My attorney, Leonard Swett, has advised me to say nothing at present."

"You have a contract with Egan?"

"Yes; but don't ask me any more questions."

"If you are allowed to go before the Grand Jury, you will tell everything you know?"

"Yes; everything that will not criminate myself."

"But they promised you immunity?"

"It is doubtful if they will, because I think this grand jury was put up on purpose to indict me. Why don't they indict Forsyth?"

"Will you wake some of the Commissioners up?"

"Yes."

"You will not say anything else?"

"Not now. Call around some other day."

EGAN.

HIS CONTRACT WITH PERIOLAT.

Architect Egan sent a communication to the Grand Jury yesterday asking that he be granted an audience at once. He did not receive any response, but the reporters, hearing of his action, at once set out in search of him for an interview. The day before he had positively refused to be interviewed, and the reporters knowing this entered on the work of "scooping" the Grand Jury, but with apprehensions of failure. He was found late in the evening by a TRIBUNE representative resting from his day's labor on a Michigan avenue stoop. He knew the mission of his visitor at a glance, invited him to take a seat, and feeling that it would be far more troublesome to conceal than to reveal, asked him just what he wanted. The scribe replied that he was anxious to get the substance of what he had to tell the Grand Jury in advance, and he at once entered upon

HIS STORY,

the substance of which is as follows: In 1872, he said, he was with Mr. Armstrong erecting the County Jail. At that time the new Court-House was being talked of, and he naturally felt an anxiety to become the architect. His standing with the County Board at the time was good, and he did not imagine that he would have much opposition. In this he was mistaken, however, for he found Periolat, who was then making his musty bean reputation as a county contractor, opposed to him. Periolat's friends in the Board fought him bitterly at every point, and without their influence he could do nothing. In this condition his partner, Armstrong, waited on Periolat and sought to harmonize things, and to kill off all opposition. This was found to be a fruitless undertaking unless he met certain demands, one of which was that Periolat should be taken into the work as a partner. Thinking the proposition over, and being ambitious for the job, he agreed to allow him one-third interest in the profits of the Court-House work for his influence, the condition being that he should bear also the same proportion of the expenses of the job. The contract or agreement was drawn and signed by himself, Armstrong, and Periolat, and this is how he became Court-House architect early in 1875, and how he first became acquainted with the bean man. The contract was subsequently awarded to him without any trouble. Thereafter everything moved smoothly up to the completion and delivery of the plans. The first money drawn from the county on the work was $8,000, and, keeping his agreement, he turned one-third of the amount over to Periolat, notwithstanding that he had paid all the expenses and advanced all the money. Everything moved along satisfactorily from that time on to his receiving his next payment, $7,000, which was in full for the plans. In the interview between the two payments, his partner, Armstrong, had discovered that

PERIOLAT WAS NOT KEEPING FAITH,

for while he had failed to advance any of the expenses for preparing plans, etc., he had made similar contracts or agreements with Karls, Matz, and others. This was told to him, and he and Armstrong agreed that they could no longer be held to their agreement with him, etc. He refused to give Periolat his portion of the $7,000 on these grounds, and here commenced the trouble. Periolat had the only copy of the agreement in existence, and placed it in the hands of Leonard Swett. Swett wrote to him to come see him, but he did not go, but sent word that he would have no communication with him on the subject. From this time on he found that he had lost his power with the Board, and that he was fought on every side, and did not know what a day might bring forth. The agreement was caused to be circulated among his friends with a view to damaging him, and his situation was anything else than inviting. He had had nothing but war on his hands thereafter down to the present, and to escape the possibility of a continuance of it indefinitely he had made up his mind to

RESIGN THE POSITION OF COURT-HOUSE ARCHITECT

to-morrow, provided his partner—Armstrong—would agree to it, etc. He had been driven to this step, he said, by his family and friends, for his connection with the job had been a reproach to him and very nigh estranged his own brother.

Passing over many of the scenes and battles between him and the Board since his falling out with Periolat, he next came down to depicting some of his more recent troubles with the Board of which he is to tell the jury, which explain some things that were sadly in need of explanation if he expects to maintain a respectable standing in the community, especially the matter of reducing his claim for drawing new plans in February last from $26,000 to $15,000. He had presented his claim for $26,000 on its merits and had made his bill at one-and-a-half per cent on the cost of the work,—the price that the county had paid him for the original plans. For months he stood up and defended his claim as just and right, but, being opposed by Periolat, he found few friends in the Board. The old agreement was shaken in his face at every move, and insult was heaped on injury. He worked in vain and found it next to impossible to even get the Board to look at his claim. He had borrowed money to pay his help in making the plans, and also to live on, and was really driven to the verge of bankruptcy. Seeing that it was useless to longer expect to accomplish anything, or get any money without again compromising with Periolat, he finally sent his partner, Armstrong, to see him,

TO SEE WHAT COULD BE DONE.

Word came back to him that he would have to pay Periolat, according to the terms of his original agreement, his share of the $7,000 he had previously received, before anything could be done. It was impossible for him to do this, and there he was driven to the wall. Periolat was again seen, this time, however, not so much to compromise with him as to see upon what terms he could be gotten rid of. Word came back that if he would pay Periolat $7,500 that the Board would act on his claim. He was forced to accept this offer, and he did it without much reluctance, for so far he had been the slave of the bean man, and any release would be a happy event to him. At this juncture in the game

HINSDALE CAME TO THE FRONT

and was introduced as the mediator. He was called in by Egan to act as a witness to the proposed dissolution of partnership between him and Periolat. Hinsdale had offered him before to advance him the money to fight for his $26,000 claim, but he would not accept it, because he was a contractor on the work. Hinsdale got Periolat to agree to surrender the agreement upon his paying over the $7,500. After he had agreed to pay Periolat what he demanded, he had no trouble. His claim came up and was promptly disposed of, the Board agreeing to give him $15,000, and he, being satisfied that this was all he could possibly get, accepted it. As soon as the claim was passed on, he ordered the County Clerk to make out two orders for $7,500 each, one payable to Armstrong and the other to himself, the two having agreed to meet afterward and pay Periolat's price to Hinsdale, etc. Before the orders were made out, Hinsdale came to him with an order from Periolat for his (Periolat's) share. Egan said to him that he might as well take the entire amount coming to him, $15,000,—pay Periolat, pay himself some borrowed money, and return him what was left. He went over to look after the order three or four days after it had been ordered to be drawn, and was astonished to find that it had not been signed by the Chairman of the Board. He could not understand the unusual delay in the matter at first, but remembering that he had not paid Periolat

THE MYSTERY WAS EXPLAINED.

He looked up Hinsdale, took him over to the building, and had to sign the order away to him before he could get it signed by the Chairman. Hinsdale took the order, and got it cashed without the slightest delay, paid $7,500 over to Periolat, himself what was owing him, and returned to him the sum of $7,180, which he showed that he deposited in the Hibernian Bank, March 9, and subsequently divided with Armstrong. He regarded himself now as being out of the clutches of Periolat, and had Hinsdale as a witness to his having fulfilled his agreement to the letter. Periolat, however, did not keep his promise to surrender the original written agreement, but had sent him word that it had been stolen since he received the $7,500 from Swett's office, or had been lost. Before it got into Swett's hands Egan had been told it was destroyed.

This is his story as will be told to the jury to-morrow if he has a chance, and throws some new light upon the situation. It shows conclusively just how great has been Periolat's influence with the Board, without showing positively how that influence had been maintained.

NEXT COMES CLEM.

So far Mr. Egan. After he had had his say, a reporter called upon Mr. Periolat and informed him what that gentleman had stated, whereto Mr. Periolat responded that Mr. Egan was not going to resign; it was all a piece of bluff and brag. It was plain to him that Egan had weakened simply because he knew that Periolat was going before the Grand Jury to expose the whole thing. When Egan was before Mr. Storey's Grand Jury, he had sworn that Periolat had attempted to blackmail him, and now, under the influence of this outside pressure, he was coming out with the facts, or a part of them. But he had not stated them all. Mr. Egan had not stated that there was a supplemental agreement, accompanied with a note. He hadn't done that, because he believed they were lost. As a matter of fact they have not been. They were kept by Mr. Periolat for his own security.

Mr. Egan said that Periolat had never made any advances. He forgot to state that Periolat had advanced $3,000 at the outset, with a stipulation that Egan was to make monthly statements of moneys expended for help, etc., and that when Periolat had sent to him for that monthly statement he had told him to go to h—. Mr. Egan had also omitted to state that money had been paid out by Mr. Periolat, and that in his presence. On one occasion, in the presence of Messrs. Egan and Armstrong, Mr. Periolat had been called on to pay over $8,000 to a certain party, and had only paid over one-half, and that he stated that that was all he would pay. He was ready, when he went before the Grand Jury, to state who that person was. The grand trouble with Egan was, he was not aware of the existence of the supplemental papers which Periolat had; and acting under the belief that they were destroyed, was trying to set himself right before the public, when the fact was Egan was as deep in the mud as any one.

The last $7,500 which he received from Egan had been put into his own business, as he could show by his books and papers. Egan's pretense that his claims were worth $26,000 was all a fraud. He was not entitled to anything.

THE GRAND JURY.

ITS BRIEF DELIBERATIONS.

The twenty-three good and true men who are just at present making the County Ringsters tremble in their boots, and their very hair stand on end, gathered in the third story Star Chamber of the County Building, at 10 o'clock yesterday morning. They were all there on time, and at once fell to work with their business. The witnesses, bailiffs, etc., were also then already to be interviewed. There were ex-Capts. Buckley and Ellis, ex-Sergts. Byrne and Fitzpatrick, Justice D'Wolf, Wade Abbott, and others to testify in the Hickey case. But they were allowed to sit themselves quietly down in the hall-ways and read the morning's news, while Hinsdale-Doyle Granite Company was again placed in the crucible. N. C. Hinsdale, bearing his nostrils aloft, was the first to be called in to explain his erasures in his books, and why he had torn out and destroyed copies of certain letters in his letter-book, which he produced. He forgot, of course, while he destroyed certain evidence, that he was committing contempt of court, and that in endeavoring to shield certain criminals he was compounding a felony, for which he, too, was indictable.

HINSDALE

came out after a siege of an hour and three-quarters. He looked sad and crestfallen. The end of his red proboscis was turned up a little more than usual. The reporter of THE TRIBUNE hailed him, but Hinsdale was like unto a closed oyster.

THE TRIBUNE man introduced himself and his mission. Hinsdale scowled. Fire was in his eye, and his handkerchief in his hand. Said the reporter:

"What did you say before the Grand Jury?"

"What paper are you for?"

"THE TRIBUNE."

"Then I shall tell you absolutely nothing."

"Why not?"

"I am not going to talk to a paper that has lied about me,—that has so wilfully misrepresented me. No, sir, I won't say anything."

THE TRIBUNE's reporter followed Mr. Hinsdale, but he would not speak to the representative of a paper which had given him the benefit of its circulation for judicious and free advertising.

PERIOLAT.

While Hinsdale was on the rack, Clem F. Periolat came into the hall, in answer to an invitation to come and state all he knows. Clem was bland, smiling, and apparently happy. He was ushered into the ante-room as soon as Hinsdale shook his gory locks outside the threshold. Periolat did not get a chance to have his say before the Grand Jury. He was told that he would be listened to only when he was ready to tell all he knew, and to tell the whole truth, and nothing else. He was in consultation with Assistant State's Attorney Webber, when Periolat was ushered out again into the air, to be recalled at a future time. He did not set before the Grand Jury at all.

DESTROYING TESTIMONY.

After the third, or rather the second, witness was examined,—"William," the collector for Forsyth & Co., who produced some books, but knew nothing material,—the Grand Jury resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole.

One of the members inquired of Mr. Webber whether anything could be done with Hinsdale and his clerk, or either of them, for making way with testimony. It seemed to this gentleman, he said, that if they could indict Hinsdale for this they would get a leverage on that gentleman which would bring him on his knees—his large, plump knees—and induce him to tell all he knew. There was nothing like an indictment to make those birds which could sing, and wouldn't sing, find their voices.

Mr. Webber said he didn't know. It was a point which had never come before him for decision, and he would rather prefer to have it left to Judge Booth.

The jury talked the matter over for awhile, and were unanimous in the opinion that the Judge should be consulted, and, if he thought it was legal, that indictments should probably be found against the two of them, or Hinsdale any way, for suppressing evidence. So, about half-past 11 o'clock,

A SMALL PROCESSION

descended the stairway leading to the Criminal Court room. It was headed by Mr. Leiter, who bore under his arm that fatal letter-book,—the one from which Hinsdale had snatched a couple of letters,—letters which, according to Mr. Hinsdale, had nothing to do with the Court-House, but which were of such a nature that they could not be submitted to the inspection of such men as Mr. Leiter or Mr. Tyrrell. Mr. Leiter held the book tight. It would have been a hard job to have wrenched it from his grasp. It would have been easier to have run up a big account with the house of Field & Leiter, and to have succeeded in getting off without paying a dollar. Behind him came Mr. Webber.

The little procession, watched at a distance by questioning reporters, marched into the court-room. It formed in order beside Judge Booth. The book was laid down before him on the desk, and Mr. Leiter stated to him concisely the point at issue. State's Attorney Mills was called up, in order to take part in the consultation.

"THE JURY WANT TO KNOW,"

said Mr. Leiter, "whether we can indict Mr. Hinsdale because he has destroyed what we believe to be documentary evidence bearing upon the pending investigation."

"I think you can," said Judge Booth.

"That is my own impression," remarked the State's Attorney.

"Well," said Mr. Leiter, "that is all we want to know, Judge." [To Mr. Webber], "Let's go back."

So up-stairs wound the procession, Mr. Leiter still hugging the precious, damnatory book. The remainder of the jurors were informed of the decision of the Court, and it was straightway decided that, unless Mr. Hinsdale came down on his marrowbones, and did a true and faithful statement make of all things by him known, touching certain combinations connected with the building of the present Court-House, the aforesaid Hinsdale should be indicted at great length, in many counts, and that said indictment be returned during the coming week.

Then they took up the bookkeeper's case, and being business men themselves, and knowing that the bookkeeper is frequently a passive creature, through whose hands things pass of which he knows nothing, and by whose pen words are written the meaning of which he doesn't understand, they decided to "take him under advisement," as Judge Booth occasionally remarks, with a strong inclination, however, to go for him with one of those beautiful little documents which can be found in blank in the office of the State's Attorney, and which set forth that twenty-three good and true men, having inquisition made, do hereby present, etc., etc.

The Grand Jury then took a half hour more of a session by themselves to consult upon what was best to do. They talked for some time, and about 1:30 they emerged from their hiding-place, headed by Foreman Tyrrell. The reporters grabbed their note-books and lead-pencils, and started down for eligible places for hearing in the Criminal Court-room. The jury followed in hen-fashion, single-file. Judge Booth was doing sentencing, it being sentence-day in the Criminal Court. The gentlemen of the Grand Jury quietly stood outside of the rail, waiting until his Honor's attention should be called to them. Looking from his work, Mr. Mills said:

"The Grand Jury is here, your Honor, and they have

A REPORT TO MAKE."

Judge Booth—Let the roll be called.

After the Clerk had called over the names,

The Court said: "Have you any presentments to make?"

Foreman Tyrrell—We have.

And he handed the indictments to Judge Booth, who looked at them.

The Court—It has been intimated to me, gentlemen, that you are in the midst of some important investigations that you have not been able to complete for want of sufficient time, and that probably the interests of the public would be subserved by your having an opportunity to go forward and finish the inquiries which you now have on hand. I now inquire whether I am correct in regard to this matter?

Foreman Tyrrell—You are.

The Court—It is so?

Foreman Tyrrell—Yes, sir.

The Court—Well, gentlemen, this is the last day of the term, and the law requires that I should discharge you from further attendance upon the Court this term. But at the same time I shall certainly give you an opportunity to pursue these investigations, and shall, therefore, direct that a special venire be issued at once, summoning you to attend here at 10 o'clock Monday morning, so that you can go on with the work.

States Attorney Mills—And the venire can be served now?

The Court—The venire can be served now; and, gentlemen, you will endeavor to be here promptly at 10 o'clock Monday morning.

Assistant District Attorney Webber—They are discharged, then, for the term?

The Court—They are discharged for the term.

After this colloquy had passed, the Grand Jury repaired back to its room, where the venire was served upon them. The gentlemen then quietly took their hats and went home, to take a Sabbath rest, and return fresh and invigorated for the fray to-morrow morning.

HICKEY.

If Hinsdale had not engrossed the entire attention of the Grand Jury yesterday morning, it is more than probable that Superintendent M. C. Hickey would have been put on the rack of investigation. Justice Calvin De Wolf was there ready to go in and swear that Chilson had left in the fall of 1874, and that he was in an insane asylum when it was claimed he witnessed the deed transferring Hickey's property to Dan Webster. He had left the better part of a year before the deed was claimed to have been witnessed by him, and he was at that time insane. From dates he had in the office he was satisfied that Chilson was in Chicago in September and October of 1874, but after that he was not certain as to where Chilson was, but he presumed in an insane asylum in Oneida County, N. Y. He was sure the signature on that deed was not Chilson's, as it was not in his handwriting, and he had any quantities of his signatures in his possession to correspond with it.

Wade Abbott was ready to swear that he was sure that the signature was not Chilson's, and he was well satisfied that he left Chicago in November, 1874, and had written him from New York Jan. 3, 1875. Chilson stayed for some time with his mother in the East before he was sent to the asylum.

ROUNTREE.

A RAID ON THE GRAND JURY.

A little while prior to the meeting of the Grand Jury yesterday morning, the foreman, on behalf of the jury, requsted Sheriff Kern to give instructions to his bailiffs to have the corridors in the vicinity of the room where the jurors meet kept clear of witnesses and hangers-on, and an officer was stationed in the corridor with directions to see this order carried out.

It was just about the time for the inquisitors to come to order when a rush and a roar was heard in the corridor, like the charge of the big bull of Bashan. The door was thrown violently open, and an uninvited, unannounced man strode into the room. His face was flushed, his eyes were red with tears or toddy, his fists were clenched, and he bristled with rage. He stamped up to Mr. Leiter, who was standing by a table, and said to him, almost in a yell:

"Do you know me, Mr. Leiter?"

Mr. Leiter stood impassive, not the least alarmed, his hands hanging by his side. He looked up at the big fellow, and said very placidly, "No, I don't know you."

"You do know me," said Rountree. "I am JOHN M. ROUNTREE, the County Attorney, and I demand a hearing before this Grand Jury."

"O, you do?" said Mr. Leiter.

"Yes, sir. My honor has been impugned. I have been charged with stealing money from Cook County, and I demand to be heard immediately."

"Hum!" said Mr. Leiter.

"Now, don't you know, Mr. Leiter, that I never took a cent from Cook County?"

"You want my opinion, do you?" asked Mr. Leiter.

"I do."

"Well," said Mr. Leiter, looking up at him and speaking very quietly, in a gentle and affectionate tone, "my opinion is, Mr. Rountree, that you are robbing the people of the State of Illinois every day, and the people of Cook County every hour."

Rountree's jaw fell. A tear trembled in his eye. He said not a word, but he turned and went down-stairs.

A short time after this Mr. Leiter happened to run across

SHERIFF KERN,

and said to him:

"Mr. Kern, how is it that your bailiffs show such a partiality for the bummer element?"

"How so?" queried Kern.

"Why," said Mr. Leiter, "directions were given you this morning to have your bailiffs keep those corridors clear."

"Wern't they observed?" asked Kern.

"No, sir," replied Mr. Leiter, "a fellow calling himself John M. Rountree, and demanding an investigation, forced his way in this morning in a most insulting manner, and I don't see why the bailiff did not enforce the rule on him."

"I presume," said Kern, "that the bailiff, knowing Mr. Rountree, and knowing him to be the County Attorney, thought the rule did not apply to him. But I will see, sir, that it is enforced in the future."

THE CONDUCT OF ROUNTREE

was a joy and a marvel. He arose early in the morning and he read THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE. Then he went forth to the County Building, and he made his foray on the Grand Jury, and was repulsed. Then he rushed into one of the rooms on the lower floor, and began swearing in the presence of a lady, and was shut up. Then, after having ascertained that certain individuals were out of the city and would not be back for some time, he stated calmly and deliberately that he should kill them; he should shoot them with his little pistol unless he was allowed an immediate opportunity to go before the Grand Jury and vindicate himself. He staggered and swaggered from room to room in the County Building, telling over his grievances and explaining how he had never defrauded Cook County of a cent, forgetful of the fact that he had been paid a salary of $7,000 a year for doing nothing, and reiterating his assertions that there would be blood if that opportunity for an explanation was not allowed him. He went so far in his fury as to threaten to strike a small man, and to kick a small dog, first noticing that it was muzzled.

MELICKE.

Among the witnesses on hand yesterday was Melicke, the bookkeeper for the Hinsdale-Doyle Company. When Mr. Melicke saw the reporter he bore down upon him like an avalanche,—an avalanche five feet high and two feet broad,—and he said to the reporter:

"You misrepresented me in that interview you had with me. You got that all wrong about Mr. Rountree. I didn't say that Rountree was charged with $4,500 on the books. I said he was charged with four or five hundred."

"Is that so?" said the reporter.

"It is, upon my honor," said Mr. Melicke. "You must have misunderstood me, or else made a mistake in writing out your notes. There is an entry on the books this spring of four hundred odd dollars paid to Mr. Rountree, but the item of $4,500 where the erasure was, was a different thing, and was of date of last fall."

"Well, Mr. Melicke, suppose, now you have set Mr. Rountree right, that you set yourself right, and explain all that you said before the Grand Jury."

"I can't do it."

"Have you heard the rumor that you are going to be indicted?"

"I indicted? What for? They can't indict me."

"O, yes they can."

"For what?"

"O, for refusing to tell what you know; and for destroying testimony, and interfering with the conviction of offenders, and obstructing the administration of criminal justice and a lot of other things."

"Dear! dear!" said Mr. Melicke, "I swear that I don't know anything at all about the matter. I am nothing but a bookkeeper. I know nothing about the affairs of the concern. You ask Mr. Hinsdale."

FORSYTH.

A RELUCTANT STATEMENT.

Up a long flight of stairs and into a small office, over the wholesale grocery house of Stewart, Aldrich & Co., a reporter found his way yesterday morning on matters of more than passing importance bent. To any one who had ever heard of the house of James Forsyth & Co., of its wonderfully successful operations with the County of Cook in the furnishing of sundry articles of consumption, wearing apparel, and what-not to the various county institutions, the sight now presented by the somewhat limited room and meager furniture of their office disclosed, as nothing else would, the fact that times had indeed changed with them. The mean desk, worn and scratched, the solitary account-book long and narrow, and then the few chairs, the occasional scraps of paper, two letters on a book, and over in one corner a few tin sample-boxes, told the tale of better days,—days when matters went along swimmingly, when Forsyth and Periolat bought themselves goods at remarkably low prices and of equally low quality, which they disposed of to the county at goodly rates and under the guise of honest wares, thereby getting themselves much gain and making glad their hearts and the hearts of the County Commissioners. Then the firm occupied a store at Nos. 97 and 99 South Water street, and carried on business on a scale becoming their position as contractors with the great County of Cook. Now it can all be gathered into one corner of a second-story room on Lake street. In fact, the once-prosperous firm finds itself not inconvenienced at taking up with about one-fifth of a not over-large office, the remaining four-fifths being set apart to the use of a manufacturer and dealer in cigars. Seated at the desk aforesaid the reporter found

JAMES FORSYTH

busy reading certain very interesting statements which appeared in yesterday morning's TRIBUNE. James Beardsley, also not unknown to fame, sat at the opposite of the desk writing. And it was into this peaceful spot that the reporter had come to ask the once Great Grocer why, according to the representations of Periolat, judgment should not be pronounced against him, and to give him the use of THE TRIBUNE's space to say therein what seemed to him good.

"I see you have some interesting reading matter before you," began the reporter.

"Yes, interesting—after a fashion. But a d—d lie for all that."

"Wherein do the false allegations consist? THE TRIBUNE is willing to devote a portion of its space to anything you may have to say on this subject."

"MY ADVICE TO YOU,"

said Beardsley to Forsyth, "is not to say one word. When you commence there'll be no end of it. Just keep still and let the rest talk."

"D—d if I don't do it," said the principal. "If I say anything I'll get myself into a newspaper controversy with that fellow, and for the truth I'll tell he'll answer back in lies. No, it won't do any good, not a bit of it. My time hasn't come yet. Let him go on with his lying, and when he gets through I'll have something to say."

So he declined then and there to say anything.

Subsequently, however, he was interviewed with better success, he stating that, after thinking it over in various legal aspects, he had decided a statement was necessary.

Said the reporter:

"Here are serious charges against you. Have you nothing to say in refutation of them?"

"The books show for themselves that they are all false; that Clem Periolat was never charged with a single cent that he did not get. No, my counsel, R. W. Smith, has advised me to make no statements, and I shall not. My time has not yet come, but when it does I'll have something to say."

Evidently there was no dislodging the gentleman from his position by means of such general questions as had been put to him. The one thing to do was to let drive each and every charge which Periolat had made against him, and in this way to draw forth some sort of replies—angry and ill-considered they might be, but yet replies. This tack was accordingly pursued, and, as will be seen, with some measure of success.

"Did Periolat bring to the concern, as he claims,

$500,000 WORTH OF TRADE

a year of his own?" asked the reporter with the expectation that this statement was a little stretched and would be roundly denied by Clem's old partner.

"No; he didn't bring more than a fourth, possibly a third, of that trade."

"HOW DID HE COME INTO THE FIRM ANYWAY?"

"I took him off the street, and put him in as a salesman—rather a sort of a porter—at just $7 a week. And more than that, I had to pay some of his old debts which came to light after I took him in. He hadn't a dollar to invest in the firm and never did have. When he came in as a member of the firm, his influence went against my capital."

"Do you know anything about the way the contracts for clothing, dry-goods, etc., were managed,—how and in whose names they were made out?"

"No. I never had anything to do with the making out of those contracts. I see he says that a porter in the house was set up in the dry-goods business—in imagination,—and the contracts got in his name. Well, now, I never knew anything about that or had anything to do with it. He attended to that part of the business himself."

"Then you never suggested this plan of making out certain contracts in the names of your porters, clerks, etc.?"

"NO; THAT WAS PERIOLAT'S INVENTION."

"Periolat claims all through his statement that you took in your two-thirds of the profits, whether on the groceries or the outside contracts, and seems to imply that this was all wrong and unfair on your part."

"On the groceries, of course, I took my two-thirds, for hadn't I made all the investment, and wasn't it proper that I should have my share of the profits in that proportion? But as to the outside contracts, we managed the division of the profits in this way: Kimberly got one third, I got two-thirds of what was left after paying Kimberly, and Periolat took what was left; in other words, one-third of the remainder after I had got my two-thirds. Everything except the groceries was managed in that way."

"How about his statement that

YOUR SON

drew $10,000 a year, was totally worthless, and of no earthly use or benefit to any one in the business?"

"My son is as honest as the day is long, and as smart as any young man in business matters in town. The only trouble with him is, that he will go on a spree once in a while. But as to his honesty and capability, there can be no question whatever. Now, about the statement that he was paid $10,000 a year, and that he drew some $60,000 out altogether. Just what he drew out I don't know, but I do know that not one cent of it ever came out of Periolat's pocket. I know that my son spent a great deal of money, but, when he got short and overdrew and couldn't make it good, the shortage was charged up to me, and I assumed it."

"Now, what is the truth about

THAT WOMAN STORY?"

"What he says is a d—d lie from beginning to end, and he knew it was a lie when he said it."

"But he enters into particulars, and even goes so far as to say that you deeded the young lady referred to your property on Peoria street for the purpose of quieting the scandal. What about that charge?"

"The only property I have on that street is at No. 143 South Peoria, and the falsity of that charge will be apparent, I think, when I tell you that it is in my own name, and that I never deeded it to anybody, young lady, young gentleman, or anybody else under the sun. That's the simple fact about that, and this scoundrel's statement is one outrageous lie from beginning to end."

"But there is another part of this particular charge. He says you got into trouble with the girl, and wanted to send her a draft, and that you gave him $200, with which he bought the draft and sent it to the young lady. He further says

YOU CHARGED THAT $200 UP TO HIM,

and that the books will show it?"

"Well, in the first place, I very often send drafts East to a poor sister of mine, whom I have supported for thirty years, and to other relatives. In fact, thousands of dollars have gone in this way and in donations to various charitable causes. I deny that I ever sent a $200 draft East for any such purpose as that with which he charges me. In this particular instance, if I recollect aright, he took out the $200. It was charged to him on the books, but in a day or two he said he wanted some money, and I paid him back $150 or $160, and shortly after that I paid him the balance. So you can see to what extent he suffered in that transaction. No, this attempt to mix up charges of immorality and sharp practice in business against me is a failure."

"PERIOLAT SAYS

he doesn't owe you that $2,300, and that you never went to him for it, or pretended to him in any way that he did owe it. Will you shed some light on this subject?"

"In 1874 Periolat drew out of the firm something between $11,000 and $12,000—every cent he was entitled to, and more than that. After we separated in January, 1875, Periolat came to me one day and said he wanted to borrow some $2,900, the balance due on his lot. He would pay it right back, you know; just wanted it as an accommodation for a few days, and would I let him have it? In short, I did let him have it, and I have not got it all back yet. He has paid a little something on it, but about $2,300 is left unpaid. I have sent to him for it, and been told that I'd have to sue for it if I wanted it."

"Periolat seems to object because you paid

BEARDSLEY

$3,000 a year instead of $1,500, at which figure you hired him."

"Well, rather than have him leave I should have been willing to pay him $5,000, for he was worth every cent of it. After Beardsley's time expired, I told him I would give him $3,000 a year. It was my own money,—every dollar of it,—and why shouldn't I do this? And Periolat himself offered no objections. Yet he afterwards paid McClevey $200 extra,—which he had no right to do,—and in settling up the account we had to allow it."

THE CARPENTER BOOK.

"Periolat says you ordered the 'Carpenter book' kept. Is that true?"

"I tell you I never heard of nor saw any such book until the whole thing came out on the first trial. It was something I knew nothing whatever about."

"Periolat also says you selected the goods to be sent out, ordered them delivered, and he had trouble with you for delivering inferior goods."

"On the contrary, Periolat sent them out himself, and I frequently said to him, 'It's a shame to send such goods to poor folks. You may be there yourself? and how would you like it, not to get good feed.' 'Oh,' said he, 'it's good enough for paupers, I guess.'"

"He also says you knew all this time that the stealing was going on, and that you quietly took in your two-thirds from the county."

"I didn't know it, but I mistrusted something was wrong because I didn't see how his profit could be so great on all these outside goods. I said as much to him, but he would dismiss the subject with the remark that you couldn't expect to do public business anywhere without fees. No, I never knew it only just as I was told it. He kept telling me everything was straight whenever I would talk to him about the quality of goods he was sending out, and his profits on them. I knew nothing about it when I sent for Herting's committee to come down and try the teas. They were not fit to drink, and I said I would go out on the street and get teas that cost 35 cents in the East and put them in at 28."

"Periolat makes it appear that the

FIRST GRAND JURY

was composed of your friends, that you owed some of them large sums of money, and that you were let off on account of that particular tie of friendship and interest."

"They were no more my friends than others are who know me in Chicago, and if I had owed them anything, and if they had indicted me, they would have stood just as good a chance to get their money. I never owed a man money yet but that I didn't pay him, while Periolat wanted to settle at 50 cents on the dollar at the time of the fire, and was always mad because I wouldn't do it. That's the kind of a man he is."

Thus, without much coaxing after the first few questions, Mr. Forsyth had told his story of things, and the reporter, fearful lest he should be put on the rack and compelled to promise not to publish a word thereof, gathered himself up and departed.

BADLY SCARED,

BUT TRYING TO BRAZEN IT OUT.

But few of the County Commissioners showed up at the North Side Building yesterday morning, and it is altogether likely that, with some of them at any rate, a subpœna, and possibly an attachment, will be needed to induce them to revisit their old haunt. The terrible exposures in yesterday's TRIBUNE, the uncertainty as to where the lightning may strike next, and the absolute certainty that their infamy has at last been fully discovered, has reduced the guilty to abject submission, although they still try to brazen out the situation, and declare with vehemence their innocence and integrity. Such of them as did visit the building were mostly the newer members of the Board and the peculiar stamping-ground affected by them was the office occupied by John Comiskey.

COMMISSIONER FITZGERALD

dropped in early in the day, only to be confronted with the information, furnished by Comiskey with ill-disguised glee, that a person claiming to be a creditor of Fitzgerald's had already been there armed with a distraint warrant and seeking to obtain possession of Fitzgerald's order for his pay and mileage. Comiskey refused to part with the document until he had taken legal advice, which advice, by the way, the legal knowledge-box of the Board was not at the time in a condition to give, his own wrongs having overpowered him. Fitz swore that he didn't owe the money, that he had plenty of property, and that no judgment had ever been obtained against him for the amount. In his opinion Comiskey was doing this in order to make political effect by letting the press get hold of it. As to the recent revelations, he only knew that "they were set of d——d thieves"; the pronoun probably referring to certain members of the Board. More he might have said, but just then a constituent of the Hibernian persuasion happened along, and the two departed in company.

COMISKEY

was seated in his office talking over matters and things with ex-Commissioner Burdick, his assistant, Mr. Hoffman, and a visitor or two. Mr. Burdick expressed his belief that bottom would be reached this time, and the whole mass of scandalous facts dragged into the garish sunlight. The discussion turned on Forsyth's connection with Periolat and the Board, and both Comiskey and Burdick agreed that Forsyth was much to blame. "Why," said the Clerk of the Board, "Forsyth pretended to be a respectable merchant, and was so considered. He is a great deal worse than Clem, who never professed to be anything more than what he is."

"Well," said Mr. Burdick, "the ring in the Board were worst of all; they had sworn to look after the interests of the people of Cook County, and then they turned round and robbed them. These other fellows were doing business, a dishonest business it is true, but still they acted as business men will, and drove as sharp a bargain as possible. If contracts could not be gotten without bribery they paid money to get them, but the greater criminality attaches to the Commissioners. When I made my report about the Forsyth contracts I looked at the case with a charitable eye. I could see that everything had been done in a very loose way, but I did not impute anything criminal at the time. But three months later I was sorry that I had made such a report, and since that time, as the facts have been more thoroughly shown, I have grown actually ashamed of it."

"No man," said a bystander oracularly, "will do the public business as well as he will his own. These fellows could buy or sell for themselves, but when it came to big work on public institutions, they were at sea."

"That was shown," answered Comiskey, "in the matter of the Harms contract. Who would ever have believed that the Board could have been such infernal fools to break that when it contained provisions whereby extra work could be provided for at a fixed rate? But they broke it, and now Harms has brought suit."

"He will get his money, too," said Burdick, and "Of course he will," said Comiskey.

At this point

COMMISSIONER TABOR

entered,—Reformer Tabor, with his unearned $300 in his pocket. He knew nothing, had been away for three months. He had seen the papers, but what about them? All they wanted was another sensation. What did he think about it? He didn't think at all; had he not been away for the benefit of his health? And then Mr. Tabor seized on pencil and paper and began a series of abstruse calculations going to prove that three miles plus three miles made nine miles, and that nine times five was seventy.

Then the crowd began to talk base-ball, and described how they beat Col. Cleary and his nine on the previous day. The two-base hit made by Mulloy, and the effective service rendered by Al Maher at the bat and in the field, were more enjoyable subjects than the delinquencies and frauds of the Ring, and it was hard to switch the conversation back to business.

Meantime

ROUNTREE

entered, and was immediately followed by a diminutive morning paper representative, who pounced upon him with an inquiry as to his horse and buggy. This was too much. John couldn't stand it, and he nearly frightened his interlocutor out of his life by his thunder-toned reply, "I haven't got any point; I don't know anything about the d——d thing. Let me alone, can't you," and away went the high-salaried attorney, breathing vengeance against every newspaper man in America and vowing to get even with THE TRIBUNE.

COMMERCIAL ITEMS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, June 2.—In it commercial notes the *Tribune* has the following: It appears that the war in Europe is already aiding American shipmaster. The *Freight Circular*, just received by mail, says in long-voyage chartering merchants give a decided preference to American, Norwegian, Swedish, Italian, and other flags, which are not likely to be embrolled in the present war.

Since the first of the year New York has exported over 70,000,000 gallons of petroleum, against 25,000,000 by all other ports.

Europe is now taking a surprising quantity of American fruit. The purchases have amounted to over $2,300,000 worth since last June, compared with $600,000 in the same period the year before. Dried apples figure largely in this movement. This country has exported over 12,000,000 pounds of them since last June, as compared with 522,000 the previous year.

FINANCIAL.

NEW YORK, June 2.—Maschuetz, Mack & Co., wholesale liquor dealers, No. 18 Dey street, have failed. Liabilities $200,000.

NEW YORK, June 3.—George H. Wolff & Co., dry-goods jobbers at 135 Worth street, and at Cincinnati, failed to-day. The liabilities amount to $450,000, nearly all of which is due here. The merchandise debts amount to $100,000, while they owe banks for discount nearly $350,000. The creditors to-day appointed Messrs. Page, Hobart, Hoyes, Stolesbury, Bliss, and Tylor a Committee to look after their interests, and in the afternoon Stolesbury started for Cincinnati to examine the accounts and appraise the assets in order to get at a basis for settlement. The assets are, nominally, larger than the liabilities, but their real value is not known. It is thought that the settlement will be at about 65 cents on the dollar. The failure is said to be on account of old embarrassments.

THE BAR ASSOCIATION

Payne Fitts Makes a Tearful Appeal Against His Proposed Expulsion.

He Promises to Lead a New Life and Not Be Guilty of Unprofessional Conduct.

The Supreme Court Reporter Censured for His Procrastination.

The Bar Association held its last regular meeting before vacation Saturday afternoon in its rooms in Farwell Hall Building, President J. N. Jewett in the chair. Only about thirty members were present.

The minutes of the previous meeting of May 5 were read and approved.

The report of the Treasurer was also read, showing a balance on hand of $1,110.97, and the Treasurer was directed to have the damages to the ceiling of the rooms repaired before paying the rent.

Mr. B. G. Magruder, on behalf of the Committee on Admissions, reported in favor of the admission of the following parties: L. S. Hodges, George H. Leonard, James W. Flower, and H. B. Hurd. The report, after considerable debate, was laid over until the next meeting.

Mr. E. A. Otis, on behalf of the Committee on Grievances, read a lengthy report in reference to charges against Payne Fittz, who had been guilty, as was alleged, of forging the name of E. A. Johnes to the cognovit of a judgment note made by Nick Stephan. The facts in the case were published about two months ago in THE TRIBUNE. The Committee found that Fittz had been guilty of the forgery of Johnes' name, and advised that a committee be appointed to prefer charges to the Supreme Court to have him disbarred. They, however, reported that the allegations as to Fittz's having altered the note had not been proved, but that, on the contrary, it appeared that Stephan consented that the date of the note should be changed after it was executed. They further stated that they could not lose sight of the fact that the whole transaction of taking the note and entering up judgment on it was an act of bad faith, and an attempt to cheat and defraud the wife of Stephan, and prevent her from obtaining the alimony which was awarded her by the Court, and Fittz had entirely failed to show he had authority to use Johnes' name.

Mr. Otis then read a long letter from Fittz to the Association, in which he pretended he had reformed, given up the shyster divorce business, and was trying to live uprightly, and imploring the members for his wife's and children's sake not to disbar him. This letter seemed to quite unman the tender hearts of the members, and only Mr. King was able to wholly withstand it. He moved that the report of the Committee should be adopted.

Mr. Goudy moved to have the matter postponed until the next meeting.

A rather warm discussion followed for and against the adoption of the report, and its consideration was finally postponed until the next regular meeting. Mr. Fittz ought to be congratulated for the immense influence his letters can produce.

Ex-Senator Trumbull then moved that the Committee be instructed to proceed to consider two other parties, members of the Association, whose names had never been brought before the public as guilty of forgery and other crimes, allusion being probably made to the discoveries published in Saturday's TRIBUNE.

Col. Cooper wanted to know if Obadiah Jackson and E. F. Runyan were the persons alluded to.

Mr. Ullmann, the Secretary, stated that the name of Obadiah Jackson had been dropped from the rolls.

Mr. Lincoln said there were no charges now existing against any members, and moved to have the motion reconsidered. Carried.

Senator Trumbull then withdrew his motion.

Mr. Cooper said that the Committee on Inquiries were engaged on some work on which they wished to report before the Association adjourned, and moved that it adjourn to the last Saturday in this month. Carried.

Mr. E. B. McCagg read an exceedingly flattering report of the committee appointed to consider

JUDGE DAVIS' RESIGNATION

as Judge of the Supreme Court of the United States, and moved that a copy of the report be sent to Judge Davis, and another copy to the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. The report was unanimously adopted.

Mr. J. S. Norton suggested that a committee be appointed to see Judge Blodgett, and induce him to change his mode of calling his calendar. It, however, was shown that a committee had been appointed a year ago for the same purpose, and on motion the same committee was continued with power to act.

Mr. A. M. Pence then read the following resolutions:

WHEREAS, At the June term, A. D. 1873, the Supreme Court of Illinois, on account of the dissatisfaction of the Bar and the wants of the State with Mr. N. L. Freeman as a reporter growing out of his great delay in publishing the Supreme Court decisions, entered an order reciting the power of the Court to appoint and remove the reporter, and ordering that "The Reporter shall publish in book form all such opinions as are to be reported, which may hereafter be filed within three months after the filing and recording of the same, except when more opinions of the Court shall be filed at the same time than will comprise one volume of the reports, in which event the reporter shall publish the first volume of such opinions within three months after the time of the filing and recording thereof, and the residue shall be published in volumes at the rate of one volume for every three months. In respect to opinions already filed, and not yet reported, the reporter shall publish them in book form at intervals of not exceeding three months for each volume thereof"; and

WHEREAS, The reporter has utterly disregarded said order, and has continued in his usual negligent and procrastinating way; commencing with opinions of the September term A. D. 1874, filed at the June term A. D. 1875, as directed by said order, he has already fallen back more than one year during the two years the order has been in force, the last volume published being No. 78, which contains only a small proportion of the opinions of the September term, 1875, which were filed at the January term A. D. 1876; and said reporter having been ordered to publish opinions already filed at the time said order was entered at intervals of not exceeding three months, more than six months have elapsed between the publication of such back volumes; and instead of having all such delayed opinions published and completed, there is still an interval of a year for which such back opinions have not been published; and

WHEREAS, It has been demonstrated that opinions can be published in less time than three months; and

WHEREAS, The reporter of the Supreme Court of the United States, of Massachusetts, and of other courts, do publish the decisions of the respective Courts within such period of time; and

WHEREAS, The delay of our reporter creates great hardship and greatly impedes the administration of justice. We therefore respectfully petition the Supreme Court to take such action in the premises as the facts in the case seem to justify and as the administration demand.

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing be transmitted to the Supreme Court, and to each of the Judges thereof, during the coming session of the Court at Mt. Vernon, by the Secretary of this Association, and that the Grievance Committee of this Association at the next meeting of the Supreme Court, at Ottawa, represent to said Court the sentiment of this Association touching the delays and neglect of Mr. Freeman in the premises.

After considerable discussion, the resolutions were adopted by a large majority.

Mr. J. L. High read a draft of a memorial asking Gov. Cullom to pass the Appellate Court bill, and giving the reasons therefor.

Mr. Goudy opposed the matter bitterly, thinking that the bill was unconstitutional, and that its enactment would be a curse to the State.

Mr. McCoy moved that the matter be postponed for a month.

After some further remarks on the question, Mr. High withdrew his memorial. The meeting then adjourned.

CANADIAN NEWS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MONTREAL June 2.—For some time past, J. T Carter, a large English creditor of Alex Molson, of Mechanic's Bank notoriety, has been making investigations into his affairs, which to-day culminated in Molson's arrest. Carter alleges that in February, 1875, Molson borrowed from him $30,000 on a mortgage upon the old Mechanics' Bank building; that Molson is secreting, and making away with his property and effects with intent to defraud his creditors. The delays in connection with the mortgage reflects unfavorably upon Molson, who, failing to find the large security required, was locked up. The total amount of the debt is $32,073.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

TORONTO, June 2.—The grangers held picnics at Orangeville, Uxbridge, Port Hope, and other parts of Ontario to-day, all of which were largely attended. At the Port Hope affair, over 6,000 persons were present, the Hon. A. B. Smedley, of Iowa, Lecturer of the National Grange, being the speaker of the day.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MONTREAL, June 2.—Dr. Conroy, Papal delegate, arrived here from Quebec to-day. A great concourse of people met him at the wharf, and, forming a procession, escorted him through the city with a band of music, etc. Extensive preparations are being made to fittingly signalize the visit of the Apostolic delegate, and also to celebrate the *fete dieu* to-morrow. Scores of arches are being erected throughout the city. The French Cathedral is gorgeously decorated, the altar being magnificently draped in muslin in graceful festoons. The whole Catholic population regard the day as a holiday, and the event as one of great rejoicing. The Sixty-Fifth Regiment will take part in the procession to-morrow.

THE INSANE.

ST. LOUIS, June 2.—The time of the Convention of Medical Superintendents of Insane Asylums was taken up to-day in discussing several papers read during the week, and exchanging views upon various subjects relating directly to the treatment of the insane, after which, and the adoption of the usual complimentary resolutions, the Convention adjourned to meet at Washington, D. C., the second Tuesday in May, 1878.

The Tribune.

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Corner Madison and Dearborn-sts., Chicago, Ill.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

KILWINNING LODGE No. 311, A. F. and A. M.—A regular communication will be held on Thursday evening, June 7, at Corinthian Hall, 187 East Kinzie-st., commencing at 8 o'clock. All members are urgently requested to be present on business of importance. Work on the E. A. Degree. By order
GEORGE D. EDDY, W. M.
LOUIS S. CHARLETTE, Secretary.

APOLLO COMMANDERY, NO. 1, KNIGHTS TEMPLAR—Stated Conclave at Asylum, 72 to 78 Monroe street, on Tuesday evening next, June 5, at 8 o'clock, prompt. After the transaction of such business as may be brought before the Commandery, Sir Knights will retire to the Armory for drill. By order of E. C.
J. R. DUNLOP, Recorder.

CHICAGO COMMANDERY, NO. 19, K. T.—Attention Sir Knights—Stated Conclave Monday evening, June 4, 1877. Business of importance. A full attendance requested. Visiting Sir Knights courteously invited. By order of JOHN H. SANBORN, E. C.
JAMES E. MEGINN, Recorder.

VAN RENSSELAER GRAND LODGE OF PERFECTION—Will hold a Regular Assembly on Thursday evening next. Very important business and work on the 14th Degree. By order of
JOHN O'NEILL, T.˙. P.˙. G.˙. M.˙.
ED GOODALE, Grand Sec.

SIR KNIGHTS, ATTENTION—The members of E. A. Sherman Commandery, Knights Commanders of the Sun, are ordered to appear at their hall, corner of Madison and Jefferson-sts., Saturday, 9th inst., 8 p. m. By order COL. COMMANDER.

LA FAYETTE CHAPTER, NO. 2, R. A. M.—Hall 78 Monroe street—Special Convocation Monday evening, June 4, at 8 o'clock, for work on the P. M. Degree. Visitors cordially invited to meet with us. By order of M. E.
W. H. REID, H. P.

CORINTHIAN CHAPTER, NO. 69, R. A. M.—Special Convocation Monday evening, June 4, at 8 o'clock. Work on the P. and M. E. M. Degrees. By order
J. A. CRAWFORD, H. P.
J. O. DICKERSON, Sec.

G. A. R.—Attention Comrades! Gen. Geo. A. Custer Post, No. 40, will meet hereafter on Tuesday evenings at 519 Wabash-av. Visiting Comrades cordially invited.
F. C. VIERLING, Commander.

SUNDAY, JUNE 3, 1877.

CHICAGO MARKET SUMMARY.

The Chicago produce markets were generally active and easier Saturday, partly as a consequence of fine weather. Mess pork closed 12½c per brl lower, at $13.30@13.32½ cash and $13.45@13.47½ for July. Lard closed a shade easier, at $9.20@9.22½ for June and $9.30@9.32½ for July. Meats were steady, at 4¾c per lb for loose shoulders, 6⅝c for do short ribs, and 7c for do short clears. Highwines were unchanged, at $1.07 per gallon. Lake freights were more active, at 2c for corn to Buffalo. Flour was dull and easier. Wheat closed 1¼c lower, at $1.51½ for cash or June and $1.53 seller July. Corn closed ⅞c lower, at 44⅜c cash and 46⅝c for July. Oats closed steady, at 37½c for June and 37⅝c for July. Rye was quiet, at 70c. Barley was nominally dull, at 60@65c. Hogs were dull, and 10c lower, at $4.90@5.15 per 100 lbs. Cattle were steady, at $3.00@6.00. Sheep were quiet at $3.00@5.00. One hundred dollars in gold would buy $105.62½ in greenbacks at the close.

In New York on Saturday greenbacks ruled at 94⅛@94⅜.

The miseries of the "Ring" were the talk of the town yesterday. The man began to talk who once knew the most and said the least. Would it not be judicious to watch the roads to Canada?

Justice no longer goes on crutches in Chicago. She has caught up with defiant rascalities. Let us be thankful that the Court-House is barely above the water-table, and that the big steals are severed from their heads.

Gen. ORD has been instructed to cross into Mexico in pursuit of "greaser" thieves, when he thinks it advisable. With any other nation that would be considered a declaration of war. Mexico is too busy trading jack-knife Presidents to pay much attention to anything of the kind.

Our special from Constantinople gives a clear and vivid description of the state of lawlessness and corruption now reigning there. This lamentable condition of things cannot fail to have its effect upon the armies in the field, and will certainly gain no friends for Turkey abroad. This message is the first press dispatch ever received in Chicago direct from Constantinople.

The term of the Grand Jury, summoned last week on a special venire, expired yesterday, before sufficient time had been given to hear all the testimony in the important public cases for the consideration of which it was especially convened. But an order was issued convening the same body of men, who will continue their work to-morrow where they left off yesterday. The jury is made up of some of the best men of the city, and, with proper time and opportunity, good results may be expected from its session. If PERIOLAT is wise he will not neglect his opportunity to make a clean breast of the County Ring business, though he will not be justified if he merely intends to blacken the character of FORSYTH.

Mr. FREDERICK MARTIN, the compiler of the "Statesman's Year-Book," has recently made an estimate of the extent, nature, and value of the property in possession of the Church of England, in which he places the total income of the Church at £7,238,000, as follows: Church dignitaries, £347,000; extra Cathedral revenues, £130,000; beneficed clergy, £5,027,000; net revenue of Queen ANNE's bounty, £34,000; net disposable income of the Ecclesiastical Commission, £700,000; and building and repairing of churches, £1,000,000. The *Spectator* declares that the last-named amount should be struck out, as it is not strictly a revenue, but a free-will offering from individuals, which would reduce the total to £6,238,000, or $31,190,000.

Dr. KNOX, who assists the Health Commissioner, has made a long, elaborate, and technical report on the condition of the lake water supplied to Chicago, which attests a careful investigation. This makes especially valuable his assertion that the crib water is "the purest furnished to any city in the United States." He has discovered two things, however, or rather directed new attention to them, which will not admit of this assertion being made truthfully after a while, if measures be not taken to abate them. One of the unfavorable conditions, and the principal one, is the OGDEN ditch, which causes the Chicago River to empty into the lake whenever there are hard rains or a freshet. Millions of dollars were spent in order to change the current of the Chicago River, so that the waters of the lake might wash it out with a reasonable current, and the failure to dam up this ditch occasions every once in a while an emptying of the filth of the river into the lake where the water supply is taken, or at best leaves the river stagnant and putrid. A temporary dam could be erected at the cost of a few thousand dollars which would serve the purpose until provisions can be made for a permanent stoppage of the ditch, letting the Aux Plaines River meander along in its own harmless way. The other nuisance referred to is the practice of the distilleries located on the North Branch dumping the refuse of their business and cattle into the lake near the shore. The slaughtering-houses on the South Branch do the same thing; and Dr. KNOX estimates that these establishments contribute a weekly supply of 500 tons of filth, garbage, and decaying animal matter to the water which the people of Chicago drink. These people can be prevented from dumping their stuff anywhere within three miles of the shore, and stringent measures should be taken to enforce this authority over them.

A most significant indication of the attitude of Austria towards Russia is afforded by the recent remarkable reception of the Archduke ALBRECHT, one of the most popular members of the House of Hapsburg, at Agram, the Capital of Austrian Croatia, and the centre of Slavic sympathies and enthusiasm. It adds to this significance that the Archduke, who was on his way to inspect the Austro-Turkish frontier, and is Slavic in his sympathies, went out of his way for this Agram reception, and that the reception was tendered him by the Governor of Croatia himself, who, since that reception, if reports be true, has been tendered the position of Minister of War. The effect of this demonstration upon the Magyars is reflected in the following extract from the *Pesther Lloyd*, their leading organ:

> Agram is to-day still more than Prague the Capital of the Slavic agitation throughout the monarchy, *whose final object is the annexation of the lands along the Save by Austria*. The Croats are interested in this project in the higest degree, inasmuch as they believe that if Bosnia and Croatia, together with Dalmatia, were once united under the Hapsburg Crown, their darling dream of a Kingdom of Illyria, or "Great Croatia," would be accomplished. Already there is hardly a Croatian official of rank who does not consider himself the destined administrator of Bosnia and the Herzegovina, and every official's cousin or nephew counts for certain on a handsome appointment when the moment comes for the Austrian occupation of the Turkish provinces. The agitation for the annexation of Bosnia and the Herzegovina is carried on systematically in Croatia, and numerous agencies have been established beyond the Save for the purpose of preparing a petition in mass from the inhabitants for the protection of Austrian occupation.

If this Magyar wail be true, and the recent ascendency of the Slaves in the Councils of the Government be also correct, then is an alliance between England and Austria manifestly impossible. There will be many who will ask the same question as the London *Spectator*: "What is the Austrian Commander-in-Chief doing on the banks of the Save, if the contingency of crossing it is not entertained at Vienna?"

THE COUNTY RING.

There is hope at last, and for the first time in several years, that the Cook County Ring may be smashed. It was one of those conspiracies which could not be definitely exposed till one or more of the active and more prominent members of the Ring should tell its story. KIMBERLY, a year or so ago, told what he knew, or a part of it, and there was extraneous evidence which would probably have convicted some of the ringleaders if it had not been run off; but the chief men in the Ring have been close-mouthed, and so confident that some of their boldest operations have been in the very face of Grand Juries who were investigating them. It has been known that PERIOLAT was the principal outside operator, a sort of Protean contractor, a skillful manipulator,—in one word, the JAKE REHM of the County Ring. The prospect for complete exposure comes in the shape of a professed willingness on the part of PERIOLAT to "squeal." He knows it all. He was the Treasurer of the Ring, and divided the money. He dictated the letting of the contracts, and levied the contributions on those who had favors to ask of the Ring. There has probably not been a single transaction of the County Board for years, in which money was involved, that is not entirely familiar to PERIOLAT. He can probably tell the means by which every contract was procured, what the profits were, how much of the goods or articles contracted for was furnished, what proportion the Ring received, and how the money was divided. He can reveal the details not only of his own operations as a contractor, but of the blackmail levied by the Ring on officials, employes, and other contractors as a consideration for the favors granted.

So far, it is not likely that PERIOLAT has made up his mind to make an *expose* of the Ring operations. He has been prompted to say what he has told by spite against his former partner, FORSYTH, who had previously thrown upon him all blame for the county part of their business. He thinks that he is no worse than FORSYTH, who, as he says, received two-thirds of their profits, and he is desirous of telling just enough to implicate FORSYTHE as much as himself, but wants to spare the County Commissioners who have been involved with them. This will not do. Now that PERIOLAT has virtually confessed the whole conspiracy, he must tell the whole story. If he expects to earn immunity from criminal prosecution, or retain any good feeling in a community where he says he is now trying to do a legitimate business, he must expose the *official thieves*. They are the ones the people are after,—the men who have formed conspiracies to get themselves elected in order to steal; the men who have violated their oaths and trusts; the men who have voted away the people's money only to transfer it to their own pockets; the men who have bribed and bullyragged a Legislature to keep them in their places; the men who have defied public sentiment, laughed at indictments, run off witnesses, and corrupted while plundering the community. These are the chaps whose sacrifice is demanded by public justice. The community has no interest in any quarrel between PERIOLAT and FORSYTH; by comparison, it is a matter of indifference to the public how much of the spoils they divided between them, or how much one swindled the other. The only service PERIOLAT can do the community, and the only atonement he can make for his share in the Ring operations, is to expose the scoundrelly Commissioners whose violation of their oaths enabled him and the others to commit their depredations on the public funds.

The public want to know what Commissioners shared in the plunder that resulted from a shortage of supplies; what Commissioners got their part of the surplus paid for the County Hospital lot; what Commissioners were engaged in the scheme to enable them to plunder a former Sheriff by raising the price of feeding the jail prisoners; what Commissioners benefited by letting the contract for the Court-House foundations to one of the highest bidders; what Commissioners were paid to throw the stone contract in WALKER's hands; what Commissioners blackmailed Architect EGAN in the money paid to him; and what Commissioners were to divide the "swag" of $20,000 in the HINSDALE granite contract. PERIOLAT knows all this and more. It is evident he doesn't want to tell, but in telling a part he has committed himself too far to recede or to withhold the rest. He is now in a position where he will probably be indicted and convicted unless he secures immunity. That immunity should be given him when he offers a full exposition of official villainy, without any reference to his own part of the transactions; but, unless he shall do this, he should be prosecuted to the end.

The outlook for the complete collapse of the Ring is good, even if the expected revelations are not obtained immediately. The TWEED Ring in New York began to go to pieces when the first official exposures were made. The Chicago Whisky Ring was broken before there were any convictions or sentences. So a wedge has been lodged under the County Ring which will enable the public, with the assistance of the Courts, to overturn it. PERIOLAT will have excited by his partial statements the same animosity among other beneficiaries of the Ring that FORSYTH's statements excited in him. This will lead to other partial statements, and a series of criminations and recriminations will finally expose the whole gang. In the meantime, we think operations will be suspended. It seems so certain that the whole villainy will come out that it is not unlikely everybody will adopt the motto, "*Sauve qui peut.*" PERIOLAT has superior advantages for saving himself by giving away the others. His own judgment will probably prompt him, sooner or later, to make a clean breast of the whole affair. If he does not, matters have gone so far that some of the others will, and he will be among the sufferers. Let him furnish the evidence to convict the official thieves, and he will earn and secure his own immunity.

PUBLIC EXECUTIONS AND SCAFFOLD-PIETY.

The majesty of the law still vindicates itself, and secures protection for the community, in most of the States of the Union, by the infliction of capital punishment for the gravest class of offenses. Murder in particular is visited with this highest penalty. This is done upon the principle that the most heinous crime should receive the heaviest punishment. As life is man's most precious possession, being the necessary condition of all action and enjoyment, so murder goes to the extreme verge of injury, under the manifestation of the deepest malignity. The very deed proves its own nature. For what leads the murderer to take the life of his victim, rather than to do him some other damage, but the belief that thereby he inflicts the worst possible injury upon the man he hates? This shows by parity of reasoning that what the murderer would most dread to lose would be his own life. Thus we gain an index to the most suitable form of retribution. Capital punishment marks, by its severity, the gravity of the crime of murder; it punishes it also by a penalty which gains power by a just analogy with the crime, in that it takes from the criminal precisely what he took wickedly from his victim; and it deters those tempted by hatred to commit the crime by threatening them with the loss of that which, in their evident opinion, is the human possession of greatest value, and of which they are desiring to deprive their hated fellow-man. There seems thus to be a simple and yet a deep philosophy in capital punishment, which can never long or safely be set aside. No substitute can ever be found equally efficacious.

But the power of the penalty is in its fact, rather than in its method or publicity. Here is where mistakes were formerly common, and are even now often made. It was naturally argued that, if capital punishment was just and beneficent, then it ought to be made as impressive as possible. To that end, it was performed publicly, and for a long time in a bloody manner,—by decapitation,—as if the real and needed impression must be in a way of horror. But it was overlooked that the only part of the community likely to gratify a ghastly curiosity by presence on such an occasion was composed of the worst elements of society, and that the effect of such a curious gazing upon the agonies of others was sure to be demoralizing. Publicity also appealed to the false pride of degraded criminals, who, expecting to see their vile associates in front of the scaffold, were often led to meet death with bravado, in order to leave behind a reputation for courage and fortitude. We think animal food a necessity, and it follows that we must have butchers. But it does not follow that we must take our children to the slaughter-houses to witness the death of lambs and sheep; nor that it would be well to have abattoirs along our boulevards, that the multitude might gloat over the sight of bullocks subjected to the ax or the knife. The misfortunes of men call for the application of surgical skill; but it would be a false logic which should reason that consequently surgical operations should be publicly performed before a miscellaneous gazing crowd. The actual and salutary power of capital punishment, as a vindication of law and a protection to the community, is in the known and terrible fact that the man who took his fellow-man's life in hatred has lost his own as the forfeit. No spectators are needed but a few, specified by law, to testify that justice has had its due, according to the judicial sentence. As regards the criminal himself, it is best that he be left to confront singly his sad fate, without the *eclat* of a crowd. As regards the vicious classes, the impression is deepest which is made by the unseen but awful execution which takes place within prison walls. With them the old Roman maxim holds strikingly true: *Omne ignotum pro mirifico*—what is unknown passes as wonderful. The mystery of a violent death, inflicted by law, out of the sight of the public, enters their souls appallingly, there being nothing to detract from the dread effect. Imagination comes to the aid of justice more powerfully than actual vision.

What a horrible blunder these public executions are in every point of view. They gather a crowd of the ignorant, the degraded, the coarse-minded, and the vicious, male and female, who gather to feast their curiosity on the dying struggles of a fellow-being! The atmosphere reeks with profanity and vulgarity, and when the sad spectacle is over each such beholder does but go away with a harder heart. And yet many of our States, particularly at the South, retain this barbarous custom, under the mistaken idea that publicity secures a wider and deeper effect; quite contrary to the truth. The consequence is that the most demoralizing scenes are continually witnessed, especially where the negroes assemble, from far and near, in immense crowds, not only to witness the hanging, but also to hear the "dying speech" of the victim of the gallows. And this brings into play the singular religious emotiveness of that ignorant, superstitious, and excitable population as they surround the scaffold and loudly applaud the pious utterances of the convicted murderer! We cut the following from a Southern newspaper, and add our protest to that of the editor against the continuance of these public executions, which damage the morals of the community and bring odium unjustly upon capital punishment. Says the editor:

> Within the past two days we have had reports of three hangings, each for a revolting crime, each witnessed by thousands of people, each murderer swinging off with a lively hope of salvation. One of the murderers was a negro, whose crime is too revolting to relate in detail. He made a full confession when he was arrested, and received the death-sentence without emotion. Within a month after he had committed the crime he paid the penalty. To his fellow-negroes, who stood watching the awful scene as though it had been a circus performance, even going so far as "great applause," this wretch said: "I tell you I am with my JESUS. Don't do as I have done; *but, if you do*, put faith in the Lord; He is merciful and will forgive. Till now He has made my yoke easy." This was a gentle suggestion to the negroes gathered there that there isn't anything so dreadful in murder and hanging after all, if a murderer be only careful to "put faith in the Lord." We are far from asserting that even a murderer's soul may not be saved, but we do say that the effect of scaffold sermons is most pernicious. This, again, is another argument against public hangings.

Plainly, there should be an end to such religious harangues, which, however well meant, make a false impression as to the Christian religion; as if a murderer might commit his crime with a presumptuous and blasphemous reliance beforehand, on the mercy of GOD in CHRIST, to save from all evil consequences, and might be sure that his scheme would be successful; sending his unconverted victim to Hell, it may be, and going himself, *via* the gallows, to Heaven! Better were it for a penitent transgressor to go humbly and silently into the presence of the Great Judge, making no speeches to others about his faith and hope. He is to be taught, indeed, by his spiritual adviser that even he may be saved by a thorough repentence and a true faith in CHRIST; though, as with all death-bed conversions, there must be more or less doubt as to the genuineness of the change of character in view of the deluding influence of mere fear and the lack of time and opportunity to do the ordinary "works meet for repentance." If Protestants suspect the value of such converted criminalism when associated with confession to a Romish priest and the devout kissing of a crucifix, others must be pardoned for not too readily crediting it when associated with the attentions of a Protestant minister and a fluent reference to the doctrine of atonement.

CHURCH AND STATE IN ITALY.

The bill on Clerical Abuses which was introduced in the Italian Parliament early in May, although it was subsequently thrown out by the Senate, was one of the causes which paved the way towards MACMAHON's abrupt change of Ministry, and, as such, a history of the legislation on this subject, which intimately concerns the relations of Church and State in Italy, will be of interest. The correspondence from Rome to the latest English papers, especially to the London *Times*, which is always so comprehensive in its sweep of information, taken in connection with our own recent dispatches, contains many interesting facts not generally known in this country.

The question of clerical abuses arose in the first Italian Parliament of 1854, and the first law was passed in July of that year. It was directed against those of the clergy who publicly assailed the laws and institutions of the State, providing fines and other penalties for such conduct, increasing the penalties where the attack was printed, making them still more severe if the attack led to disobedience of the laws, and, if the publication was followed by sedition, making the author responsible as an accomplice. In November, 1859, these measures were included in the Penal Code, with an extension of the penalties to ministers "who commit acts which are of a nature to excite contempt of or discontent against the laws of the State, or who by undue refusal of their proper offices disturb the public conscience or the peace of families." In May, 1871, the bill known as "The Papal Guarantees" was passed. The first part of the bill relates to the Pope and the Holy See. The second part increased the liberties of the clergy, abolished all restrictions as to the right of meeting, renounced the right of nomination to Bishoprics, released Bishops from taking the oath of loyalty to the sovereign, abolished the *exequatur* and *placet* required for the publication and execution of the acts of the ecclesiastical authorities, and decreed that no appeal could be made against clerical decisions in spiritual and disciplinarian matters. It was tantamount to a concession by the State of nearly all its rights in ecclesiastical matters, excepting only the *exequatur* and *placet*, to the appointment of Bishops and priests to the major and minor benefices. Notwithstanding this wholesale concession, the clergy showed no sense of gratitude, and the Bishops refused to seek the *exequatur* they had always been compelled to obtain. In retaliation, the Minister of Justice drew up and incorporated in the new Penal Code a series of severe measures punishing clergymen for the disturbance of the public conscience and the peace of families, for speaking or printing any writing against the laws of the State, and for exercising acts of external worship (like organizing processions) contrary to the prohibition of the Government. The law was passed by the Senate and referred to the Chamber. Meanwhile, the new Minister of Justice detached the law from the Code and added three clauses. The first inflicted a penalty of imprisonment and fine upon those clergy "who contravene the rules relating to publications or acts having reference to matters connected with worship, for which the consent of the authorities is required." The second provided that, "although no appeal can be made against the spiritual or disciplinarian decision of the ecclesiastical authorities, yet, when any such decision is injurious to the material interests of individuals, the injured parties may sue for damages or the State for indemnification not exceeding 2,000 francs." The third inflicted penalties on all who published aught against the State, "from whatever ecclesiastical authority or whatever place they may come." It was this provision which aroused the indignation of the Church and set the French clericals plotting to restore the temporal power of the Pope, as it was supposed that the provision was aimed at the Pontiff himself. The indignation, however, was wasted, as the bill was thrown out by the Senate by 92 to 105. The Ultramontane papers were jubilant. The *Voce Della Verita*, the next morning, said:

> The proverbial good sense of the Italians has again triumphed. We, who do not expect good from evil, nor invoke the catastrophe, have reason to congratulate ourselves. The Government has again been able to see that Catholic Italy is not dead, that the impotence of the "poor Clerical" is not, after all, so great as they pretend; and that, even standing outside the sphere of action of the governing machine, our protest is at bottom worth something.

The following is from the *Osservatore Romano*:

> The independence of the Senate is the more meritorious, inasmuch as it is not habitual, and because, during the debate on the famous bill, the Liberal organs of all colors strove to bring pressure upon the Senators, in order that, in accord with the Government, they might pronounce the iniquitous and liberticide sentence against ministers of the Catholic Church.

Since then the dispatches have been comparatively silent as to the effect of the rejection. On the 11th, the *Diritto*, the Ministerial organ, pronounced the Senate's vote as a defiance of the Government's ecclesiastical policy, and demanded that the Ministry should meet this action by introducing a civil-marriage bill, and the promised plan for the reorganization of ecclesiastical property; and on the 31st an immense Republican meeting was held, at which resolutions were adopted condemning the intrigues of the clergy. As the *Diritto* represents the views of MANCINI, the Minister of Justice, it is probable that its tone foreshadows the introduction of some new measure, and that we have not yet heard the last of legislation on clerical abuses.

OFFICIAL DISHONESTY.

Nearly two years ago Secretary BRISTOW struck down suddenly and vigorously an extended and thoroughly organized combination of Revenue officers to plunder the Treasury of its lawful income, and to corrupt and degrade society by making ill-gotten wealth a badge of distinction. This combination was not then new. It had existed under JOHNSON's demoralized Administration, and with GRANT's second election was renewed on the most scandalous scale. The same corruption extended to nearly all other branches of the public service. The Custom-Houses were so largely tainted with fraud and dishonesty that officials considered that stealing was a legitimate perquisite. From the National to the State and Municipal Governments the spread of corruption was natural and easy; it became general, and reached the point that it was conceded that in the United States an honest City Government was a rare exception to an almost universal rule. In 1874 there was a kind of political evolution all over the West, in which there was a liberal change of county officials. A result was, a large product of defaulting County Treasurers brought to shame because of their failure to get re-elected and the consequent exposure of their inability to settle their accounts. From public trusts the corruption extended to private business, and defalcations and embezzlements, forgeries and appropriations by bank and other corporation officers, and by clerks, bookkeepers, and cashiers of private firms, and even of religious bodies, have become as common as petty larceny. The causes of all these things date back to the War, and the lavish expenditure of money, which created in the popular mind two strong and dangerous sentiments:

1. That the possession of wealth was the grand end of human happiness, and that the man who was content to wait for this from the accumulation of honest labor and economy was "behind the age."

2. That wealth was to be acquired by the shortest possible processes, and that there was no moral or social wrong or disgrace in defrauding or robbing the Government.

Upon these two premises, social and business, and especially official, life has been conducted since the War, and that crime has become fashionable, and finds ready apology, is a natural consequence. The large and sudden fortunes made during the War begot an unrest among those hitherto content with small and general profits. The ostentatious display of wealth, in the shape of costly mansions, dashing carriages and teams, the lavish display of diamonds and other gems, and the enormous expenditure for dress, for travel, and for living, by those who a short time previously were content with moderate wants scantily supplied, had a most demoralizing effect upon the moral status of society. Every man thought that he had as much right to the "happiness" secured by great wealth as these neighbors once poorer than himself; and every woman sighed for the means to exhibit an equal splendor of dress, jewelry, carriages, and dwellings as that of her neighbors, who really were not so adapted to these things as she was. This desire to have plenty of money, to acquire it rapidly, and to have it for the purpose of extravagant expenditure, took possession of society of all classes, not only in the large cities, but in the most rural villages. Speculation hardly distinguishable from gambling became general. The dupes and victims of the Gold-Room, and the Exchange, included men of all degrees. Staking their small means of from $100 to $1,000 each on some expected "rise" as a short way to enlarge their possessions, were thousands of women, and even clergymen, and men of all occupations and professions, who were tired of living merely well to do, and wanted to be rich at once. We need not detail how this desire to get rich without work has undermined the moral sense of men and women, and especially of the young, and, once the attention was directed to getting money, how readily crime as a means lost its repulsiveness. The period from the close of the War to the date of the panic was one of national political and social restlessness and wastefulness in expenditure. The sufferings which have followed the panic have been largely due to the sudden arrest of this extravagant expenditure, and to the difficult process of dispensing with a mode of living no longer supportable under the reduced if not wasted incomes of the present day. The desire to get rich is now supplemented by the effort to maintain a style of living no longer honestly possible, and these are responsible for the general flood of crime which has of late years prevailed, and especially for the general criminality which has captured official life in this country.

The action of Mr. BRISTOW was the first strong effort to arrest this matter of official crime. He did his part ably, thoroughly, and well. If the entire moral effect of the whisky convictions were destroyed by the pardon of all the guilty and convicted conspirators, the fault rests with others. The next step in the way of arresting official crime and making it odious was the selection of Mr. HAYES for President by the Cincinnati Convention in preference to those who had sympathies with the existing condition of affairs. The next was the election of Mr. HAYES and the transfer of the Government from the hands of those who administered it, on the principle that the first object of free government is to enrich those holding office, to those who consider that government has higher and more important trusts, and that the spoils of office are an abuse to be abolished. The change in the character and tone of the National Government; the expulsion of corruption and fraud from all departments of the public service; and the reduction of the number of officials to the minimum, cannot fail to have a wholesome effect upon the whole country. It will be the furnishing of a higher standard of official morality. It will arrest the popular notion that there is no wrong in robbing the Government. If any one have any doubt of the general depravity of official life, let him recall the disclosures in New York, and study the revelations of the last few days concerning our County Government. If the Grand Jury now in session shall do no more than lay bare the transactions of the County Government during the last two years, it will accomplish much. It is not possible that public sentiment, when brought directly face to face with official crime, will shrink from an energetic resolve that, as a corrupt public officer is tenfold more dangerous to society than the ordinary criminal, his punishment and his ostracism should be proportionately greater. Unless official crime be made infamous not only legally, but socially, it is futile to attempt to punish ordinary offenders.

The New York *Sun* publishes what purports to be the memorable letter of the President to Mr. GARFIELD. It is as follows:

> EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 18, 1877.—MY DEAR GENERAL: In accordance with your wish I put in writing what I expressed to you verbally last night. It seems to me that you can serve the country and your party better by remaining a member of the House of Representatives, where your long experience and great abilities so eminently fit you for leadership. I fully appreciate the great sacrifice I ask you to make in withdrawing from the Senatorial contest, but I am confident that in the end you will not regret it. It is my belief that your prospects of election as Speaker are very nearly certain, and you do not need my assurance that I shall give you the heartiest co-operation to that end. Faithfully your friend, R. B. HAYES.

O'KEENAN's frantic efforts to drive England into the Turco-Russian war have ended in dismal failure. The "Old Man" yesterday revolted at paying 40 cents, gold, per word, cable charges, for sesquipedalian balderdash about DISRAELI's policy, and whistled to the gory O'KEENAN, via pneumatic tube, that his services were no longer required. Mr. FRANC B. WILKIE, one of the editorial writers of the *Times*, has been selected to fill the vacancy, and will leave for Europe this afternoon. His exploits as a correspondent during the War of the Rebellion eminently fit him for the position.

Prominent citizens of Salt Lake City seem doubtful about that attempted massacre of the New York *Herald* correspondent. It was a startling story; but it would have been better had the correspondent pre-arranged for witnesses. A recurrence of the attack will probably result in his friends prohibiting the use of whisky as an article of war.

Gen. WHARTON, of New Orleans, declares that any portion of BEN BUTLER's letter to Marshal PITKIN which refers to him (WHARTON) is false. That is just what the Hon. WAYNE MACVEAGH said about his connection with the same communication. This makes two against one, and that one the Massachusetts gentleman with a moral boomerang.

The cashier of an East Saginaw (Mich.) bank has been discovered to be a defaulter—shortage, $729. It is plain that his early education was neglected, and that he did not read the daily papers. He ought to have made it $1,000 at least. There can be no excuse for his leniency, the more especially as he ran away with the daughter of a prominent citizen.

We warn our esteemed contemporary, MOURAD HALSTEAD, that the GAIL of two States, Maine and maidenhood, are gaping to receive him. And yet such is the man's foolhardiness that he goes about whistling "The Mulligan Guards" as if he was not sitting on the edge of a volcano of exclamation-points and libels.

The editor of the Milwaukee *Sentinel* is seriously offended with a late cartoon of NAST's, in which Miss KATE CLAXTON is represented as surrounded by a cloud of atomic editors with asses' heads. The *Sentinel* man swears that none but his Creator shall safely reproduce his likeness in that manner.

The discovery of the arms of the Venus of Milo recalls the fact that, in one of his salad days, RICHARD GRANT WHITE wrote a howling eulogy of Miss——PAULINE MARKHAM, who had, he said, found the lost arms of the statue in question.

The Democratic papers, as a rule, seem inclined to express their willingness to shake hands across the bloody CHISOLM tragedy; but the Republican papers, as a rule, do not appear anxious to do so.

How many offices has Gen. LOGAN already declined, according to his friends? If great care is not exercised by the Government in keeping tally he may be offered the same office more than once.

It is telegraphed as a fact that many of the New York Custom-House officials work from 10 a. m. to 4:30 p. m. It is lucky for them that they are among those who do not have to work for a living.

When a public character opens his paper of a morning as circumspectly as if it were an infernal machine, it is pretty safe to infer that he, in his boyhood's sunny days, had a chance to propose to G—L H—MILT—N, and didn't.

A German citizen of Washington, the other day, happened to see Miss AB—G—L E. D—DGE pass just as he had finished perusing one of her Medillippics. "Ach! Soh!" he exclaimed; "dot ish a very BLAINE woman, don't it?"

No one in Chicago will think Turkish Bashi-Bazouks are heartless, cruel wretches when they read PERIOLAT's complaint of the way FORSYTH and others misused him.

A Boston poetess, being sent to prison for a plagiarism of common things, took with her her two cats. She was bound to cultivate the mews even under restrictions.

It is stated of Gen. TCHERNAYEFF, the Russian defender of Servia, that he is half French; but, unfortunately, which half is not indicated.

A Boston book-house have issued "Lamb's Tales." As lambs do not have much tail, why not give us the whole work in sheep?

HERCULES' job in the Augean stable was light and pleasant work compared with that now given to the new Grand Jury.

It is our unbiased opinion that Mr. BLAINE is laboring hard to secure the Republican nomination in 1880 for the other man.

"Mr. MORTON belongs to the past," says the New Orleans *Picayune*. He makes a pretty lively present for Democrats.

The Pope has deposited $600,000 in the Bank of England, says a cablegram. It saves VICTOR EMANUEL from temptation.

PIERREPONT has a borrowed crest on his carriage. Yes; and snob-hating newspapers have c(a)rest him for it.

Is it part of an architect's business to know how to "come down" himself, though his buildings remain standing?

When a noted man dies his living friends pass good resolves. When a poor man dies all good resolves go with him.

No more TWEED for Chicago. We have, too, Tammany troubles of our own to look after.

There is to be only one of a family in the Treasury Department offices. In the culinary of Secretary SHERMAN there is to be no such *entrees* as "domestic broils."

Gov. STONE begins to explain. By another month he may be prepared to act.

The Grand Jury will constitute a reliable authority on "lam-inated stone."

ROUNTREE's fast horse got away with—with,—was it $450?

Gen. BUTLER's letters disappoint a moral to adorn a tale.

Ta-ta! PERIOLAT.

PERSONAL.

Oliver Wendell Holmes, Jr., is one of the lawyers retained in the great Boston scandal case.

Jefferson Davis is preparing for publication his memoirs, soon to be published by the Appletons. He is in excellent health.

President and Mrs. Hayes decorated the Monument to the Unknown in Arlington Cemetery with flowers brought by themselves on Decoration Day.

Mr. Charles Dudley Warner's article on "Calvin the Cat," in the last number of *Scribner's*, is thought by many critics to be the best thing he has ever done. It is full of the most delicious humor.

The *World* understands that Bishop Coxe has introduced a new reading for the sake of his Russophile converts. Instead of saying, "Dost thou forsake the Devil and all his works?" he reads: "Dost thou forsake the Devil and all his Turks?"

The mysterious new novel in *Blackwood's* opens with this sentence: "*Of all the clergy who had supplied Brighton tea-tables with gossip, Westley Garland was the most provoking man; he was so mysterious, so handsome, so wealthy, so talented, so unmarried.*"

Adelaide Neilson and Maude Granger had the good sense to withdraw, at the last moment, from the circus performance of "Romeo and Juliet" for the benefit of Mr. Rignold. It should be a permanent injury to the reputation of any actor to take part in such a ridiculous affair.

It is said that Mr. Motley never recovered from the blow to his *amour propre* inflicted by his removal from the British Mission, and it caused him to avow more frankly and frequently than his best friends could have wished his decided preference for the English over the American methods of administration, and for English over American society.

Sir Daniel Macnee told at the theatrical dinner in Edinburg of an old couple who went to the theatre to see Mrs. Siddons play *Mrs. Haller*. In one of the most heartrending scenes, the old man, who had watched the proceedings with mingled disgust and astonishment, marched loudly out of the house, exclaiming: "Ye long-nosed thief, ye call this diversion."

Mr. Charles F. Wingate, the new editor of the New York *Express*, is a journalist of experience and ability. He has written largely for all the metropolitan newspapers; but the most brilliant work done by him was a series of articles on the Tammany Ring, written for the *North American Review*. His recently-published book on journalism will be pleasantly remembered.

There is a big will case in Baltimore arising from the bequest of Mr. George Stonebreaker of all his property to a number of churches, after the death of his widow, who is now dead. The will was made forty-two years ago, and the property, which was then worth $70,000, has since increased vastly in value. Fourteen lawyers have been engaged in the case, some on behalf of the churches and some for the natural heirs; and there is every promise of rich pickings all around.

Mr. Clemens and his fidus Achates, the Rev. Mr. Twichell, have just returned from Bermuda, having made the round trip in the same steamer, seeing all the sights, with a day to spare. The *Courant* says they report the onion crop fully up to the average. Bermuda is proud of three things,—its onions, its potatoes, and its roads. It is a delightful island to walk over, and if one is fond of onions there is no place in the world where his taste can be so perfectly gratified.

The New York *Post* judges that the historian must be in his soul a poet, else he will write dull chronicles instead of the picturesque history which brings palpably before the reader the men, the events, the emotions, and the aspirations, of an earlier time. For this cause, it believes Motley and Prescott, who were poets at heart, turned from the new story of our own country to older ones which are more picturesque. We fear Mr. Bancroft will not be pleased by this article.

In the last number of the *Sanitarian* there is an interesting paper on "The Plea of Insanity," by Dr. Alfred L. Carroll, President of the Richmond County Medical Society. The writer argues strongly against the theory that insanity should be considered in all cases sufficient to exempt a man from responsibility for crime. He traces and defines certain peculiar conditions of the insane, in which they may commit crime with some share of moral guilt; and criminals of this kind are so dangerous to society that they should be held accountable for what they do.

Henry Weeks, the English sculptor, who has just died at the age of 70, was elected an A. R. A. as long ago as 1850. When he was only 27 years of age he completed a bust of Queen Victoria,—the first that was ever taken of her after her accession to the throne. Among his best known works are the statues of Cranmer, Latimer, and Ridley, for the Martyrs' Memorial at Oxford; of Dr. Goodall, at Eton; of the Marquis of Wellesley, for the India House; of Lord Bacon, for Trinity College, Cambridge; of Lord Auckland, for Calcutta; and of Sir E. Barnes, for Ceylon.

Mr. McKee Rankin made several startling innovations in his personation of *Macbeth* at Philadelphia recently. The most important was in making the charecter an old man in the last act, supposing seventeen years to have elapsed between the death of *Duncan* and that of *Macbeth*. The part, it will be remembered, makes *Macbeth* speak of himself as "fallen into the sere and yellow leaf." The interpretation of Mr. Rankin is ingenious, though perhaps a trifle strained. In history *Macbeth* reigned seventeen years, it is true; but the evidence of his reigning so long in the play is, to say the least, slender.

Moody and his family have returned from Boston to their home at Northfield, and Sankey goes to Cohasset. No definite plans have been made for future work, though Montreal, Cincinnati, Baltimore, and other cities are anxious to get the evangelists. It is probable, however, that Moody will begin a new series of meetings at Boston in the fall, perhaps going to Baltimore later, and to Cincinnati in January. The Boston Tabernacle work will surely be continued next year, and Mr. Moody will try to bring Aitken and other evangelists. The only Tabernacle meetings announced for the present are the preaching services every night next month of Maj. D. W. Whittle, who is recommended by Moody.

When all is said about Dr. Ayer that can truthfully be said, perhaps it will appear that he has been the victim of Massachusetts snobbishness. He had a passion for political preferment, which was never gratified, and the disappointment and mortification which he suffered in consequence may have assisted to drive him crazy. The man seems to have been a decent enough fellow, but his neighbors could never forget that he made his fortune in the pill line. He was repeatedly snubbed by the political managers, although he subscribed liberally for the Campaign Fund. Only a year before his insanity became fully developed he was shut out from the empty honor of the Chairmanship of a County Convention, although he had prepared a splendid banquet for all the members, which was left untasted.

Mr. Roebuck, M. P., presided at the late remarkable woman-suffrage meeting in London, and introduced himself with a speech intended to be facetious which rather startled the assemblage. He is understood to be not a strong advocate of woman suffrage, and consequently felt called upon to offer some apology for his appearance in the capacity of presiding officer. He said he presided because Miss Helen Taylor asked him to, and she was the stepdaughter of John Stuart Mill, "the dearest friend he ever had." He added that, if she had asked him to stand on his head, he might have done so out of respect for the memory of Mr. Mill. As Mr. Roebuck is something over 70 years of age, it is thought the spectacle he would make by standing on his head would not be in a high degree edifying, or complimentary to the memory of Mill. At the same meeting, Miss Taylor made a little speech, in which she said that she had noticed among married couples that when the husband was very inferior to the wife he was a firm believer in masculine superiority, because, poor man, he had nothing else than the fact of his being a man to be proud of.

CRIMINAL CALENDA[R]

Argument and Testimony i[n] McGhee Trial.

The Story of the Poor Apothecar[y] Sold McGhee the Arsenic.

A Truly Remarkable Tale Told Innocent Country Doctor.

The Testimony So Far Strongly Against the Prisoner.

Horrible Murder of a Young Castleton, Can.

A Kentucky Distiller Lights Out, L[eaving] a Bad Record Behind Him.

M'GHEE.

THE DIXON TRIAL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DIXON, Ill., June 2.—This mornin[g] o'clock promptly court opened with and counsel all in their places ready to with the McGhee trial. There were spectators,—this is a busy season w[ith] farmers,—and not more than one hund[red] sons, exclusive of the jury and attorney[s] in the Court-room. McGhee occupied by his counsel, as on yesterday. His de[meanor] as on yesterday, was outwardly cool different, but his glance was restless, face, while he maintained his impass[ive ex]pression, betrayed that he had

PASSED A SLEEPLESS NIGHT.

The opening statement of the case prosecution was made by State's-Attorn[ey] Bardwell. It was a careful, lawyerly n[arration] of the facts of the case, as claimed by th[e pro]secution and already published in THE T[RIBUNE]. Having summarized the proofs th[at would] be offered to establish that Mrs. died of slow poisoning, beginning arsenic and followed up by stry[chnine], so that she was three weeks being mu[rdered], Mr. Bardwell came to the question, W[ho was] her murderer? The testimony would sh[ow] McGhee maintained relations with other that were absolutely incompatible with lations to his wife. No attempt would b[e made] to show that McGhee quarreled with h[er]; it took two to make a quarrel. Mrs. was a brokenhearted woman. But in M[cGhee's] congregation was a young woman named [Ril]la or Rella Paddock, the daughter of a [promi]nent man in that part of the county. N[o attempt] would be made to blacken her character. [Coun]sel hoped no stain would be shown up[on her] character. The testimony would show t[hat Mc]Ghee's relations with her were such that

CONCEIVED A PASSION FOR HER.

He was the stronger. He it was who be[stowed] attentions that belonged to his wife up[on her]. The young woman, like most women [of her] age, doubtless thought she had a right [to do as] she pleased. But McGhee was the resp[onsible] party.

To the surprise of many, State's-A[ttorney] Bardwell with that stopped in his refer[ence to] Lorilla Paddock, and made no allusion [to the] fact of her assiduous attentions upo[n] McGhee during the three weeks in whi[ch the] poor woman was being slowly poisoned. [This] indicates that no attempt will be m[ade to] connect Rilla Paddock with the crime. hiatus it tends to leave in the case is leaves it an open question

HOW MANY PERSONS

of those who waited upon Mrs. McGhee her illness had opportunity to adminis[ter] poison, none of whom it is now claimed collusion with McGhee, and any of wh[om] the night of her death, when strychni[ne] doubtedly was administered, had better [oppor]tunity for its administration than did M[cGhee] himself. What advantage the defense m[ay make] of this can only be conjectured.

Continuing his statement of the case, Attorney Bardwell said the prosecution prove a most extraordinary series of d[eclara]tions by McGhee, disclosing that before [her ill]ness he contemplated her death or that sh[e would] die. He had said he expected t[o live] at Ashton all his life. He expected h[e] would die and be buried there, and he to live near where she lay. And then sh[e was] not sick! Afterward, when her sickn[ess be]gan, he said she had the dropsy, and wa[s going] to die. This he said in her presence, a[nd un]covered her foot and indented it wi[th his] finger. But the skin made a quick, heal[thy re]bound, and denied the dropsy. Then [in the] presence of her remains—just after her d[eath] he had said: "I married her when she w[as] a girl and I was but a boy. One would s[ay] a man must let his heart speak now." then, after a pause, he said: "She had re[ason to] be jealous." Said the State's Attorney: " McGhee let his heart speak, that was h[is ver]dict upon himself."

Mr. Bardwell proceeded then to sum u[p the] declarations of McGhee indicative of gui[lt that] would be offered in evidence. When the [post-]mortem was held McGhee had said, "I [was an] undertaker for eight years, and I have kn[own] many deaths more suspicious." Then h[e] said also, before the analysis was made, they analyze the contents of the st[omach] they will find strychnine." The attempts made by McGhee to break once when a jail-bar was sawed by som[e] and the saw which had been made out knife was, after search, found in McGhee['s] Then again, a pair of scissors which h[e had] been permitted to have were found con[verted] into a steel saw.

In conclusion, Mr. Bardwell recount[ed the] circumstances of the perpetration by [him] of a "confession" to be signed by his half-witted daughter, in which she was m[ade to] confess herself

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having prepared it for her to copy and when she came to his cell, and did and sign it. He said, "No one ever know of this unless you die. If yo[u] before I am tried I will send it to Brother F The statement he put into her mouth was she gave the strychnine because her moth[er] objected to her keeping company with body. This attempt to screen himself by ining the guilt upon his daughter, Mr. well characterized as most damaging ev[idence] of guilt.

THE DEFENSE.

When Mr. Bardwell had finished his op[ening] statement of the case, Judge Eustace, f[or the] defense, said he would reserve the right to the defendant's case until after the the mony for the people was concluded. under the statute, the defendant has a rig[ht to] do, but it is not the ordinary practice, an[d the] course of Judge Eustace, who is one ablest criminal lawyers in this part of the provokes additional curiosity as to what t[he de]fense, which he does not disclose, will be. outside rumor is that at every hazar[d the name] of Miss Rilla, or Lorilla Packard, which kept out of the case is to be kept out. family is wealthy and influential, and it current rumor, which is given for what worth, that the entire expense of the defe[nse is] paid by her father.

TESTIMONY.

The testimony for the prosecution w[as ac]cordingly opened. The first witness calle[d was] William Cramer, druggist at Capron, County, a stolid fellow, and, according own statement, precisely that sort of low who on no account should permitted to deal in death-dealing His testimony was that about the 6th or January, Elder McGhee, who was conduc[ting a] protracted meeting at Capron, came in[to his] drug-store and asked for

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He did not have it, and McGhee said, "A[rsenic] will do. Five or 10 cents worth." He (th[e wit]ness) told McGhee it was five cents an McGhee said an ounce would be enough, ounce of arsenic was then weighed out a[nd de]livered to McGhee. The witness kept no r[ecord] of the sale; didn't know the law requi[red it,] and had sold, in all probability, a half pou[nd of] arsenic without keeping a record of the sa[le].

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the physician who attended Mrs. McGhee [dur]ing her last illness, testified: He was call[ed to] see her after midnight on the night of W[ednes]day, the 7th of February. Found her vom[iting] and retching violently. Administered a [do]se of calomel and morphine. Next mo[rning] found the symptoms continuing, as they [were] during that day and night. Attended her

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The opening statement of the case for the prosecution was made by State's-Attorney A. C. Bardwell. It was a careful, lawyerly narration of the facts of the case, as claimed by the prosecution and already published in THE TRIBUNE. Having summarized the proofs that will be offered to establish that Mrs. McGhee died of slow poisoning, beginning with arsenic and followed up by strychnine, so that she was three weeks being murdered, Mr. Bardwell came to the question, Who was her murderer? The testimony would show that McGhee maintained relations with other women that were absolutely incompatible with his relations to his wife. No attempt would be made to show that McGhee quarreled with his wife. It took two to make a quarrel. Mrs. McGhee was a brokenhearted woman. But in McGhee's congregation was a young woman named Lorella or Rilla Paddock, the daughter of a prominent man in that part of the county. No effort would be made to blacken her character. Counsel hoped no stain would be shown upon her character. The testimony would show that McGhee's relations with her were such that he

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the physician who attended Mrs. McGhee during her last illness, testified: He was called to see her after midnight on the night of Wednesday, the 7th of February. Found her vomiting and retching violently. Administered a mixture of calomel and morphine. Next morning found the symptoms continuing, as they did during that day and night. Attended her until Feb. 27, when she died. On the 8th or 9th I asked her what she had been taking.

Q.—Why did you ask that?

A.—There had been some talk.

Objection was made, and the witness stopped. He then said: I asked because I wanted to find out the cause of the vomiting. Elder McGhee said: "I have given her quinine. Each time she took a dose I took one."

The next question fetched

RILLA PADDOCK

into the case. The question was: When you visited Mrs. McGhee on the 26th of February, who was there?

Answer—Lorilla Paddock was in the room. It was about 7 o'clock in the evening. Mrs. McGhee was then in one of the spasms. That morning she was up on two chairs. Witness went to Leech's drug store, and compounded a powder of bismuth and calomel, divided it into four powders, returned to McGhee's, and

GAVE HER ONE DOSE.

The other three powders witness left on the stand by the window. Elder McGhee, Rilla Paddock, Jenny McGhee, and Mrs. Melina Hardesty were present. Next morning Rilla Paddock came over to his house and woke him up, rapping at the door, and said, "Come over, Mrs. McGhee is dying." He went and found she was just coming out of a terrible convulsion. Her hands were clammy, there was a rigidity of the muscles of her jaws, and her lower extremities were drawn to one side. By this time he had made up his mind, to use his own phrase, that there was some cause for this which he had not been made aware of. He asked if all the powders had been taken. The women there, or somebody, answered "Yes." He then asked Mrs. McGhee if she had noticed any difference in the taste of the powders. She said the one given her after he left was bitter, and the last dose was not bitter. He repeated the question in the presence of the woman, and she made the same answer. He ordered strong coffee for her, but the rigidity of her jaws was such that it was

DIFFICULT TO ADMINISTER IT.

She swallowed with great difficulty. McGhee asked what the coffee was given for. Did he (the doctor) think she had had poison or something? Witness gave an evasive answer, and asked McGhee how he accounted for two of the powders being bitter, while the others were not. McGhee's answer was: "What do you think was the cause of that bitter?" He (witness) answered it might be one of two things. McGhee made no response. Then presently he (witness) said, "Quinine or morphine would be better." He then got the spoon from which the last powder had been administered to Mrs. McGhee. Some powder adhered to it. He tasted it. The taste

WAS THAT OF STRYCHNINE.

He handed it to Mrs. Hardesty and she tasted it. The elder McGhee was there and took it from Mrs. Hardesty. He then stepped away, when witness said, "Let me have it," and McGhee let him (witness) take it. Later that day,—it was after Mrs. McGhee's death,—witness met McGhee and asked him if he knew what talk there was about his wife's death. McGhee said he did not.

"The witness, continuing, testified: "I said to him, You know there was a certain letter from you received here by a party to whom it did not belong or was not addressed to."

Objection was made and the witness was instructed to name the party if the name had been mentioned to Mr. McGhee.

Witness (continuing)—"The letter was one addressed to Miss Lor—" then, correcting himself quickly, the witness added, "No, I don't believe I mentioned the name. I told him, you know, those powders were changed, and those present never noticed it. I also told him of finding the bitter taste upon the spoon. He asked who was running this spoon business. I told him I had the spoon. He said, 'Can't you put quinine or something on that spoon. Help me that much, Doc.' I made no answer, and he went away. A peculiar symptom of strychnine poisoning was the rigidity of the muscles of the jaws."

On close examination Dr. Brown testified that the first change he noted in Mrs. McGhee's case was on Friday, the third day of her illness. She then ceased vomiting, and he observed the

RIGIDITY OF THE MUSCLES

of her jaw, and her thumbs were drawn by muscular rigidity across the palms of her hands. Was first called to attend her by the elder McGhee. The fourth or fifth day of her illness gave her quinine in five-grain doses. Noticed that spasms followed the administration of the quinine, and ordered less doses. Continued the quinine for two or three days only. I had to tell McGhee something. When doctors are asked the cause of sickness they have to tell something. I didn't believe it, but I told him perhaps the quinine caused the spasms.

Dr. Brown was subjected to a most severe cross-examination, which elicited

NOTHING OF IMPORTANCE

except as above noted, and pending which the court adjourned.

There were some extraordinary features about the testimony of Dr. Brown. He swore that on his second or third visit, because of what he had heard, he wanted to know what Mrs. McGhee had taken. McGhee's answer that it was quinine, and that he had taken a dose every time she did, would have further aroused the suspicions of any rational being. For nineteen days her symptoms, as detailed by him on the witness-stand, were those of poisoning, yet not until she was dying did he betray

THE SLIGHTEST SUSPICION.

Upon his own testimony he would seem to have been a most extraordinary blockhead, or, if not a blockhead, then he seems to have been afraid to expose a case of slow poisoning, which he should have known from the symptoms was being murderously pursued. Instead, he went on with a mild, useless treatment, until the woman was in her death throes. Certainly the attitude in which, by his own story, he puts himself, is that of a doctor who seems to have stolidly stood by while a murder by slow poison was committed.

BRUTAL MURDER.

A YOUNG GIRL KILLED BY HER SEDUCER.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

COLBORNE, Ont., June 2.—A fearful crime was committed in the country Village of Castleton a few days ago, which has caused great horror in the community. Following are the particulars: The victim was Miss Alberta Wade, daughter of John Wade, of Brighton Township, and engaged as a school-teacher in the neighborhood of Castleton. The last that was seen of her alive was on Friday evening of last week, when she was noticed driving with a young man named Mallory, a son of a wealthy farmer in the neighborhood. About 1 o'clock that night young Mallory returned home alone, and informed his father that he wanted money, as he had

GOT INTO A SCRAPE

which would oblige him to leave the country; that he had seduced a young lady. After securing what money he could, he drove to Colborne, where he bought a ticket for Detroit. As soon as Miss Wade was missed, search was instituted, and Thursday last her body was found in a lonely dell in a low, swampy place, in the woods about a quarter of a mile from Mallory's farm. She had been thrown into a hole, apparently scraped out with a hoe, and when found had all her clothes on except her drawers, which were tightly drawn around her head and neck.

A COVERING OF LOOSE EARTH,

leaves, brush, etc., was thrown over the body to the depth of a few inches, the top being carefully smoothed over with moss and leaves. The body had been taken to the woods in a buggy or wagon, the ground where the horse had stood near by having been pawed. An inquest and post-mortem examination were held to-day. From the evidence it appears the girl was four months advanced in pregnancy; that she was induced by Mallory to visit an old man named Smith, a medical specialist, who had apparently tried mechanical appliances several times, but his attempts to procure abortion having failed, the young woman was induced to go to the woods, and was there

DELIBERATELY MURDERED,

there being marks of violence on the head, face, and neck. The inquest adjourned till Tuesday next.

The old man Smith has been arrested; also a young man named Welton as accessory.

A dispatch from Smith's Creek, Mich., says Mallory was arrested there, and awaits extradition.

Miss Wade was a young lady of education and general intelligence, noted in the neighborhood for her beauty and engaging manners, and her family is highly respectable. She was 19 years of age, and had taught school only six months.

DOUBLE DEALING.

THE ECCENTRICITIES OF A KENTUCKY WHISKY DEALER.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 2.—A sensation of a very decided character is reported from Frankfort. E. H. Taylor, for years the leading business man of that city, has failed under circumstances which indicate anything but honest transactions of late. Taylor was Mayor of Frankfort for years, and since 1865 has operated two of the largest distilleries in Kentucky. The brands of whisky manufactured by him and known as "O. F. C." have long been regarded the best made in this State. Their sales extended the world over, and the popularity attained by them caused constant manufacture in two large establishments. Last Wednesday Taylor disappeared. His business affairs excited the suspicions of his creditors, and representatives from St. Louis, Chicago, New York, Boston, Louisville, and elsewhere, on going to Frankfort, learned that the banks there had let Taylor's paper go to protest, and he had himself fled. Examination revealed the fact that Taylor's liabilities were over $500,000; assets half as much, may be a little more. The worst part of the affair is, that in endeavoring to hide the true condition of affairs, he had borrowed money on warehouse receipts, numbers of which had been duplicated, and on some triplicates had been issued. Numerous barrels of whisky were thus duplicated, and many creditors held receipts for the same whisky, on which they loaned money. The first receipt only is good. The others are worthless. An operation of this kind is criminal, and Taylor is liable to prosecution. Ivis, Beech & Co., of New York, are taken in for $19,000; Gregory & Stogg, St. Louis, $190,000, thought to be secured; Newcomb, Buchanan & Co., Louisville, $13,000; Cunningham & Co., Louisville, $34,000, partly secured; and many others, to a total amount, it is thought, of not much less than half a million.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HUNG HIMSELF.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ST. PAUL, June 2.—Edward Lee, two years ago convicted of rape at St. Paul, and sentenced to thirty years in State Prison, afterwards taken from prison on a Supreme Court order of new trial, and acquitted; again arrested for another rape recently committed in Washington, as reported in these dispatches, yesterday convicted at Stillwater, and again sentenced to thirty years in the State Prison, was found dead in his jail cell last night, having hung himself with a rope made from bed-sheets. He left a letter in the cell with messages for his sister and mother saying he did not commit the crimes charged upon him; warning homeless young men against women and dissipation, and asking that his body might be thrown in Lake St. Croix to serve out there his thirty years' sentence.

BURGLARY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LITCHFIELD, Ill., June 2.—At 3 o'clock this morning a burglar giving his name as John Harris was arrested by Policeman John McInerny while burglarizing the grocery-store of Cramp & Walker. McInerny is well known in Chicago, as he has spent several years on the police force in that city.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, June 2.—Burglars last night broke into Hubert's hat and cap store, corner of Sixth and Main streets, by prying open the wooden shutters of one of the windows at the rear end of the store. They broke open the money-drawer, and succeeded in getting between $30 and $40, and evidently thought they had made a big haul, as all the bills were small. They besides took some pocket-knives and revolvers. Mr. Charles Sein was sleeping in the building up-stairs, but heard no noise and knew nothing of it until he came down in the morning.

A SPECULATIVE TURN.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LINCOLN, Neb., June 2.—George McKeller, tried in Sherman County for the murder of A. D. Buckworth, was found guilty of murder in the second degree, and sentenced to the Penitentiary for life. Prisoner was tracked by his father and given over to the police in order to obtain the reward, $500, offered for apprehension.

SHOT.

TROY, N. Y., June 2.—This evening John Knoepple and his son Charles W., non-union molders, were shot while returning to the foundry, where they boarded, from up town. John was wounded in the spine seriously, and Charles W. in the leg slightly. John Flint and Charles Dorsey were arrested on suspicion of having done the shooting.

MURDEROUS BURGLARS.

NORRISTOWN, Pa., June 2.—Two burglars, while entering the house of Samuel Roden, at Blue Bell, Montgomery County, last night, were surprised by Mr. and Mrs. Roder. A scuffle ensued, during which one of the thieves shot and instantly killed Mrs. Roder.

STABBING AFFRAY.

FREDERICK, Md., June 2.—Frederick Frievaly (colored), aged 21, was stabbed and killed by Adams Bell, also colored, and aged 17, in Prince George's County, Md., Thursday night last. Bell surrendered himself to the authorities, alleging that he acted in self-defense. The difficulty arose in a game of cards.

CHARGED WITH FRAUD.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., June 2.—Messrs. Gerstel and Winter, of the firm of Gerstel & Winter, bankrupts, were arrested to-day by Deputy United States Marshal Roe, on a charge of fraud in having kept two sets of books, one set private. They gave bail for appearance.

SHOT IN A QUARREL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

OMAHA, June 2.—Thomas Garvey was shot in the stomach last night about 1 o'clock by Eugene Pickard, whom he had assaulted on the street, the difficulty having originated over a game of dice. Garvey's wound is considered dangerous. Pickard was arrested.

GUILTY.

ELMIRA, N. Y., June 2.—The trial of Peter H. Penwell, for the murder of his wife, was concluded this morning, the jury rendering a verdict of murder in the first degree. Prisoner, who is 63 years of age, was sentenced to be hanged July 20, 1877.

ACQUITTED.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., June 2.—A. Woodward, late County Trustee, who was arrested in San Francisco, charged with embezzling $103,000 of county funds, was acquitted this morning. His bondsmen had paid $40,000 of the amount.

LAWRENCE & MARTIN,

who conduct a remarkably large wholesale establishment at the already famous number, 111 Madison street, have a very complete and extensive stock of Kentucky hand-made sour mash whiskies, champagnes, wines, brandies, liquors of all kinds, imported ales, etc. The firm is specially competent to supply families. It also handles the best of cigars, Mr. Lewis Moss having charge of that particular department. Smokers desiring the best of box goods obtained in this or any other country, should give Messrs. Lawrence & Martin a call.

LINOLEUM FLOOR CLOTH.

A floor cloth is now being manufactured composed of cork, making a warm, soft, and very handsome durable floor covering. Its claims to extraordinary durability have been thoroughly tested. It is printed in handsome designs, and sold by all carpet dealers.

A SUPERB CENTURY PLANT,

twenty-two feet high, and having 367 buds just ready to blossom, can be seen at W. Burnham's nursery, One Hundred and Twenty-ninth street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, New York. Mr. Frank Stone, its owner, has refused $5,000 for it.

GOOD THINGS TO WEAR

will be found at Edwards & Co.'s, formerly of 150 State street, and now in an elegant and spacious store, Nos. 154 and 156 Clark street, just south of Madison. The best of goods, at the lowest of prices, are obtainable here.

PAINLESS EXTRACTION OF TEETH.

Always safe in the hands of an experienced and scientific physician. Ofttimes beauty, health, and comfort demands their removal. We know that the Drs. McChesney hold the foremost position in the dental profession. Their gentlemanly manner, as well as their skillful and scientific attainments, have given them a national reputation. They justly deserve the liberal patronage they have, always adhering to the one price for first-class work. Best full set $8.

SOUTH PARK PHAETONS

leave the corner of Oakwood and Drexel Boulevards and the Park Retreat at 9 o'clock a. m. and every fifteen minutes thereafter until 7 p. m. Fare 10 cents. The Park Retreat is now open for summer business.

HIGHWINES FOR HORSES.

Attention should be called to the fact that Messrs. Kilian Bros., 92 Market street, have begun the retail sale of highwines, which will be welcome news to the many gentlemen owning valuable and fleet-footed horses.

NO VACATIONS.

There are four writing classes each day through the summer at H. B. Bryant's Chicago Business College, affording an excellent opportunity for any one to get a good handwriting.

OUR REDUCED PRICES FOR HAIR GOODS.

Ladies will please note the fact that we are now selling French *Crepes*, imitation Saratoga waves and crimpies at $3 each. Mrs. Thompson, 210 Wabash avenue.

THE BEST VINEGAR.

How Chicago Leads the Country in the Manufacture of This Great Staple.

The Fine Manufactory of E. Hermann & Co. the Leader of Them All.

What Eminent Chemists Have to Say of This Firm's Products.

Nothing plays a more important part in the comfort and health of the modern cuisine than good vinegar. This is a staple which is in permanent demand in every household. It is a species of luxury to the rich and necessity to the poor. Science shows that the human stomach needs a certain definite and continuous proportion of wholesome artificial acidity, and the instinct of the universal palate responds to what science thus proves. Good vinegar meets this all-prevailing need, and conduces, as does no other agent, to the health of the dweller in palace, cottage, hotel, restaurant, city mansion, country farm-house, or frontier cabin.

Chicago has its fair proportion of vinegar-producers, chief among whom we may place the house of E. Hermann & Co., whose fine four-story manufacturing building is at No. 282 Michigan street and No. 311 North Water. The uniformly high excellence of this Company's product, joined to its unexampled facilities and large business, justly entitle it to the leading position among Western vinegar-makers. Messrs. Hermann & Co. use nothing in the preparation of their vinegar but highwines, sugar, apples, and pure water. Their machinery is remarkably complete, and is all of the most scientific and improved make. The firm has facilities for grinding up 300 bushels of apples an hour, and can produce 1,000 barrels of its unequaled vinegar a week. In short, it has unexampled advantages in every great and little detail of its establishment. This pre-eminence in mechanical adjuncts, coupled with the long experience of the proprietors and their carefully-systematized methods, enables them to manufacture a large quantity of vinegar with less manual assistance than any other makers in this country. Of course by thus dispensing with a portion of the employes necessary in establishments run by the old-fashioned and clumsy methods, this firm is able to manufacture its superb vinegar at rates which defy competition, and their customers get better goods at lower prices than are obtainable elsewhere.

THE TRIBUNE recently announced that a large amount of poor and injurious vinegar had been seized and condemned by the health officials of Washington. It was asserted in the same connection that some of this vinegar was from the admirable manufactory of which we are now writing. It proved to be a fact that the over-zealous Board of Health at our National Capital had grabbed vinegar sent on from here, but they were soon forced to swallow their allegations concerning its purity. The *National Republican* of a very late date gives an analysis made of this vinegar by the most competent of Washington chemists, who shows that the vinegar is of the highest excellence, judged by the best standards of America and Europe. The *Republican* then proceeds to give the local Board of Health a lively prodding for rushing at such ill-founded conclusions, and the general result at Washington is that everybody now knows what constitutes first-class vinegar, and that such establishments as that of E. Hermann & Co. produce the best in the world.

Here in Chicago, and indeed throughout the West, there is no chance for any misunderstanding concerning the superiority of this firm's vinegar. Mr. Hermann has enjoyed a direct practical experience in his business covering over a quarter of a century. He has acquired his comprehensive knowledge of his calling by close work and hard study in Europe and America. He is the originator of many of the most essential improvements used in vinegar-making, and has followed his avocation here in Chicago successfully for over ten years. Most of the invaluable machinery in his manufactory is of his own devising, and is not to be found in other concerns. These important advantages, united to the fact that the firm buy for cash at the closest of market rates all the material used in their manufactory, account for their immense lead over competitors, both in the unequaled excellence of their vinegar and the remarkably low figures they can give their patrons.

The foremost of chemists, who have patiently analyzed this superb vinegar, have pronounced it the purest and most healthful in the market. Such distinguished experts and unquestioned authorities as Prof. John E. Siebel, Prof. Blaney, Prof. Miner, and others of this and other cities, agree that the vinegar of Messrs. E. Hermann & Co. is a product always to be depended upon for strength, purity, and health-giving properties. We have no doubt that it is the best vinegar in the market, and that it will always hold the leading place in the estee of them trade and public.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

All Right Salve for corns.

Spring departed Thursday last.

Little acorns on large oaks grow.

Prof. Swing at McVicker's to-day.

Dix sells lake fish on a large scale.

"Ice-boxes" at Merwin Church's.

Next week the Doctors' Convention

Photographs $1.50 per dozen at Hall's.

The "Bussey" range at Merwin Church's.

An empty purse fills the face with wrinkles.

The best "oil stove" at Merwin Church's.

"Dudley" fluters $4 at Merwin Church's.

Bliss, No. 70 State; ear-trumpets a specialty.

Frames at Lovejoy & Foster's, No. 88 State.

Chicago merchants are all busy; why are not those of other cities?

The laws of 1877 may be had of the Legal News Company after Wednesday.

Fine spectacles and microscopes at Langguth's, optician, 48 Madison street.

Stephens, the chiropodist, relieves bunions and corns at 124 Dearborn, Room 2.

Shopping bags and valises in largest variety at Merker Brothers', 88 State street.

Sweet potatoes, cabbage, and tomato plants, and choice cut flowers at Allen's, 145 State.

Housekeepers, patronize the Crawford feather and mattress renovating house, 38 Adams.

A new monthly devoted to the interests of the Homeopathic profession is soon to appear.

Men will wrangle for religion, write for it, fight for it, die for it,—anything but live for it.

Teeth extracted. Liquid gas. Thayer, dentist, 978 Wabash avenue, northeast corner Twenty-second street.

A coquette is a rose from which every lover plucks a leaf: the thorns are reserved for her future husband.

The large Fisher cooling-rooms sold by Hatch & Breeze, 50 State street, take apart and can be put in any house.

Avondale is the most charming story of the day. Read it and you will have no taste for flashy literature thereafter.

Ladies! there is a fountain of delicious soda-water at Kranz's, 78 and 80 State; remember this when waiting for street-cars.

The superiority of Edmanson's ice-cream is shown in their turning out 300 gallons a day. Machinery and good cream enables them to do this. Nos. 308 State and 215 South Halsted.

The most popular ladies' man in Chicago is Mr. E. J. Lehmann, proprietor of "The Fair," 198 State street. He has shown them how to make a little money go a very long way in shopping.

In his search for "items" yesterday a TRIBUNE representative entered a leading store on State street, and when one of the fair clerks remarked, "Here comes the paper man, it took the starch quite out of him.

Lovers of good pictures who have not already vitited Wolcott's art store, corner Wabash avenue and Adams street, to see the new paintings by Carl Brenner, on free exhibition there, should do so at once, as these gems of art are to be sold in a few days at public sale.

We had occasion to mention recently an important enterprise indicative of the progressive spirit of our American manufacturers, and now the opportunity occurs for noting its achieved success. Mr. W. H. Seaman was dispatched to Europe as a representative of Belding Brothers & Co., manufacturers of sewing-silk, and the recent addition to the company's patrons include the world's greatest tailor, Mr. Poole, of London, and Peter Robinson, the leading mourning goods store, also in Paris, Aristide Boucicault & Son, of the Au Bon Marche, the A. T. Stewart & Co. of France.

SENATOR SARGENT.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., June 2.—The *Bulletin* this afternoon publishes an open letter from Senator Sargent relative to the alleged libels on him recently printed in the *Chronicle*. He says every statement therein reflecting on his integrity is an unmitigated falsehood and libel. He announces his intention of peferring complaints before the Grand Juries of the various counties in the State as soon as convened. He says he aims not at vengeance or persecution, but punishment. The letter makes an argument at length, defending his mode of procedure, and claiming that the proprietors of the *Chronicle* are determined that there shall be no trial if they can prevent it.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 3.—1 a. m.—For the Upper Mississippi Valley and Upper Lake region, stationary or rising barometer, winds variable, but mostly from the south, stationary or high temperature, clear or partly cloudy weather, and possibly occasional showers.

ST. LOUIS, June 2.—A very heavy rain-storm set in here about 5 o'clock this evening, and continues at this writing, 10:30, with a prospect of lasting all night. Heavy rains have also fallen in the past day or two pretty generally in the region west of here, and some damage has been done to railroads and other property, but nothing of a serious character yet reported.

LOCAL OBSERVATION.

CHICAGO, June 2.

Time.	Bar.	Thr	Hu.	Wind.	Rn.	Weather.
6:53a. m.	29.99	69	65	S. W., fresh.	.....	Clear.
11:18a. m.	29.97	78	39	S. W., fresh.	.....	Clear.
2:00p. m.	29.92	82	35	S. W., fresh.	.....	Clear.
3:53p. m.	29.90	82	35	S. W., fresh..	.....	Fair.
9:00p. m.	29.88	78	65	S. W., fresh..	.....	Fair.
10:18p. m.	29.88	76	64	S. W., fresh..	.....	Fair.

Maximum thermometer, 85; minimum, 62.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, June 2—Midnight.

Stations.	Bar.	Thr.	Wind.	Rain	Weather.
Buffalo	29.95	65	S. W., gent.	......	Clear.
Cheyenne	30.05	55	W., gentle..	......	Cloudy.
Cleveland	29.98	69	E., gentle..	......	Clear.
Davenport	29.94	70	N., gentle..	......	Cloudy.
Detroit	29.92	70	S. W., gent.	......	Clear.
Duluth	29.83	55	S. W., gent.	......	Clearing.
Grand Haven	29.88	65	W., fresh ...	......	Clear.
Port Huron	29.91	68	S., fresh...	... ..	Fair.
Keokuk	29.93	69	S. W., fresh	......	Fair.
Leavenworth	29.96	73	S. E., fresh	......	Clear.
Milwaukee	29.88	69	S. W., fresh	......	Clear.
Omaha	29.92	64	N., gentle..	......	Clear.
Toledo	29.92	75	S., fresh ...	......	Clear.
Yankton	30.03	54	N. E., gentle	......	Clear.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

QUEENSTOWN, June 2.—Arrived, steamship Algeria, from New York.

NEW YORK, June 2.—Arrived, steamship Hindoo, from Hull.

RAPID TRANSIT APPRECIATED.

From information obtained, it appears that the fast trains run by the Hoosac Tunnel Route to Boston, in connection with the Lake Shore and Michigan Central Railways, are attracting to that route a large share of the New England travel. Through cars leave Chicago daily, arriving in Boston almost two hours earlier than via Albany and Springfield.

GREAT LAND SALE.

We call attention to the advertisement on the first page of L. C. P. Freer's (Receiver) great sale of land and lots. The sale is peremptory, and great bargains can be made.

Teeth like Orient pearls set in cushions of rose;
A breath like the perfume the toilet bestows;
These are the charms to win hearts, when all other charms fade,
But they can't be preserved without Sozodont's aid.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

E. G. Cook, M. D., 103 State street. Hours: 8 to 9 and 10 to 11 a. m., and 4 to 5 p. m. Uses Ozone in contagious diseases, and supplies generators to the public. Residence, 243 Michigan-av. The question is often asked, "What is Ozone?" The answer is, it is Nature's great disinfectant, destroying all foul odors and poisonous gases. Hence it is needed in all inhabited houses for sanitary purposes, especially where there are water-closets in a house. Above all, it is needed as a most pleasant disinfectant and deodorizer in all sick-rooms. It relieves "Hay fever" more promptly than all other known agents. It is also regarded as the true curative for Scarlitina. This generator produces pure Ozone by a simple and inexpensive process. It prevents infection, it destroys the germs of disease, in annihilates all offensive odors, and renders pure and fragrant the atmosphere in dwellings, hospitals, school-rooms, and public buildings.

A liberal discount to dealers and physicians.

Keep's Custom Shirts Made to Measure.—Very best, 6 for $9; no obligation to keep any of Keep's shirts unless perfectly satisfactory. 173 Madison-st.

Boland's Aromatic Bitter Wine of Iron is a remedy for nervous debility, impoverished blood, and impaired digestion. Depot, 53 Clark street.

Jeffers' French Catarrh Cure is the best remedy known for Catarrh, Asthma, and Hay Fever. Trial free. Office and depot, 70 State street.

Town Talk—"The Pioneer" plug tobacco. Each plug has a wood tag. It it is now the favorite. Everybody likes it.

VEGETINE.

VEGETINE.

HER OWN WORDS.

BALTIORE, Md., Feb. 13, 1877.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:

Dear Sir: Since several years I have got a sore and very painful foot. I had some physicians, but they couldn't cure me. Now I have heard of your VEGETINE from a lady who was sick for a long time, and became all well from your VEGETINE, and I went and bought me one bottle of VEGETINE; and after I had used one bottle, the pains left me and it began to heal, and then I bought one other bottle, and so I take it yet. I thank God for this remedy and yourself; and wishing every sufferer may pay attention to it. It is a blessing for health.

MRS. C. KRABE, 638 West Baltimore-st.

VEGETINE

SAFE AND SURE.

MR. R. H. STEVENS:

In 1872 your VEGETINE was recommended to me, and, yielding to the persuasions of a friend, I consented to try it. At the time I was suffering from general debility and nervous prostration, superinduced by overwork and irregular habits. Its wonderful strengthening and curative properties seemed to affect my debilitated system from the first dose; and under its persistent use I rapidly recovered, gaining more than usual health and good feeling. Since then I have not hesitated to give VEGETINE my most unqualified indorsement, as being a safe, sure, and powerful agent in promoting health and restoring the wasted system to new life and energy. VEGETINE is the only medicine I use; and as long as live I never expect to find a better. Yours truly,

W. H. CLARK,
120 Monterey-st., Alleghany, Pa.

VEGETINE

THE BEST SPRING MEDICINE.

CHARLESTOWN.

H. R. STEVENS:

Dear Sir: This is to certify that I have used your "Blood Preparation" in my family for several years, and think that for Scrofula, or Cankerous Humors, or Rheumatic affections it cannot be excelled; and as a blood purifier and spring medicine it is the best thing I have ever used, and I have used almost everything. I can cheerfully recommend it to any one in need of such a medicine. Yours respectfully,

MRS. A. A. DINSMORE,
19 Russell-st.

VEGETINE.

WHAT IS NEEDED.

BOSTON, Feb. 13, 1871.

H. R. STEVENS, Esq.:

Dear Sir: About one year since I found myself in a feeble condition from general debility. VEGETINE was strongly recommended to me by a friend who had been much benefited by its use. I procured the article, and, after using several bottles, was restored to health, and discontinued its use. I feel quite confident that there is no medicine superior to it for those complaints for which it is especially prepared, and would cheerfully recommend it to those who feel that they need something to restore them to perfect health. Respectfully yours,

U. L. PETTENGILL,
Firm of S. M. Pettengill & Co., 10 State-st., Boston.

VEGETINE

ALL HAVE OBTAINED RELIEF.

SOUTH BERWICK, Me., Jan. 17, 1872.

H. R. STEVENS, Esq.:

Dear Sir: I have had dyspepsia in its worst form for the last ten years, and have taken hundreds of dollars' worth of medicines without obtaining any relief. In September last I commenced taking the VEGETINE, since which time my health has steadily improved. My food digests well, and I have gained fifteen pounds of flesh. There are several others in this place taking VEGETINE, and all have obtained relief. Yours truly,

THOMAS E. MOORE,
Overseer of Card-Room, Portsmouth Co.'s Mills.

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Prepared by

H. R. STEVENS, Boston, Mass.

Vegetine is Sold by All Druggists.

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HOUSEKEEPERS!

Your attention is called to a very fine line of

GREEN and ROASTED

COFFEES,

Which we have just received, and are now selling at prices within the reach of all true lovers of a pure cup of COFFEE.

Our Steam Roasters and Mill are running constantly. We can therefore always give you a fresh roasted package of COFFEE, which for aroma and flavor cannot be excelled.

We have also just added to our stock a large line of fine drinking TEAS at from 40 to 60 cts. per lb.

Standard A Coffee Sugar, per lb......12 c
Granulated Sugar, per lb......12½c
6-lb. bxs. Oswego Silver Gloss Starch, per box, 55 c
Proctor & Gamble's German Soap, per box..$3.90

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SLACK'S

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GROCERY HOUSE,

109 East Madison-st.,

Where you can always save from 10 to 40 per cent and get STANDARD GOODS.

DRY GOODS, &c.

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Have just bought at a big discount, for cash, the entire wholesale stock of the old firm of RICHARDS, SHAW, FITCH & WINSLOW, and will offer it at a discount of 33⅓ per cent from regular prices. The stock consists of large lines of Colored Dress Goods, Black Mohair Alpacas, Silks, Shawls, Linens, White Goods, Hosiery, Gloves, Ribbons, Corsets, and Parasols.

PARDRIDGES',

114 & 116 State-st.

N. B.—Buyers of DRY GOODS who care to save their money should not fail to call and examine, as we guarantee a saving of one-third their money.

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Wedding Gifts.

JUST OPENED, A CHOICE SELECTION OF

Oriental Porcelain,
Royal Worcester Ware,
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Antique and Mediæval Brass Sconces, Candlesticks, Mantel Ornaments, Etc.
Palissy Plaques,
Copeland's Ceramic China, Cloissonne, Enamel, and Craquelle Vases,
Specialties in China and Glass, in Satin Cases, for presentation.

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SEWER GAS.

Schmitz's Double-Acting Basin and Sink Traps.

A GREAT SANITARY IMPROVEMENT.

Sewer-gas entirely prevented from entering your houses through basins, sinks, &c. On account of Durability, Cheapness, and Reliability the best trap known. Costs no more than the common trap in use. Insist on your plumber using them.

Manufactured by W. W. RAMSEY,
No. 10 South Canal-st.,
Dealer in Sewer-pipe Fire-Brick and Terra Cotta Ware.

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This anæsthetic is safe, and is given by DR. SHERWOOD. The most delicate can have teeth extracted without pain. Dental Rooms, 18 and 19 Dore Block.

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CELEBRATED throughout the Union—expressed to all parts. 1 lb and upward at 25, 40, 60c per lb. Address orders GUNTHER, Confectioner, Chicago.

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Every Lady intending to purchase Dry Goods who wishes to save money to call and examine the extraordinary Bargains we are now offering.

On Monday Morning we will offer a complete assortment of the entire Wholesale Stock of Richards, Shaw, Fitch & Winslow, purchased at a great sacrifice for cash.

LOOK OUT FOR BARGAINS!

1,000 pcs. Plaid Dress Goods, 5 and 6c, worth 10 and 15c.
500 pcs. Dress Goods, excellent styles, 7, 8, 10, 12½, 15, 20, and 25c, worth double.
450 pcs. Black Mohair Alpacas to be slaughtered, prices ranging from 15c and upwards.
375 pcs Black All-Wool Cashmere, 40 inches, 50, 60, 75, 85c, $1, worth 25 per cent more.
850 pcs. Grenadines, 5, 6, 8, 10, 15, 20, and 25c, worth double.
75 pcs. Iron-frame Grenadine, two yards wide, 85c, $1, and $1.25.
500 pcs. Lawns, 5, 6, 8, and 10c; these are closing prices.
350 pcs. Dress Cambric, 6 and 7c, worth 10 and 12½c.
600 pcs. Prints, 4 1-2 and 5c.
350 pcs. Ginghams closing out at 7c, worth 12 1-2c.
475 pcs. Black Silks at a sacrifice. Prices from 65c to $2.50.
100 doz. Kid Gloves, 2 Button, all shades, 50 and 75c, worth $1.00 and $1.25.

Just opened, an elegant assortment of Fans, Parasols, Ladies' Cambric and Linen Suits, Hosiery, Gloves, and Underwear at remarkably LOW PRICES.

New York Store

284 & 286

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The rate of Railway Fare from Chicago to New York and Boston by the

LAKE SHORE

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Has been Reduced to

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RESPECTIVELY.

Unequaled advantages to travel are offered by this popular route. No transfers; no ferriage; Union Depot; continuous trains; through sleeping and baggage coaches.

Limited time tickets for sale at all of the Company's Offices in Chicago.

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I make special efforts to suit failing or imperfect sight, and my success with individuals never before suited will establish my claim of competency.

OIL STOVES.

COMET OIL STOVES,

Guaranteed the SAFEST and BEST Oil Stove in the market. Highest indorsement from every one who has examined it.

AGENTS WANTED.

Exclusive territory given. Send for Circular.

PERKINS BROS.,
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WHIPS! WHIPS!

AT AUCTION.

GREAT CLEARING SALE.

Our accumulated stock of 1,500 Dozen Whips of all kinds we will close out at Auction in a few days. ... 25 Whips we sell at ...

WARREN, HALL & CO.

GOSSIP FOR LADIES.

"A Superannuated Old Goose"---Dinah Mulock-Craik.

A Misadventure--Cora Pearl Selling Her Furniture--Adah Isaacs Menken

Celia Logan on Shop-Girls---How the Dear Creatures Doat on Music.

IN THE CONSERVATORY.

"But we *must* return! What *will* they say?
Yes, I know it's awful nice
In the window here, from the others away,
With a taste, now and then of the ice.
And now and then of—Oh, you wretch!
It wasn't at all required
That you should illustrate thus with a sketch
The speech that of course you admired.

"No matter, how naughty. There! you have spoiled
The 'classical Grecian knot'
In which you like my hair to be coiled,
And I really don't know what
Other mischief you haven't done! You're just
Real naughty! You squeeze like a vise!
Why can't you men take something on trust,
And be more dainty and nice?

"There! I'm ready now. What! *just one more!*
O aren't you a darling tease?
And love me so!—*One, two, three four!*
There, come now, dearest, please!
I'm almost afraid of the parlor-glare;
When they look at my lips, they'll see
The kisses upon them."—"*No, not there;*
But, sweet, in your eyes, maybe."
—*Earl Marble in Appletons' Journal for June.*

"THE SUPERANNUATED O. G."

Detroit Free Press.

"I have been called a superannuated old goose," remarked a woman, about 50 years of age, as she entered the Central Station yesterday.

She sat down and looked at the Captain for half a minute, and then continued:

"I have been called an ignorant old dodo, a centennial parchment, a relicous old living pyramid, and several hard names, and I want a certain woman arrested right off."

"It was a woman, eh?" queried the Captain.

"It was a woman, sir, and when I shut my eyes her image comes before me as plain as a photograph. You can find her on the market."

"You had a fuss, did you?" he asked.

"We had a dispute," she replied, as she unrolled a white handkerchief and held up a banana. "She had some of these bandanas for sale, and when I asked how she sold bandanas she laughed in a mean way and said she hadn't a bandana on her stand. There they was, right before my eyes, and yet she said she hadn't any."

"You called them bandanas, while you meant bananas," said the Captain.

"There you go, too!" she exclaimed, as she rose up. "Don't you s'pose I know what a bandana is?"

"Yes, ma'am, but that——"

"This is a bandana!" she shrieked as she waved it around.

"That is a banana, ma'am."

"It's a bandana, or I'm a fool!"

"It's a banana, or I'm a villain!"

She stepped back as if she meant to throw it at his eye, but after a little reflection she calmly remarked:

"There's two of you against me, and some of us are fools. I'm old enough to be your mother, and I've called these things bandanas for over fifty years. Now, I want to find out if I'm a living Egyptian pyramid, or if you sit up behind that desk to make fun of me. Where's the city directory?"

"The directory won't settle this dispute," he replied, as he stepped down. "Come to the door, and we'll see what others say."

She followed him out, and in half a minute along came a boy.

"Bub, what's that?" asked the Captain, pointing to the fruit.

"She's a banana," answered the boy.

Thirty feet behind was another boy, and he said it was a banana. In the course of five minutes three or four men had passed by, and each one had called it a banana.

"There—are you satisfied now?" asked the Captain as he turned to go in.

"I hate to give in, but I've got to," she sighed. "I've been called a superannuated old goose, a relicous pyramid, and a centennial parchment, and I guess I am. I've read of folks eating bandanas and tying up bundles in bananas, and fifty years of my life has been lived for nothing. The woman was right, you are right, and next time I'll inquire for lemons and find out that everybody else calls 'em string-beans. Good-by, 'Squire."

DINAH MULOCK.

Admirers of "John Halifax" and its companion novels will be interested in knowing that their authoress has quite a romantic history of her own. She was born at Stoke-upon-Trent, Staffordshire, in the year 1826, and was engaged to be married in her youth to a gentleman whose business made it necessary for him to leave England. On his return from the voyage they were to be united. All promised well, and when news come that the ship was returning in safety, with joyful heart Miss Mulock and her mother went to the wharf to welcome, as in "My Mother and I," the successful merchant. The vessel came into sight, and on the deck stood the young man, who appeared overjoyed to see awaiting him the beloved of his heart. They exchanged greetings, and, mingling with the crowd, he hurried to be the first to land, but as he was on the plank, his foot slipped, and he fell into the water and was drowned before her very eyes. For a long time Miss Mulock could not occupy herself with anything, but at last her friends induced her to write for consolation in her great sorrow, and she sent out "John Halifax," which established her reputation and absorbed her thoughts. Time passed on, but she never swerved in her allegiance to her drowned love; but after years had elapsed there was a terrible railroad accident in her neighborhood, and she was active in ministering to the wounded, and one young man was brought to her house, and for months she nursed him, and he recovered, but lost one of his limbs, and also his heart to his kind friend. All his entreaties made no impression, as Miss Mulock said she should never marry; but he replied that if he waited ten years she should be his wife; so after a year, she, in 1865, became Mrs. George Lillie Craik, and a happy wife she is, although twenty years older than her husband. They have no children of their own, but one morning Mrs. Craik was walking out and found a little baby lying in the roadside forsaken by its mother. A basket of linen was beside it, which indicated that it was not of poor parentage. She stopped to look at it and then began to long to have it for her own. She ran home to her husband and told him, and made him, though reluctantly, accompany her back to where it still lay smiling and crowing; and his heart was touched by the helpless little child, and he was as eager as his wife to take it. As foundling babies are not generally the most coveted of possessions, there was no opposition to their wishes, and they carried the wee daughter home and christened her Theodora. Mrs. Craik is devoted to her; and no party of pleasure is so deligetful that she does not see her treasure safe in bed after saying her prayers before she goes, and seems to think that in the crowd that surrounded the little stranger, the mother was looking to see who would take her little one.

ADAH ISAACS MENKEN.

Celia Logan.

Our family was intimate with theirs, and one evening Olive and I were at a child's party, at which, of course, there were many elderly people; and on this occasion I first saw Isaac Menken and his wife. There had been trouble about his marrying Adah, the reason of which I was too young to understand, but the old folks had concluded to make the best of it, and this was the proud young husband's presentation of his bride to his family. Never shall I forget the hush which fell upon even the children as the pair paused a moment at the door, as if to ask permission to enter. Adah Menken must at that time have been one of the most peerless beauties that ever dazzled human eyes, while Isaac himself was a remarkably handsome man, with a countenance as intelligent as the expression was noble. How little any of these happy people present that night foresaw the gloomy fate awaiting that strange and gifted girl! In after years, whoever threw a stone at Adah, it was never Isaac Menken, and, no matter what other ties she contracted, she always retained his name, only adding a final "a" to the Isaac, so much of a glamour of the first love hung over them to the bitter end. Their happiness must soon have flitted, for, before I reached womanhood myself, they had separated, and, to support herself, Mrs. Menken was editing a small newspaper in Cincinnati, for the first time giving evidence of that fine intellect, and especially poetical talent, which helped afterward to make her distinguished mark, but not to keep her from self-ruin. Her theatrical career is too fresh in the public mind to make a resume of it interesting. Nature was lavish in her gifts to Adah. Every charm of mind, face, and form was hers by birthright. What led to her incomprehensible recklessness is a mystery which she kept to herself; even at the last she told no pathetic story of early wrongs at the hands of man. "Only inscribe," she said, "on my tombstone, 'Thou knowest.'"

A MISADVENTURE.

Burlington Hawkeye.

"Serena, darling!" he murmured; and the old gate scarcely creaked as it swung to and fro beneath her light weight, and the silent stars looked down with tenderer glances,—and all South Hill except Will Dempsey's black-and-tan, that has gone into politics, and is trying to get through with a six months' canvass every night; and Prof. Miller's ecru terrier that was crossed in love when it was young, and has been a prey to a devouring melancholy ever since; and Fred Flackman's woolly dog, that has an ambition to be a jubilee-singer, and sits up all night trying to sing "Roll Jordan"—all the rest of South Hill seemed to hold its breath to listen. "Serena, sweet," he said, and the radiant blushes that kindled over the pearly brow and cheeks softened the silent lovelight in her lustrous eyes; "Serena, my own! if every glittering star that beams above; if every passing breeze that stops to kiss thy glowing checks; if every rustling leaf that whispers to the night, were living, burning, loving thoughts; if every—— Oh-h-h-boo-ho! Ow-w! Wow-ow-ow! Aw-w, oh, oh, oh! O, jiminy pelt! O, glory! O, murder, murder, murder! O, dad rang the goll-swizzled old gate to the bow-wows! Ah-h-h-h!" And she said stiffly that no gentleman who could use such language in the presence of a lady was an acquaintance of hers, and she went into the house. And he pushed the gate open, and pulled his mangled thumb out of the crack of it, and went down the street sucking the injured member, and declaring that however lightly 165 pounds of girl might sit on the heart of a man, it was a little too much pressure when applied to an impromptu thumb-screw. And the match is drawn, and all side-bets are declared off.

CORA PEARL.

Lucy Hooper's Paris Letter in New York Graphic.

An immense sensation has been created in the ranks of gay Paris—that is, of the club members and the demi-monde—by the announcement that next week the contents of Mlle. Cora Pearl's costly hotel on the Rue Chaillot are to be disposed of at auction—plate, furniture, pictures, porcelain, etc. The hotel itself she cannot sell, as she only holds therein a life interest. After her death it will revert to the heirs of a certain dignitary of the late Imperial Court, who presented her with this elegant dwelling in the days of her splendor.

Those days are past and over now. First her horses were advertised for sale—now her furniture—next I suppose will come her laces and diamonds. There is question of a certain tea service of solid gold, which is to be included in the sale, and which will probably excite a brisk competition. The wits of Paris are not alone in poking fun at their former idol, now that she is old and faded, and out of fashion. Witness this conversation which was reported in one of the leading papers of Paris the day after the announcement of the coming sale: "Are you going to Cora's sale?" asked one lady of another, as they met on the boulevards. "Yes," is the reply, "I should like to buy back a piece of furniture which was given to her by my great-grandfather."

The career of this unduly celebrated woman has been a strange one. Without beauty, without brilliant wit, without any special accomplishment beyond that of sitting a horse well, she became a power in the land, and for years she reigned undisputed queen of the demi-monde, and set the fashions for respectable women. But I think and trust that such a career as hers is no longer possible, even in Paris. The days of such domination vanished with the dead Empire after Sedan. Whatever the Republic may be, it is at least outwardly decent.

SHOP-GIRLS.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Instead of working herself into a violent agitation of philanthropy over the hard fate of the shop-girls who are tyrannically prevented from sitting down while at work, Celia Logan intimates that while these young persons get a great deal of sympathy because they are always well dressed and good looking, no one "lifts up a voice on behalf of the dirty, unkempt house-girls, or the jaded old washerwomen, who never sit down to their work." Furthermore, this uncomfortable critic of her sex says that the shop-girl's "inattention, indifference, and frequently her insolence towards female customers are so marked and universal, that, but for the heart and principle of the matter, ladies would refuse to have women wait on them at all." The male man who is ready to swear that the shop-girl is never inattentive and never indifferent to him (unless a better-looking man is discussing philosophy with her) is pained to think that there may be an infinitesimal grain of truth in this charge, and he is apt to find a great many of the ordinary woman's rights pretensions overthrown by the admission made by Miss Logan: "Unfortunately, my sex is physically so constituted that there are few occupations but are trying to their health."

SLEIGHT OF HEEL.

Raleigh (N. C.) Observer.

Not far from the Capitol building, on Hillsboro street, a couple of young ladies, elegantly costumed in visiting paraphernalia, emerged from a residence and entered the street just ahead of us. Each had a tail as long as a peafowl's tail trailing in the dust, and they must needs be taken up. The elder of the two followed the custom of the day by reaching down and taking up hers by hand, but the younger one didn't do it that way. Planting her left foot square on the ground, she gave a sudden kick with the heel of the right foot, and the trail was instantaneously elevated to its position in the right hand extended to receive. It was done so quickly that the motion was hardly perceptible; in fact, it was the "cutest" trick we ever remember to have seen.

HOW THEY DOTE ON MUSIC.

Musical Trade Review.

A sweet little creature sat next me at the first recital of Chopin's music, given by Mme. Essipoff. During the pathetic Marche Funebre from the Sonata Opus 35, her attention was fixed, as if the music had entranced her very soul. Her eyes glistened with emotion, and her whole face was expressive of admiration and excitement. When the pianist had finished, the gentleman who was with this sweet little creature turned to her and said:

"How beautiful!"

To which she replied: "Yes, indeed; doesn't it fit her exquisitely in the back? How much *do* you suppose it cost a yard?"

FEMININE NOTES.

A Tennessee girl, riding on the cars, crossed the aisle, kicked a young man up against the window, and remarked: "I was up brung never to allow a yeller-eyed man to wink at me."

Said a faded belle to a fresh young rival: "You are having a great trial to-night. I wonder what your enemies will say now?" "I was just going to ask you," was the keen retort.

A girl who can put a square patch on a pair of pantaloons may not be so accomplished as one who can work a green worsted dog on a yellow ground, but she is more of real value to the community.—*Norwich Bulletin.*

"Decoration-Day, eh!" sighed Jones, wearily; "why, my wife celebrated Decoration-Day four weeks ago, and I had to foot the bill: One bonnet, $18; one dolman, $35. No, I won't celebrate to-day."—*Erie Dispatch.*

The other day a Burlington doctor removed a cist from a man's knee, and charged him $8 for it. And yet it is nothing unusual for a man to remove a sister from a young fellow's knee without charging a nickel for it.—*Hawkeye.*

The Mexican name for kiss is *telenamequizel*; and, when a pair of Mexican lovers are caught telenamequizeling over the front gate at night, they appear not a bit more confused than if a kiss was spelled with only one syllable.—*Norristown Herald.*

A woman may give intellect, genius, and virtue to a profession, and fail to find patronage; but, if the same woman were to put on tights and sing a comic song, the citizens of our Great Republic would fill the house, and applaud until they were hoarse.—*Danbury News.*

While she sat in the twilight, expecting her beloved, her hands wandered wistfully over the keys as she sang, "Somebody, somebody's waiting for thee." She was right. The old man, with a new pair of double uppers and a club, was waiting for him behind the front door.

A man was coming down Nineteenth street the other day at a rapid pace, and suddenly he began to run when he heard the bells of a car jingling on Chestnut street. He wanted to catch that car, but when he arrived on the corner he found no car in sight. The jingling noise had been made by a young lady who was coming down the street with forty-seven bangles upon her arm.—*Philadelphia Bulletin.*

EUROPEAN GOSSIP.

A London Breakfast---Shakspeare, Cromwell, and Byron.

Bringing a Dead Man to Life, in Russia---British Hoaxes.

Thiers at Home---The Earl of Dudley---Feeding by Electricity.

A LONDON BREAKFAST.

L. J. Jennings in New York World.

This morning I had the advantage of being present at a breakfast which would, I think, have interested most of your readers quite as much as it did your correspondent. It was given by Lord Houghton, at the house which he occupies for the season, 24 Arlington street. The house itself has some remarkable associations connected with it, for Horace Walpole resided in it for many years, and, I believe, built it.

The breakfast was given in connection with a society which has done much for the cultivation of literary research in many curious and comparatively unexplored fields. It is called the Philobiblon Society, and was originated by Lord Houghton, the late Prince Consort having been its first President. The members are men who are distinguished in various ways, and special papers on various subjects are contributed by them occasionally, and collected in a volume, which is accessible only to members of the Society. At each meeting the gentleman in whose house it takes place, exhibits any rare books or paintings which he may possess, and, this morning, Lord Houghton had brought from Frystone Hall for the entertainment of his guests a large number of scarce and extremely interesting volumes, which happily were rescued from the fire that destroyed a large part of his house. Among these was a little manuscript book which belonged to Dr. Donne, and in which autographs appear of various writers of the Shakespearean period. Lord Houghton stated that in his opinion it contained a dozen lines or more written by Shakespeare himself, a quotation from "Romeo and Juliet." Just below it is a short poem, unquestionably written by Ben Jonson with his own hand. There remain manuscripts of Jonson's with which this writing can be compared, and it has been so compared, and in the opinion of experts there is not room for a question that it is a veritable autograph. There is nothing, as your readers are aware, which affords an opportunity for making the same comparison with the writing believed to be Shakspeare's, but since every other contribution in the book was written by the author of it, there seems to be a strong probability at least that Shakspeare actually wrote the quotation from this play, which appears on page 56. It was examined with very great care and attention, and the judgment of those present inclined to the support of Lord Houghton's conjecture. The handwriting is very small, but neat and distinct.

We were also shown a contemporary engraving of Cromwell's head as it appeared after being taken down from the place of degradation on which it was impaled; and the invitation issued at the time to attend his funeral. The head presents a shocking appearance, the nose being nearly eaten away, and hideous holes appearing in other parts of the face. Rare engravings, illustrating every famous scene or actor in the great civil wars, were also shown to the company. An extensive and unique set of the original drawings of that singular genius, William Blake, were spread upon the tables. There were many other books and plates, some of almost priceless value; but in the short time which remains to me before the closing of the mail, this afternoon, I cannot attempt to give you a detailed account of them.

Among the guests who attracted my notice was a gentleman of the old-school, with whom, I am sure, many of your readers would have been glad to have held a conversation. This was Baron Heath, who was Lord Byron's school-fellow at Harrow, and who, being his junior, acted as his "fag." He told me that Lord Byron wore a boot at that time on his withered foot, in which a plate of tin was inserted, in the hope that it would remedy the deformity, but that the foot ceased to grow at an early period of his life, and simply shrunk up. It was not a "club-foot," as is commonly supposed. The boot was laced up in the middle. "I remember it very well," said Baron Heath, with a smile, "and for a very good reason,—I have often had to clean those same boots." The persons still living who remember Lord Byron as a boy must be very few in number, and Baron Heath is a charming example of the survivors of a fast vanishing generation, for his manners and conversation were formed at a period when courtesy was as much studied in social intercourse as rudeness appears to be at the present day, and when men, as Dr. Johnson said, "fairly put their minds to yours." The Baron told me that he was born in 1790, and that he had lived nearly all his life in London, which he still maintains is one of the healthiest places in the world. I will bear the same testimony to it if I reach his age.

BRINGING A DEAD MAN TO LIFE.

Although the claws of Russian officialism have been a good deal clipped of late, compared with the rampant abuses of the last reign, the petty exactions and annoyances with which every traveler's diary used to overflow in the days of Nicholas are not yet altogether things of the past; and in a time of war like the present, when substitutes have to be purchased and exemptions paid for, there is always a rich harvest for handlers of official sealing-wax. One such instance which recently occurred in Central Russia may serve as a fair specimen of the Muscovite "Tchinovrik's" modus operandi: A well-to-do tradesman of Kalouga, a large town to the southwest of Moscow, having been drawn for the conscription, succeeded, with some difficulty, in procuring a substitute, whom he promptly marched off to the local "Commissioner" to have the agreement duly attested, when the following scene took place:

Tradesman (entering with a low bow)—God be with your Honor; I've ventured to come and see you.

Commissioner (with official brusqueness)—Yes, I see you have. What do you want?

Tradesman—If it please your Honor, this man's my substitute for the army, and I want you to be so good as to attest the agreement between us.

Commissioner (looking keenly at the substitute)—What your name, brother?

Substitute (timidly(—Yury Masloff, your Honor, from the Village of Bikovsk.

[Commissioner opens a huge ledger, turns over several leaves, and then looks up with a sinister smile.]

Tradesman (alarmed at expression of Commissioner's countenance)—Well, father, is it all right?

Commissioner—There's only one objection to your substitute, and that is that he's dead.

Substitute (starting)—How say you, father? That I am dead!

Commissioner—*You're* not dead, but Yury Masloff is,—aye, and buried, too; here's the entry; consequently, you see, you cannot be he.

Substitute (thunderstruck at this sudden transformation of himself into somebody else)—But, father, tell me, for the love of heaven, if I'm not Yury Masloff, who the devil *am* I?

Commissioner (with cruel calmness)—That's your affair, not mine. I'm not bound to find out who you are; it's enough if I know who you are *not*.

Here, then, to all seeming, was a complete dead-lock; but the tradesman, who knew by experience that there is but one remedy for such slips of the official pen, lost no time in applying it. Laying two 10-rouble bills ($15) on the table, he remarked with an air of deep respect, "Your Honor has had a good deal of trouble over this affair; allow me to offer you some small compensation." The Commissioner's right hand turned over the book of fate once more (his left meanwhile absorbing the money with the dexterity of long practice), and he remarked with an air of sudden enlightenment, "Ah! I see I've made a mistake; the person entered here is not Yury Masloff, but quite another man. Here are your papers; good day." And he handed over the necessary document, with which the two applicants hastened away, glad, no doubt, to escape so easily.

BRITISH HOAXES.

The London correspondent of the Sheffield *Daily Telegraph* writes: "The sea-serpent story was clumsily managed, and most people would have seen through it. It arose in this way: At Oban, some time ago, there was an earthquake, or what seemed to be one, and the event was described by a correspondent in a letter addressed to the editor of a Glasgow newspaper. The editor was incredulous about the earthquake, and said so freely. At this incredulity the local correspondent, conceiving that his character for truthfulness was at stake, was very indignant. However, he concealed his wrath until a fitting occasion presented itself. In due time he invented the sea-serpent, with most minute details and incidents. This description he addressed to the Glasgow paper, which swallowed greedily the fiction while it had thrown doubt upon the fact. When the local correspondent had achieved this feat, and everybody was laughing at the Glasgow paper, he sat down and wrote a cool letter, in which he said that the body of the sea-serpent had been opened, and the only article it contained was a copy of the Glasgow newspaper which had the editor's comments throwing doubt upon the story of the earthquake. This indigestible paragraph had killed the animal.

"A much cleverer hoax was that played on Sir Erskine May. Some time ago he received an official letter, or what looked like one, purporting to come from the authorities at Constantinople, desiring to know whether he would be prepared to undertake the task of framing a parliamentary scheme for Turkey upon the British model. Sir Erskine, as you know, is the author of an elaborate work on the 'Practice and Procedure of Parliament.' It therefore seemed most fitting that he should be appealed to in such a case. However, as it was necessary that he should go to Constantinople in order to set the new scheme in motion, it was also necessary that he should obtain permission from the Speaker and the Prime Minister. These two high authorities gave their permission readily, and Sir Erskine made preparations for his departure, but before starting he went to the Turkish Embassy, where, perhaps, he should have gone first, and there learned that he had been hoaxed. There has been no request from Constantinople for his presence or advice, and his good nature had been played upon."

THIERS AT HOME.

Paris letter in New Orleans Times.

That tough little statesman, M. Thiers, has entered upon his 81st year, and may live to be called again to the helm of affairs in France or to see the Third Empire. Who knows? At present he is hale and hearty, and his walk, carriage, dress, and conversation are not those of an old man. He wears neither whiskers nor mustaches, and, like the Iron Duke of England, shaves himself with an untrembling hand; indeed, the morning hour devoted to the razor is his favorite time for receiving visitors. Conversation does not divert his attention or put his chin in peril; he goes and comes, his face hidden in white suds, from visitor to looking-glass and back, gesticulating with his brush, and with it punctuating and emphasizing his argument. His faith that he will live to celebrate his 100th birthday is unimpaired. He has never known what a headache is,—so he says,—and has no infirmity but a nervous twitch of the eyelids. This health he ascribes to his excellent and unabused digestion. "When a man," says the octogenarian ex-President, "has not good digestive powers he has no business in the world." His wonderful memory and charming conversation make him the delight of his little circle of friends and visitors. "Old age," he says, "must take an interest in everything and be itself disinterested. If youth is a romance, old age is a history." Prince Orloff and Lord Lyons, the Russian and British Ambassadors at Paris, are among his most intimate acquaintances. His literary and artistic treasures, which the Communists scattered so furiously, have been restored in all their pristine glory; notably his Florentine bronzes and Italian paintings. In the matter of books he lacks that devotion to cream paper, Russia leather bindings and big margins which characterize so many lovers of the library. Books he regards as tools wherewith to work, and he annotates copiously. Finally, he is one of the best of Catholics. "I often invoke God," he says; "I am happy to believe in His existence, which lunatics and ignorance deny, but in which educated men find their consolation and hope."

THE EARL OF DUDLEY.

The Earl of Dudley is a British nobleman who, if he were not a British nobleman, would be extremely apt to be adjudged a lunatic. His eccentricities are as incomputable as his income, and London society never has the least idea what he will do next. Some years ago he amused himself by sending out invitations to a ball at his mansion in three colors, pink, white, and crimson. As the guests arrived they were shown into different parts of the building, and the result was that before the evening was far advanced his lordship was discovered to have sent white cards to all the women of the world about whom scandal had never whispered a word, pink cards to all those about whom scandal had succeeded in raising doubts, and crimson cards to all those about whom scandal had left nobody room to entertain any doubts at all. It may be imagined how popular the Earl was made by the ingenious proceeding. His latest freak was performed the other day. He determined to give a ball, and issued invitations upon vast gilt cards. A few days before the festivity a lady who had been honored with one of these cards received a letter from him informing her that he had seen her, somewhere, in dark apparel, and that she must either lay aside her mourning or deny herself the pleasure of attending his ball. The lady in question enthusiastically accepted the latter alternative. On the morning of the ball another lady, who had been the recipient of one of the gilt cards, received a letter to the same effect, written, not by the Earl himself, but by his private Secretary.—*Exchange*

FEEDING BY ELECTRICITY.

An elegantly-scientific mode of compelling a man to swallow food, who otherwise would have starved himself to death, has been devised and put in practice in a French lunatic asylum. One of the patients who had persistently refused food was becoming quite emaciated. The physician in charge, Dr. Ritti, was experimenting upon the patient to ascertain whether any of the functions of the palate, throat, etc., were impaired. On applying the terminals of a Ruhmkorff coil, so as to pass a current from the pharynx to the upper side of the neck just below the angle of the lower jaw, all the muscles of that region contracted, and the pharynx made an upward movement. A bright thought struck the doctor. He had some food prepared in portions, each of which represented a small mouthful. One of these boluses was put into the patient's mouth, and the mouth was kept closed by an assistant. Then an electric current was passed, as before described, and instantly the patient swallowed the bolus. The upward movement which the pharynix made under the stimulus of electricity was precisely the same as that which is naturally made by that organ in the act of swallowing. The process was repeated with the remaining boluses until a square meal had been administered to the patient. When the next meal time came round the patient resisted and gave a great deal of trouble to the doctor and his assistants; but the ingenuity which had so far triumphed was not to be easily foiled, and the treatment is pronounced successful.

THE EMPEROR WILLIAM.

A youth of 19, Prince William of Prussia, entered France with the allied invaders of 1815. He lodged in the house of a well-to-do citizen at Dizier, who had a pretty daughter. With this damsel, Angelique Barnier, the youthful Prussian struck up a tremendous flirtation, and when he marched away to Paris left written on the pane of her window, as well as the "red tablets of her heart," these words in German. "I love thee. William." More than half a century rolled away; and when, in 1870, the Prussian Guards rode into Dizier, Angelique Barnier, a stout matron now, received certain of their officers into her house and showed them the precious souvenir, still glittering where the Prince's diamond had scrawled it. The story was too good to keep, and it traveled from lip to lip till it reached the Royal headquarters. King William went straight to the house and presented himself before his old sweetheart.

"Angelique," he exclaimed, "who could have dreamed you would kiss and tell?"

The matron, in confusion, began to excuse herself and the gallant old King caught both her hands, kissed them—perhaps not quite so tenderly as of old—and said, laughing:

"Ah, well, my soldiers know that boys will be boys! And, Angelique, I have never forgotten you."

THE POPE AND EUGENIE.

Philadelphia Bulletin's Rome Letter.

The Empress Eugenie has been again in Rome. When she arrived she was extremely put out at finding that his Holiness had said not a word about giving her an audience, and his manner was so cool that the Cardinal had not ventured to ask for it. He could not, however, be entirely cruel to her; so he sent her, through the Cardinal, a gold and mosaic box. The Pope has always rated the ex-Empress at an ordinary level. During some of his Holiness' troubles with the late Empreror, when Louis Napoleon was at the height of his power, some one said, "Holy Father, her Majesty the Empress is your very good friend." Pius IX. replied, with fine sarcasm: "Ah, yes, I know she is. Poor lady; she would embroider my slippers!" His Holiness has, however, a most grandfatherly tenderness and indulgence for the ex-Queen of Spain. He says of her: "Good Isabelle! Poor Isabelle! Of all the Royal persons in Europe, I like her the best."

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FINANCE AND TRADE.

Business in Financial Circles Here Like That Elsewhere.

The Produce Markets Active, Except Corn, and Generally Easier.

Provisions Tame—Wheat Opened Weak—Flour and Hogs Dull.

Movement of Grain and Hog Products During the Week.

FINANCIAL.

The condition of affairs financially is the same in nearly all the principal business centres of the country. Loanable funds are accumulating, the banks having on hand not only the funds that are usually seeking employment in negotiable paper, but also those that are in more promising times kept invested. But the investment movement is now very quiet. The good securities have been carried so high by the demand for them that they are no longer remunerative enough. Anticipations of a coming improvement in the loan market operate to discourage investments in permanent securities.

The supply of good negotiable paper offered the Chicago banks this week has been light. Regular customers are borrowing little, and outside operators less.

Rates of discount were 8@10 per cent at the banks to regular customers. On the street the usual variation on bank rates are made.

New York exchange was sold between banks at 50@75c per $1,000 premium.

The clearings of the week are reported as follows by Manager D. R. Hale, of the Chicago Clearing-House:

Date.	*Clearings.*	*Balances.*
Monday	$3,064,225	$275,786
Tuesday	2,867,997	414,067
Wednesday	No clearings.	
Thursday	3,473,889	233,984
Friday	5,694,240	707,568
Saturday	6,776,672	521,266
Total	$21,877,025	$2,152,673
Corresponding week last year	22,867,580	2,661,757

MAY DID NOT SUSTAIN THE PROMISE OF APRIL.

The New York Public.

For some weeks we have remarked a growing irregularity in the exchanges of the chief cities, which no longer give the same evidence as in April of improving business. The aggregate increase during the week ending May 26 was $19,074,000, or 3.7 per cent, but it was wholly due to that gain in this city which may be fairly attributed to stock transactions, and, if exchanges arising from such transactions could be eliminated, the result would show a slight decrease in other business payments. Moreover, a loss at five of the eleven cities reporting for two years, namely, 16.6 per cent at Philadelphia, 8.2 per cent at Chicago, 11.1 per cent at Baltimore, insignificant at Cincinnati, and large though not accurately measurable at Milwaukee. On the other hand, gains appear of 6.5 per cent at New York, 3.0 per cent at Boston, 20.1 per cent at St. Louis, 6.9 per cent at Louisville, 6.2 per cent at Pittsburg, and a surprising gain of 63.8 per cent at New Orleans. The increase of transactions at New Orleans is probably due in part to payments and speculations in connection with the State debt. The following shows the exchanges for four weeks ending May 26 at the welve chief cities:

	1877.	1876.
New York	$1,677,640,560	$1,505,421,781
Boston	187,133,662	177,484,385
Philadelphia	147,717,314	173,227,629
Chicago	85,851,315	88,384,695
Cincinnati	45,618,641	48,473,152
Baltimore	42,803,539	43,014,067
St. Louis	41,636,486	39,581,065
New Orleans	36,102,037	24,937,220
Milwaukee	21,203,241	21,910,448
Louisville	18,931,114	17,906,962
Pittsburg	17,954,716	16,246,411
Cleveland	4,899,883	....
Total	$2,327,492,528	
Total eleven cities	2,322,592,645	$2,156,588,115

There is still a fair improvement, and it is shared by a majority of the cities, but it is by no means as general or encouraging as the increase noted in April. Moreover, the total exchanges at nine cities outside of New York during the four weeks were only $644,952,085, against $651,166,334 during the same weeks last year. In view of the fact that no small part of the gain at New York, and some part of the gain at New Orleans, may be attributed to stock and bond operations, the improvement in transactions arising from other business does not seem to be large. Moreover, May, 1876, was not a particularly satisfactory month.

GOLD AND GREENBACKS.

Gold was 105¼@105⅜ in greenbacks.

Greenbacks were 95@94⅞ cents on the dollar in gold.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

	Sixty days.	*Sight.*
Sterling	488	490½
France	513¾	511¼
Belgium	513¾	511¼
Switzerland	513¾	511¼
Germany	95¾	96
Norway, Sweden, and Denmark	27	27¼
Austria	....	47

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

	Bid.	*Asked.*
United States 6s of '81	114⅝	115
U. S. 5-20s of '65—January and July	109¼	109¾
U. S. 5-20s of '67—January and July	112⅛	112⅝
U. S. 5-20s of '68—January and July	115⅛	115⅝
United States 10-40s	112⅛	112⅝
United States new 5s of '81	110⅜	110⅞
United States currency 6s	122	....

BROKERS' QUOTATIONS.

	Bid.	*Asked.*
Chicago City 7 ₽ ct. bonds	*107	*108
Chicago City 7 ₽ ct. sewerage	*107	*108
Chicago City 7 ₽ ct. water loan	*107	*108
Cook County 7 ₽ ct. bonds (long)	*107	*108
North Chicago 7 ₽ ct. bonds (L. Park)	*95	....
West Chicago park bonds	*97	....
City Railway, South Side	150	....
City Railway, West Side	172½	....
City Railway, North Side	127	....
Traders' Insurance Company	125	....
Chamber of Commerce	69	71
Chicago Gas-Light and Coke Co. stock	140	....
Exposition stock	30	35

*And interest.

BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, June 2.—Gold opened at 105⅜ and closed at 105¼, with sales in the interim at 106@105⅝. Carrying rates, 1@2 per cent. Borrowing rates, 2½, 2, and 1 per cent, and flat.

Silver at London, 53⅛. Here, new silver bars, 123⅜ in greenbacks; 117 in gold. Silver coin, ⅜ discount.

Governments were a fraction lower in the morning, but left off active and strong.

Railroad bonds irregular.

State securities steady.

In early dealings the stock market was heavy and lower, the decline ranging from ¼ to 1⅜ per cent in the general list, and 4 in Illinois Central The trunk lines were depressed by a reduction in passenger fares from Chicago. New York Central fell off from 89¼ to 88⅜; Lake Shore from 48⅜ to to 46⅞; Northwestern preferred from 48 to 47⅜; Rock Island from 92⅛ to 91⅝; St. Paul from 18¼ to 18⅛; Preferred from 48⅞ to to 48⅜; Michigan Central from 38⅜ to 38¼; Illinois Central from 52½ to 48¼. Morris & Essex rose from 66⅜ to 67: Delaware, Lackawanna & Western from 39¼ to 39⅝, reacted to 39⅛, and recovered to 39¼. Delaware & Hudson declined from 36⅝ to 36¼.

During the afternoon the market was weak and lower. Prices were made until just at the close, when Illinois Central recovered 1⅜ per cent, and the general list ⅛ to ⅝ per cent.

The feature of the market was a sudden break in Western Union from 62⅞ to 60¾, the final sales being at the latter price. The stock was pressed for sale, and some large lots changed hands.

The postponement of the argument on the quadruplex suit for three weeks was the reason assigned for the selling movement.

Transactions 173,000 shares, of which 20,000 were New York Central, 61,000 Lake Shore, 3,000 Northwestern, 15,000 Rock Island, 8,000 St. Paul, 14,000 Lackawanna, 3,000 Morris & Essex, 5,000 Michigan Central, 9,000 Illinois Central, and 27,000 Western Union.

Money market easy at 2 per cent. Prime mercantile paper, 2½@4½ per cent.

Customs receipts, $198,000.

The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $107,000.

Clearings, $34,000,000.

Sterling quiet; long, 487½; short, 490.

The weekly bank statement is as follows: Loans, decrease, $2,752,100; specie, decrease, $1,504,200; legal tenders, increase, $2,329,300; deposits, decrease, $1,951,000; circulation, increase, $74,700; reserve, increase, $1,312,850.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons, '81	114⅜	New 4½s	106⅝
New	106⅜	10-40s	111¾
Coupons, '67	112⅜	Coupons	112⅜
Coupons, '68	112⅞	Currencies	122
New 5s	110⅜		

STOCKS.

Western Union	60⅜	C., C., C. & I.	25
Quicksilver	14	New Jersey Central	6⅜
Quicksilver preferred	21½	Rock Island	91⅝
Pacific Mail	20⅝	St. Paul	18⅛
Mariposa	2	St. Paul preferred	48⅜
Mariposa preferred	2	Wabash	1⅝
Adams Express	95	Fort Wayne	92⅜
Wells-Fargo	84½	Terre Haute	7
United States Express	39½	Terre Haute preferred	8
New York Central	88⅜	C. & A.	75¼
Erie	5⅞	C. & A. preferred	100
Erie preferred	16	Ohio & Mississippi	4⅜
Harlem	140	D., L. & W.	39¼
Harlem preferred	140	A. & P. Telegraph	19
Michigan Central	38⅜	Missouri Pacific	1¼
Panama	92	C., B. & Q.	100
Union Pacific, stock	68	Hannibal & St. Jo.	11¼
Lake Shore	46⅞	Central Pacific bonds	109½
Illinois Central	49⅜	Union Pacific bonds	107¾
Cleveland & Pittsburg	83½	U. P. land-grant	102
Northwestern	20½	U. P. sinking-fund	96
Northwestern pfd	46⅞		

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee, old	43½	Virginia, new	31
Tennessee, new	43	Missouri	100
Virginia, old	31		

FOREIGN.

LONDON, June 2.—Consols for money and account, 94⅛.

American securities—'65s, 104⅛; '67s, 109¼; 10-40s, 109; new 5s, 107⅛; New York Central, 87; Erie, 6½; preferred, 16; Illinois Central, 57½.

PARIS, June 2.—Rentes, 103f 67½c.

COMMERCIAL.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock on Saturday morning, and for the corresponding time last year:

	Receipts.		*Shipments.*	
	1877.	1876.	1877.	1876.
Flour, brls	2,570	10,029	5,116	7,208
Wheat, bu	13,887	127,976	58,174	113,960
Corn, bu	225,978	268,820	101,595	241,968
Oats, bu	49,448	76,800	23,604	71,182
Rye, bu	1,570	8,910	....	419
Barley, bu	4,480	5,660	1,408	....
Grass seed, lbs	18,830	26,340	20,546	8,568
Flaxseed, lbs	22,500	33,821	....	....
B. corn, lbs	40,000	158,000	40,000	....
C. meats, lbs	114,700	40,000	1,024,400	948,259
Beef, tcs	....	....	50	....
Beef, brls	....	....	5	122
Pork, brls	87	....	153	256
Lard, lbs	218,130	....	606,526	210,800
Tallow, lbs	10,460	28,870	....	60,000
Butter, lbs	122,026	77,158	104,145	153,290
Live hogs, No	15,220	13,548	3,437	5,437
Cattle, No	2,672	5,610	2,854	4,589
Sheep, No	773	723	204	659
Hides, lbs	88,695	53,438	36,100	218,170
Highwines, brls	50	130	100	160
Wool, lbs	246,652	662,528	324,636	828,290
Potatoes, bu	1,400	1,072	427	350
Coal, tons	5,144	3,871	174	355
Hay, tons	88	150	20	50
Lumber, m	5,424	5,097	2,733	2,246
Shingles, m	1,283	1,600	185	1,400
Salt, brls	7,625	147	3,334	1,215
Poultry, lbs	....	1,175	....	....
Poultry, coops	6	13	....	....
Game, pkgs	....	3	....	....
Eggs, pkgs	713	1,220	295	609
Cheese, bxs	1,511	864	198	111
G. apples, brls	150	....	....	....
Beans, bu	10	10	194	30

Withdrawn from store during Friday for city consumption: 6,508 bu wheat, 380 bu corn, 762 bu rye, 5,988 bu barley.

The following grain was inspected into store in this city Saturday morning: 2 cars No. 2 Northwestern wheat, 1 car No. 3 spring, 3 cars rejected do (5 wheat); 3 cars yellow corn, 5 cars No. 1 do, 111 cars high-mixed, 8 cars new do, 19 cars new mixed, 267 cars and 14,600 bu No. 2 corn, 84 cars rejected do, 12 cars no grade (509 corn); 6 cars white oats, 4 cars and 5,500 bu No. 2, 12 cars rejected oats, 1 car no grade (23 oats); 2cars No. 2 rye, 2 cars rejected do; 1 car No. 2 barley, 2 cars No. 3 do, 4 cars rejected do. Total (548 cars), 233,000 bu. Inspected out: 84,638 bu wheat, 94,998 bu corn, 3,525 bu rye, 3,931 bu barley.

The inspection of wheat into store for the corresponding day last year was 326 cars, and 151 cars for do in 1875.

The following were the receipts and shipments of breadstuffs and live stock at this point during the past weak, and for the corresponding weeks ending as dated:

	June 2, 1877.	May 26, 1877.	June 3, 1876.
Receipts—			
Flour, brls	29,621	45,641	61,868
Wheat, bu	36,230	55,962	633,018
Corn, bu	1,287,197	657,619	1,696,761
Oats, bu	353,798	331,558	583,220
Rye, bu	6,817	11,740	33,741
Barley, bu	57,087	69,031	114,974
D. hogs, No	26	10	....
Live hogs, No	65,050	48,050	66,285
Cattle, No	19,675	18,532	24,799
Shipments—			
Flour, brls	32,182	38,300	51,248
Wheat, bu	310,087	277,495	811,646
Corn, bu	928,314	943,688	1,307,817
Oats, bu	223,810	205,467	401,468
Rye, bu	16,380	5,203	20,321
Barley, bu	82,607	108,858	1,600
D. hogs, No	....	....	....
Live hogs, No	18,586	12,177	25,313
Cattle, No	14,759	15,226	18,981

The following were the exports from New York for the weeks ending as dated:

	June 2, 1877.	May 26, 1877.	June 3, 1876.
Flour, brls	....	2,000	14,650
Wheat, bu	107,480	91,645	1,186,149
Corn, bu	615,395	237,000	382,110

Some of the members of the Board are inclined to comment severely on the action of the Committee on Rooms in getting out a circular opposing the extension of the hall in which the Board assembles daily. They say the Directors simply submitted the matter to a vote, without recommendation, which left no room for a minority report or protest.

The Board has decided against extension. They will follow the injunction of Hamlet, and "keep as they are," at least for the present. The proposal to take a new location may be revived at any moment, but the vote of Friday does not prove that the proposition will be adopted.

The Board of Trade voted informally Saturday on the motion to change the hours of trading, and the matter will be submitted to ballot Monday. It is proposed to trade from 9:30 a. m. to 1 p. m., and from 2:30 p. m. to 3:30 p. m., instead of the present times for beginning and closing.

The annual report of the packing of the West, compiled for the Chicago Board of Trade by B. F. Howard, Esq., is just issued. It is a very complete document. We have already published the footings from advance sheets.

The stock of lard in New York is reported at 43,418 tcs against 53,911 on May 1, 1877, and 46,435 tcs June 1, 1876.

The leading produce markets were active on Saturday, and irregular; but were generally easier. Provisions and corn were weak, and some other departments turned downward in sympathy. There was more doing in the way of charters for wheat, but otherwise the forwarding movement was dull, the tendency being to a further piling up of stocks in store, as the receipts of corn exceed the shipments, and the outgo of other grain is small.

Domestic dry-goods were distributed in moderate quantities to the city and country trade and were again steady. Trade, while very far from being active, displays as much animation as in past years at a like period. Groceries continue in good demand for the time of year. The past few days have witnessed a somewhat increased movement on interior account, and under the improved demand the market for the more staple articles is working firm. An early advance in sugars is looked for, and in coffees, teas, and molasses the tendency seems to be in the same direction. Butter was dealt in freely, but the market was lacking in strength, the steady increase in the supply and the hot weather serving to weaken values. Most of the trading was at prices below 20c. Cheese remains dull and drooping under the influence of liberal offerings and unfavorable news from the seaboard markets. Sales of good to choice new were reported at 10@12c. There was a steady market for dried fruits. Fish were active, and, excepting a decline to $4.75 in white-fish, were unchanged. Oils, paints, and colors were quoted steady at former prices. Bagging, tobacco, leather, coal, and wood were unchanged.

Hogs were dull and 10c lower at $4.90@5.15 for common to choice. Cattle were in fair demand, and ruled steady at $3.00@6.00 for poor to extra grades. Sheep were quiet at $3.00@5.00.

The lumber market was fairly active and firm. The receipts were light, and the desirable stuff offered in cargoes was disposed of early to the city retailers. The wool market remains quiet. Hay, seeds, and hides were steady, and in moderate request. Broom corn continues to move out freely in answer to orders, and the general market is firm. The stock is decreasing and that of some grades is already light. The demand for potatoes was fair and fine stock was firm. Poultry was dull and eggs steady. Green fruits were in good demand, domestic varieties generally being easier under larger offerings, while oranges and lemons were firm.

Lake freights were moderately active and steady, on the basis of 2c for corn to Buffalo, and 5¼c for do to Kingston. Room was taken for 115,000 bu wheat and 350,000 bu corn.

Rail freights were dull, but nominally steady at former rates. To New York 30c per 100 lbs on grain and 45c on boxed meats. To Boston, Portland, and Providence, 35c on grain and 50c on provisions. To interior New England points, 35c on grain. Provisions to Baltimore, 42c. and to Philadelphia, 43c. To Montreal, 25c on grain and 35c on provisions. "Fourth class" rated 10c above grain.

FOREIGN IMPORTS.

Goods received at Chicago Customs, June 2, 1877: Keith & Gale, 1 case of cotton hose; Vergho, Ruhling & Co., 11 cases of toys; John W. Wills, 6 cases of cocoa, 1 case of chocolate, 1 case of show-cards. Amount collected, $473.75.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were moderately active, in a speculative way, and again weak, declining under the weight of offerings, with little demand from outside, and no disposition on the part of local operators to buy, except to fill shorts. The shipping demand continues meagre, and hogs are drooping under larger receipts than are wanted by the trade. The production is now nearly limited to meats and the lower grades of pork, and the meats are chiefly those cut on direct order by parties in the foreign trade.

The Cincinnati *Price Current* gives the following as the number of hogs packed since March 1 to dates mentioned:

	1877.	1876.
Cincinnati, May 30	60,700	42,700
Chicago, May 30	385,000	393,000
Indianapolis, May 29	63,500	85,028
Cleveland, May 27	53,450	65,680
Kansas City, May 28	34,328	7,836
Milwaukee, May 30	12,500	3,000
Other places, approximately	150,000	110,000
Total	912,478	709,244

The following table exhibits the shipments of provisions in detail, from this city, for the week ending May 31:

Articles.	*Brls.*	*Tcs.*	*Boxes.*	*Pieces.*	*Gross weight, lbs.*
Pork	6,391				
Lard	85	5,832			2,463,852
Hams	378	641	1,956	50	1,709,217
Sides	36	116	7,551	18,132	5,394,369
Shoulders	23	....	680	3,255	462,469
Tongues	136	....	....	....	....
Hocks	....	....	....	....	....

Also 4,[illegible] other packages lard, and 380 do hams.

The following table exhibits the aggregate shipments of provisions from Chicago in detail since Oct. 27, 1876:

Articles.	*Brls.*	*Tcs.*	*Boxes.*	*Pieces.*	*Gross weight, lbs.*
Pork	211,893				
Lard	5,477	243,316			[illegible]
Hams	15,468	55,271	62,742	980,121	[illegible]
Sides	1,608	6,515	223,630	677,208	[illegible]
Sho'lders	323	3,982	28,299	875,888	[illegible]
Tongues	11,730				
Hocks	2,641				

Also, 84,620 other packages lard, and 2,784 do hams.

MESS PORK—Was moderately active in the filling of July contracts, and quiet otherwise. The market declined 12½@15c per brl, and closed 12½c lower than Friday evening. Sales were reported of 140 brls at $13.50; 1,750 brls seller June at $13.50@13.[illegible]; 750 brls seller July at $13.42½@13.55; and 2,500 brls seller August at $13.62@13.67½. Total, 20,140 brls. Also, 70 brls back pork at $13.50. The market closed tame at $13.30@13.32½ cash or seller June; [illegible] 13.47½ seller July; and $13.62½@13.65 seller August. Prime mess was quoted at $12.75@13.00, and [illegible] prime do at $9.00@9.25.

LARD—Was quiet, and declined 2½c per 100 lbs, closing a shade easier than Friday evening. There was little demand, but rumors that another large lot was to be shipped by lake. Sales were reported of 2,000 tcs seller the month at $9.17½@9.22½; 6,250 tcs seller July at $9.30@9.35; and 1,500 tcs seller August at [illegible] 9.42½. Total, 9,750. The market closed [illegible] $9.20@9.22½ cash or seller June; $9.30@9.35 seller July; and $9.40@9.45 seller August.

MEATS—Were dull, and middles were ⅛c per lb lower, while there was no change in shoulders. There was little inquiry for export at inside quotations. Sales were reported of 80 boxes summer long clears at [illegible] 1,250 boxes long and short clears at 7c; 300,000 lbs short ribs at $6.72½@6.75 per 100 lbs cash; and $7.00 seller August. The market closed at the following range of prices:

	Shoulders.	*Short ribs.*	*Long clears.*	*Short clears.*
Green	4¾	6⅛	6⅛	[illegible]
Loose, cured	4⅞	6⅝	6⅝	[illegible]
Boxed	5	7	7	[illegible]
June, loose	4⅞	6⅝	6⅝	[illegible]
July, loose	4⅞	6¾	6¾	[illegible]

Long and short clears quoted at 7c cash or June, and 7⅛c seller July. Cumberlands quiet at [illegible] long cut hams, 8½@8¾c, all boxed; sweet-pickled hams, 7¾@8⅛c. Green hams, 7@7¼c.

Bacon quoted at 5@5¼c for shoulders, [illegible] short ribs, 8½@8¾c for short clears, 10@11c for hams, all canvased and packed.

GREASE—Was quiet at 5@8c.

BEEF PRODUCTS—Were steady and quiet at [illegible] @11.00 for mess; $11.75@12.00 for extra mess; and $20.50@21.00 for hams.

TALLOW—Was steady at 7¾@8c for city, and [illegible] for country lots, the inside for No. 2.

BREADSTUFFS.

FLOUR—Was slow and nominally easier, in sympathy with the decline in wheat. Holders asked former prices, but buyers were unwilling to meet them even half way, and took only what was necessary to supply current wants. Sales were limited to 350 brls spring extras, mostly on private terms. The market closed at the following as the asking range of prices: Choice winters, $9.25@10.25; medium do, $8.25@9.25; common do, $7.25@7.50; choice Minnesota spring, [illegible] @9.25; medium do, $8.25@8.75; choice patents, [illegible] @10.75; medium do, $8.75@9.25; common do, [illegible] @8.75; choice family flour (spring), $7.75@8.25; medium do, $7.25@7.75; spring extras, $6.75@7.25; choice spring superfines, $5.25@5.75; medium do, $4.75@5.25. Rye flour, $5.50@6.00.

BRAN—Was in moderate demand, and steady at Friday's reduced prices. Sales aggregated 50 tons at $11.00 per ton on track, and $11.25 free on board cars.

CORN-MEAL—Sale was made of 10 tons coarse at $17.00 per ton.

MIDDLINGS—Sale was made of 10 tons at $17.50 per ton free on board cars.

WHEAT—Was moderately active, but easier, though Liverpool was reported firmer, with inquiry for cargoes. New York quoted a fair demand for export, and freight room was taken here for 115,000 bu, with miserably small receipts, which have permitted a decrease of 275,000 bu in our stocks in store during last week. The market declined 3½c, and closed 1½c lower than Friday evening. The market opened weak, in sympathy with corn, and the fact of fine weather, which brought out free sellers under the expectation of an abundant harvest, and was subsequently firmer when it was known that wheat was wanted for shipment and that the foreign markets were firmer. Some private advices noted that great damage is being done in the wheat fields by insects, but operators did not attach much importance to this as affecting the yield of the coming crop. The postings indicated that we have now in stock about 1,070,000 bu of all grades, or just about enough to last through this month at last week's rate of decrease. Seller July opened at $1.55, with one sale at $1.55½, declined to $1.50¾, and advanced to $1.52¾, fell weak to $1.52¼, and closed at $1.52. Seller August sold at $1.33@1.35½, closing at $1.34. Seller the month, or regular No. 2 spring, ranged at $1.49½@1.54, with scarcely any thing done over $1.52, and closed at $1.51½. Fresh receipts commanded little premium, except in favored locations. Cash sales were reported of 89,000 bu No. 2 spring at $1.49½@1.54, and 700 bu by sample at [illegible] 1.35 on track. Rejected and No. 3 were not quoted.

MINNESOTA WHEAT—Was quiet and easy. Sales were 2,500 bu at $1.60, and 350 bu by sample at $1.70 free on board car.

CORN—Was less active, being really dull during a great part of the session; and was weak at the outset, declining ⅜c, after which the market ruled steadier, closing ⅛c lower than the latest figures of Friday. Liverpool was quoted "improving," with more strength in cargoes, but later advices reported quietness, and New York was tame, while shipping orders were scarce here. Some freight-room was taken (for about 300,000 bu), but little of that corn was bought Saturday, and the receipts exceeded the reported shipments for Friday, while our stocks in store appeared to have increased 330,000 bu during the past week. These facts, with fine weather, and encouraging reports from the country, made the market heavy, causing buyers to hold back in hopes of a further decline. The lower grades were quiet, and sample lots dull, but not materially lower. The trading in No. 2 was chiefly for July, but there was at times a fair inquiry for cash lots, chiefly to fill this month's contracts, the deliveries on which have been rather light thus far. Seller July opened at 47¼c, declined to 46⅞c, improved to 47c, fell off to 46⅞c, and closed at 46⅞c. Seller August sold at 2@2¼c premium over July, closing at 48⅝c. Seller the month, or regular No. 2, sold at 44⅝@45¼c, closing at the inside, and pledged receipts of do closed at 45c. High mixed commanded a premium of about ¼c over No. 2. Cash sales were reported of 46,000 bu high mixed at 45@45½c; 194,200 bu No. 2 at 44⅝@45¼c; 4,400 bu new high mixed at 42⅛@42¼c; 9,200 bu new mixed at 41[illegible]; 23,200 bu rejected at 40½@40¾c; 800 bu ears at [illegible] on track; 12,400 bu shelled, by sample, at 37@[illegible] track; and 7,600 bu do at 41½@47c free on board cars. Total, 294,800 bu.

OATS—Were less active and easier. The receipts were smaller, and New York was quoted steady, but other grain was off, and the demand for futures was light, the June deals having been to a considerable extent provided for, and the premium on July was narrowed down to ¼c in the absence of a desire to change the deals to that month. The stock in store appears to have increased last week, and the shipments continue moderate, being chiefly of sample lots. Seller June opened at 37½c, and then to 37⅜c, and closed at 37⅜c. July sold at 38c early, down to 37⅝c, and closed at 37⅝c. Rejected oats brought 28c. Cash sold at 37⅜@37½c, and closed at 37½c. Cash sales were reported of 27,000 bu No. 2 at 37⅜@37⅝c; 4,200 bu rejected at 28c; 10,200 bu by sample at 29@42c on track, and 12,200 bu at 30@46c free on board. Total, 53,400 bu.

RYE—Was quiet and steady at 70c for No. 2 or seller the month. Cash sales were reported of 2,000 bu No. 2 at 70c; 800 bu by sample at 70c on track. Total, 2,800 bu.

BARLEY—The lower grades sold fairly at recent prices, rejected bringing 1c more than on Friday. No. 2 was scarcely mentioned. A few cars were offered at 60c, but there was no demand for them. No. 3 was sold at 36c, and rejected at 35c. The report of the movement of barley last week shows a decrease of the stock in store. A California circular, May 28, says harvesting has commenced in some sections, and new barley will soon be in market. The yield promises to be two-thirds of an average, and of excellent quality. Including the surplus of last year's crop the stock for this season will be fully up to the average. The opening price of Bay brewing barley is placed at $1.60@1.70 per cental. Cash sales were reported of 1,200 bu No. 3 in Fulton and N. S. at 36c; 4,000 bu rejected at 35c; [illegible] bu by sample at 70c on track. Total, 5,600 bu.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN CITIES.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LIVERPOOL, June 2—11:30 a. m.—FLOUR—No. 1, [illegible] 6d; No. 2, 29s.

GRAIN—Wheat—Spring, No. 1, 13s 3d; No. 2, [illegible] white, No. 1, 12s 10d; No. 2, 12s 6d; club, No. 1, [illegible] 4d; No. 2, 13s. Corn—No. 1, 24s 9d; No. 2, [illegible]

PROVISIONS—Pork, 62s. Lard, 46s 6d.

LIVERPOOL, June 2—1 p. m.—PROVISIONS—Pork, [illegible] Lard, 46s 3d.

LIVERPOOL, June 2—3 p. m.—GRAIN—Wheat—Spring, No. 1, 13s 4d; No. 2, 12s 1d. Corn—No. 1, 24s [illegible] No. 2, 24s 9d.

LIVERPOOL, June 2—Evening.—COTTON—Firmer, at 5⅞@6 1-16d. Sales 8,000 bales; speculation and export, 2,000 bales; American, 4,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—California white wheat, 12s [illegible] 12s 10d; do club, 13s@13s 4d; No. 2 to No. 1 red Western spring, 12s 1d@13s 4d. Flour—Western canal, [illegible] 32s 6d. Corn—Western mixed, 24s [illegible] American, 3@3s 6d. Barley—American, 3s 6d. Peas—Canadian, 39s 6d.

CLOVER-SEED—American, 45@50s.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork, 59s. Prime mess beef, [illegible] Lard—American, 46s 3d. Bacon—Long clear, 37s; short do, 38s 6d.

TALLOW—41s 3d.

PETROLEUM—Spirits, 8¼d.

LINSEED OIL—29s.

COMMON RESIN—5s 6d; pale do, 13s.

SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE—21s.

CHEESE—Fine American, 49s.

ANTWERP, June 2.—PETROLEUM—30½f.

The following telegrams were received by the Chicago Board of Trade:

LIVERPOOL, June 2.—Prime mess pork—Eastern, [illegible] Western, 59s. Bacon—Cumberlands, 34s; short rib, 38s; long clear, 37s; short clear, 38s 6d; shoulders, [illegible] 6d; hams, 43s. Lard, 46s 6d. Prime mess beef, [illegible] India mess beef, 92s; East India mess, 104s. Cheese, 69s. Tallow, 41s.

LONDON, June 2.—LIVERPOOL—Wheat—Improving; California club, 13s@13s 5d; California white, [illegible] 13s 1d; spring, 12s 11d@14s. Corn—Improving; [illegible] MARK LANE—Cargoes off coast—Wheat strong; fair average California, 63s. Corn strong. Cargoes on passage—Wheat strong. Corn firm. Good shipping California wheat, just shipped or nearly due, 63s.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, June 2.—COTTON—Strong; [illegible] futures active and strong; June, 11.56c; July, 11.[illegible] August, 11.65@11.66c; September, 11.54c; October, 11.26@11.28c; November, 11.14@11.16c; December, 11.16@11.18c; January, 11.31@11.33c; February, 11.[illegible] @11.49c; March, 11.62@11.64c.

FLOUR—Receipts, 8,000 brls; a shade stronger; moderate export and home trade demand; No. 2, $4.[illegible] 5.25; superfine State and Western, $6.00@6.35; common to good extra, $6.65@7.00; good to choice, $7.[illegible] 7.25; white wheat extra, $7.30@7.50; fancy, $7.[illegible] 9.25; extra Ohio, $6.75@8.75; St. Louis, $7.00@[illegible] Minnesota patent process, $8.00@11.00. Rye flour unchanged.

CORN-MEAL—Quiet; Western, $4.25@5.25.

GRAIN—Wheat higher and in fair demand; [illegible] checked by firmness of holders; ungraded spring, [illegible] @1.60; No. 3 Milwaukee, $1.59@1.60; No. 2 Chicago, $1.73; No. 2 Milwaukee, $1.77; winter quiet but firm. Rye steady; Western, 78@80c. Barley [illegible] steady. Malt quiet and firm; Canada West, $1.[illegible] lower, with moderate trade; receipts, 145,000 bu; steam mixed, 54½@55¼c; low mixed, [illegible] yellow, 59@60c; yellow Western, 62½c. Oats—Receipts, 60,000 bu; more steady, with better business; Western mixed and State, 40@54c; white do, [illegible]

HAY—Weaker and unchanged.

HOPS—Quiet and unchanged.

GROCERIES—Coffee quiet but firm; Rio cargoes, [illegible] 20¼c in gold; jobbing, 18½@22c. Sugar [illegible] fair to good refining, 10¼@10⅝c; prime, 10⅝c; refined quiet and unchanged. Molasses quiet; Porto Rico, [illegible] 70c; New Orleans, 50@63c. Rice steady and unchanged.

PETROLEUM—Quiet and firmer; crude, 8¼c; refined, 14¼c.

TALLOW—Steady at 8@8¼c.

STRAINED RESIN—Unchanged.

SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE—Steady at 31½@32c.

EGGS—Steady; Western, 14½@16c.

LEATHER—Scarcely so firm; hemlock sole, Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande light, middles, and heavy weights, 20c; California do, 23@23½c; common do, [illegible]

THE FIELD AND TURF.

Big Race Between Chicago and Cincinnati for the Muffing Championship.

The Latter City Slightly Ahead, but Our Boys Still Confident.

Several Entertaining Base-Ball Games Played Yesterday.

Entries to Date for the Dexter Park Trotting Meeting.

Advice to Judges of Races—The Prospect Park and Cincinnati Races.

The Great California Double Trotting Team—Movement of Western Trotters.

BASE-BALL.

THE CHAMPIONS AGAIN DEFEATED.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 2.—The Chicago champions were beaten again to-day, it being the fair result of loose fielding and scandalously weak batting. The latter has, however, been so much in their way this year that it excited no special comment. About 700 people were on the grounds, and this is considered a pretty large crowd in Louisville this year. The game opened with McVey's hit to right field fence for three bases. Anson then hit a nice grounder to bring in the run, and McVey passed the home plate, but was declared out by the umpire, to the great astonishment of the audience and players. A conference was had with the Louisville Club Directors, and Mr. Spalding offered to let Chapman or any other man on the grounds umpire, but no one could be found willing to take the place, and the game went on against the most vigorous protest of which the Chicagos were capable. Subsequent events showed that fate had arranged for them to lose not more by their own bad play than by other circumstances. Anson, who had reached first on McVey's out, was brought in by a passed ball and Peters' fine hit over second base. The Whites did not score again until in the last inning Peters got to third on a safe hit, and came home on Spalding's liner to right. The home nine got in two runs in the second inning on a two-base hit by Gerhardt and singles by Snyder and Crowley. Hall added a single in the third inning, and it was nicely earned. The great inning of the game was, however, the sixth, when the nine Louisville players had a rap at the ball, and most of them improved their chance. For all any one could see, they might have made a dozen as well as five runs. The aid and comfort given by the Chicagos was in the shape of three errors by McVey, two by Anson, and one each by Bradley and Peters, or that is all. The champions could not justly claim any credit for that part of the game. In the seventh inning, Spalding came in to pitch and McVey to catch, and the change worked so well that the home nine took only one clean hit in the remaining three innings. A base on called balls, an error by McVey, and a clean hit by Snyder gave another run in the seventh inning, making the score nine, at which number they were content to rest. The figures about the game may be learned from

THE SCORE.

CHICAGO.	A	R	B	P	A	E
Hines, c. f.	4	0	0	1	0	1
McVey, 3 b.	4	0	1	3	0	3
Anson, c.	4	1	0	3	2	2
Peters, s. s.	4	1	3	4	0	1
Glenn, l. f.	4	0	0	2	0	0
Spalding, 1 b.	4	0	1	5	1	1
Smith, 2 b.	4	0	0	1	2	0
Bradley, p.	3	0	0	6	1	1
Waite, r. f.	3	0	0	2	0	0
Total	34	2	5	27	6	10
LOUISVILLE.						
Latham, 1 b.	5	1	1	10	0	1
Hague, 3 b.	5	0	0	1	0	0
Hall, l. f.	5	1	2	0	0	0
Devlin, p.	5	0	1	0	2	0
Shaffer, r. f.	4	2	1	3	0	0
Gerhardt, 2 b.	5	2	2	2	6	3
Craver, s. s.	4	2	2	4	3	0
Snyder, c.	4	0	1	4	2	1
Crowley, c. f.	4	1	1	3	1	1
Total	41	9	11	27	14	6

RUNS SCORED.

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Chicago	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—2
Louisville	0	2	1	0	0	5	1	0	0	—9

Runs earned—Chicago, 1; Louisville, 4.
Two base hits—Chicago, 1; Louisville, 1.
Three base hits—Chicago, 2; Louisville, 3.
First base on errors—Chicago, 5; Louisville, 4.
Left on bases—Chicago, 5; Louisville, 6.
Bases on called balls—Off Spalding, 1.
Passed balls—Snyder, 1.
Umpire—Devinney.

No comment on the game is necessary. It was lost as the other games on the trip have been—by a failure to bat, which is inexplicable to the management and the players. The great batters have seemed paralyzed all along, and there is absolutely no cause to assign for it, while the "kids," of which the team has just now too many, are as nearly useless as possible at the bat. Having spoken of the unpleasant past, I take pleasure in telling you all the good I know about the future. The management have engaged a new catcher, who is claimed to be the equal of Snyder in the field, and his superior at the bat. This may be a partial opinion, and probably is, but any change which promises improvement will be welcomed by the friends of the Club. The new man is named Sullivan, is 22 years old, and comes from the East, where he has received much praise for his play. He is on his way, and will join the Club Monday morning in Chicago. Latest advices from Barnes indicate that he will be in Tuesday's game, and if so, McVey can play in right field, a position which has been particularly unfortunate for the Club this year. It wouldn't be strange if the third chapter of the season, which will begin Tuesday, will prove so great a change from the first two as to greatly astonish the critics who have with good reason made up their minds that the present nine, while stronger than the one which won the flag, cannot win so many games. The boys have taken a great oath that the losing season is over, and may be they are right.

BOSTON VS. HARTFORD.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

BOSTON, Mass., June 2.—The aspirants for the championship, know as the Boston Club, played a strong game against the Hartfords here to-day, winning with ease. Nearly 3,500 people passed the turn-stiles to witness one of the best exhibitions of pitching skill by Bond, and extra good catching by Brown, yet seen this season. The fielding of the Bostons was good, except in the case of Morrill, who was decidedly off. Their batting was strong, most of the hits being clean, White getting two double-basers, each bringing in a run; and O'Rourke getting one two-base hit. The Hartfords fielded far below their standard, and many of their errors resulted. Harbidge had his hands full with Larkin's wild delivery, the lively manner in which the Bostons opened on his pitching rather disturbing the steadiness which he has shown in previous games this season. Holdsworth and Cassidy made catches on a good long throw apiece. At the bat the Hartfords accomplished little. All of their hits were singles, and except in the seventh inning they were unable to get them near enough together to be of much use; four successive base-hits in that inning earned the run.

THE SCORE.

BOSTON.	A	R	B	P	A	E
[illegible]ght, 2 b.	5	1	3	0	1	1
[illegible]ard, s. s.	4	2	0	2	0	1
[illegible]ite, 1 b.	4	0	2	8	0	0
[illegible]urke, l. f.	3	2	2	2	1	0
[illegible]ton, 2 b.	5	1	1	1	0	1
[illegible]own, c.	4	0	1	14	1	0
[illegible]rill, r. f.	4	0	1	0	1	3
[illegible], c. f.	4	0	0	0	0	0
[illegible]d, p.	4	2	2	0	10	0
Total	37	8	12	27	14	6
HARTFORD.						
[illegible]worth, c. f.	5	0	1	2	0	0
[illegible], 1 b.	5	2	3	9	0	0
[illegible]ck, 2 b.	5	0	2	3	4	0
[illegible], s. s.	5	0	3	0	3	2
[illegible], 3 b.	5	0	0	3	2	0
[illegible], l. f.	4	0	1	3	0	1
[illegible]y, r. f.	4	0	0	0	1	0
[illegible]ge, c.	4	0	1	7	2	0
[illegible], p.	4	0	0	0	5	5
Total	41	2	11	27	17	8

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Boston	1	0	1	2	1	1	2	0	0	—8
Hartford	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	—2

First base by errors—Bostons, 3; Hartfords, 4.
Men left on bases—Bostons, 3; Hartfords, 12.
Runs earned—Bostons, 2; Hartfords, 1.
Passed balls—None.
Wild pitches—Larkin, 3.
Umpire—J. G. Sumner.
Time of game—Two hours and thirty minutes.
Times reached first base—Bostons, 15; Hartfords, 15.
Balls called—On Bond, 21; Larkin, 13.
Strikes called—Off Bond, 46; Larkin, 28.
Base on called balls—O'Rourke.
Struck out—Morrill, Burdock, Carey, Ferguson, Larkin, twice.
Two-base hits—White, 2; O'Rourke, 1.
Flies missed—Bostons, 3.
Flies caught—Bostons, 9; Hartfords, 9.

ST. LOUIS VS. CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, June 2.—The Cincinnatis lost their eighth League game to-day with the St. Louis Club, in the presence of 2,000 people. Hallinan and Hicks were both sick, and couldn't play. Booth was hurt in the second inning, and Kessler was put in his place, Pike playing second, and Jones taking centre. The Reds could not hit Nichols successfully. Mathews was hit mostly after chances were given. The visitors made four unearned runs in the fourth inning by errors of Manning and Mathews; base hits by Clapp, McGeary, Battin, and Nichols, and wild throws of Manning and Kessler gave them four more runs, one being earned. The other two runs they earned in the ninth inning by a two-baser of Dorgan and singles by McGeary and Battin. The Reds' run in the sixth inning was made by Pike's base on balls, Addy's sacrifice hit, and Jones' single. Foley tallied in the ninth by a two-baser, assisted by Gould's single and McGeary's wild throw home.

THE SCORE.

CINCINNATI.	A	R	B	P	A	E
Cuthbert, l. f.	5	0	0	3	0	0
Pike, 2 b.	4	1	0	4	3	0
Manning, s. s.	3	0	0	0	1	2
Addy, r. f.	4	0	0	2	0	0
Jones, c. f.	3	0	1	2	2	0
Foley, 3 b.	4	1	1	3	4	1
Kessler, c.	3	0	0	2	2	3
Gould, 1 b.	4	0	2	11	1	0
Mathews, p.	4	0	1	0	3	1
Total	33	2	5	27	16	7
ST. LOUIS.						
Dorgan, l. f.	5	1	3	6	0	1
Clapp, c.	7	1	3	5	0	2
McGeary, 2 b.	5	2	3	4	5	2
Battin, 3 b.	5	1	3	1	1	0
Force, s. s.	5	0	1	0	0	0
Remsen, c. f.	5	1	0	2	0	0
Blong, r. f.	4	2	0	1	0	1
Nichols, p.	4	1	2	0	4	3
Dehlman, 1 b.	3	1	1	8	0	2
Total	43	10	16	27	10	11

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	— 2
St. Louis	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	4	2	—10

Runs earned—Cincinnati, 0; St. Louis, 3.
Bases on errors—Cincinnati, 7; St. Louis, 3.
Two-base hits—Foley, 1; Dorgan, 1.
Left on bases—Cincinnati, 8; St. Louis, 7.
Struck out—Dehlman, 2;
Passed balls—Kessler, 2.
Bases on called balls—Manning, Jones, Kessler, and Force, 1 time each.
Time of game—Two hours and twenty minutes.
Umpire—Robert Crandall.

The Cincinnatis have telegraphed for Mitchell, of the Springfield Club, whom they intend to engage. He will be here to-morrow, and will doubtless accompany the Cincinnatis to Chicago Tuesday and pitch for them.

LITTLE ONES.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Minn., June 2.—Base-ball,—ten innings,—Red Caps, 1; Milwaukees, 0. Errors—Reds, 4; Milwaukees, 3. Bases on hits—Reds, 12; Milwaukees, 1. Bases on errors—Reds, 2; Milwaukees, 4. Left on bases—Reds, 9; Milwaukees, 2. Struck out—Reds, 0; Milwaukees, 7. Strikes called—Off Salisbury, 33; off Andrus, 18. Balls called—On Salisbury, 12; Andrus, 2.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ENGLEWOOD, Ill., June 2.—Base-ball: Senior Club nine, 7; Western School of Telegraphy nine, 4.

BOSTON, June 2.—Base-ball: Harvard, 7; Brown University, 1.

LYNN, June 2.—Live Oaks, 1; Tecumsehs, of London, 1. Declared a draw.

THE CHAMPIONSHIP RECORD.

The week just closed has been a disastrous one for the Chicago Club, they not winning a game this week. Boston is still at the top, with St. Louis a good second, while Louisville has jumped in ahead of the Hartford and Chicago Clubs. If the admirer of the home club wants to see the Chicagos at the top of the list, all he has to do is to turn the table upside down, and then there is nothing to dispute the first place but the Cincinnatis, and we can easily afford to let them jump in ahead, and then—we shall be last. The following is the "racket" to date:

CLUBS.	Boston	St. Louis	Louisville	Hartford	Chicago	Cincinnati	Games won	Games played
Boston	..	0	2	1	2	2	7	9
St. Louis	2	..	1	1	2	1	7	11
Louisville	0	1	..	1	2	2	6	11
Hartford	0	0	1	..	1	2	4	8
Chicago	0	2	0	1	..	1	4	12
Cincinnati	0	1	1	0	1	..	3	11
Games lost	2	4	5	4	8	8	31	62

The following championship matches have been played by League clubs during the past week:

May 29, at Louisville—St. Louis, 7; Louisville, 4.
May 30, at Louisville—Louisville, 11; St. Louis, 6.
May 30, at Cincinnati—Cincinnati, 5; Chicago, 4.
May 31, at Cincinnati—Cincinnati, 12; St. Louis, 7.
May 31, at Louisville—Louisville, 3; Chicago, 1.
June 2, at Cincinnati—St. Louis, 10; Cincinnati, 2.
June 2, at Louisville—Louisville, 9; Chicago, 2.
June 2, at Boston—Boston, 8; Hartford, 2.

LEAGUERS.

Hartford has collected $5,000 for a nest-egg to build up a strong nine next year.

Judging from their names, Lafferty and Crowley, of the Louisvilles, must be "Corkers."

Anson says that every country club has one good bat, which he invariably confiscates to the King's service.

Cincinnati ought to be grateful to Chicago for furnishing two such players to her as Hallinan and Foley.

A Cincinnati paper says Jones and Hallinan have been "approached" by the Chicago Club management for next year. Doubt it.

Willy Foley seems to be an especial favorite with the Cincinnati press and people. His batting and fielding have greatly improved this year.

Murnan, of the Bostons, is one of the swiftest base-runners on the diamond. He is never timorous about stealing a base, and rarely gets caught.

Parties wishing to use the Ball Park at Twenty-third street must make application at No. 115 Randolph street, Room 16, between 12 and 1 o'clock.

Craver, who met with an accident a short time since which it was feared would necessitate his retirement for some time from the ball-field, is all right again.

Cuthbert was badly injured in the game between the Cincinnati and Indianapolis Clubs. It was supposed his knee-pan had been fractured, but he is rapidly improving.

The losing clubs in the League games yesterday each made two runs. An admirer of the game was heard to remark, as far as the Champions were concerned, "This is two much!"

There was some talk in St. Louis a short time ago of presenting Nichols with a gold watch. He is more likely to be presented with a leather medal if he gets many more trouncings.

It is now denied that Capt. Ferguson has George Hall's signature to a contract to play next year with the Hartfords. George is authority for the contradiction, and he ought to know.

Here is the way a St. Louis paper chronicles a Cincinnati defeat: "That Bum Nine Beaten Again." "R-r-r-evenge!" screams Cincinnati, and she'll have it, too. "Now don't you forget it."

A correspondent wants to know why the Chicagos don't make Waitt practice at the bat and in the field so as to develop him into a more useful player. Probably because they don't believe in a "make Waitt."

Why doesn't some enterprising manager of a ball club hire Mdlle. Sara, of the Soldene troupe? She knows all about the "bawl" business, and as a "kicker" could give points to any player that ever wrestled with an umpire.

Judging from the number of clubs all over the country developing strong talent in the base-ball field, there will be no dearth of first-class players next year, and at reasonable salaries. In fact, "the woods are full of them."

Jack Remsen is by odds the best fielder in the country. He has registered an oath not to let a hair-cutter lay hands on him until Tilden takes his seat. Jack has fallen off in flesh since his visit here last season with the Hartfords.—*Courier-Journal.*

A Cincinnati paper has the following: "All honor is due to Capt. Spalding for the gentlemanly conduct of himself and men on the ball-field. A more thorough gentleman than he is seldom met, and he keeps men of the same ilk about him. It is a pleasure to see a game of ball played by the Chicago Club." Thanks. Have a cigar?

A new order of discipline in the Cincinnati Club took place Monday. Hereafter Capt. Pike has exclusive control of the Club. His first step has been to order every one to report daily at the grounds for practice at half-past 9 o'clock in the morning, under penalty of a fine for inexcusable absence. "Discipline" did the business for Chicago and St. Louis.

The following has been painted in large letters on the fence of the Cincinnati grounds: "Games here are for sport alone. Betting, or offers to bet, strictly prohibited. Umpires and players shall respect the public, and, in return, should be respected." The idea of a crowd respecting an umpire when he is "agin" the home nine is good. The "public" don't do it, however.

A Racine (Wis.) correspondent suggests the following League championship nine, which he thinks would be invincible: Bradley, p.; McVey, c; Anson, 1 b.; Barnes, 2 b.; Sutton, 3 b.; Peters, s. s.; Hall, l. f.; Hines, c. f.; Pike, r. f. As a batting and fielding nine, this would be a most excellent combination, the chances of their being winners of the championship A No. 1.

McVey, of the Chicagos, has a novel way of expressing his delight when his side is victorious. He turns a back somersault, and generally being a member of the winning nine he has tipped over backwards a good many times. After the 1 to 0 game in Chicago, won by the Bostons, O'Rourke took a walk out near third base, where McVey was playing, and whirled over backward like a wheel. McVey saw the point.—*Boston Herald.*

THE GAME AT ST. PAUL.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

ST. PAUL, June 1.—Too late for mention in my last was the second game between the Mutuals, of Janesville, and the Red Caps, which was partially played at St. Paul on Friday, May 25. The Reds were nerved to wipe out the defeat sustained at the hands of the "Mutes" on the 23d. A large crowd had assembled to encourage the home club in their endeavors, and everything promised a close and exciting game. The sixth inning had been reached with no count on either side, when Bliss, Captain of the Mutuals, "kicked" on a decision of the umpire, and, without regard to the rights of the audience that had paid to see a game of ball, withdrew his men from the field, and the game was awarded to the Reds by a score of 9 to 0. The merest novice in ball-playing, however, could see by the way the Reds were playing that the general result was not altered by the recorded decision. The Reds were not satisfied, however, and numerous propositions were made to induce the Mutuals to remain and play on the 26th, all without success, until a tempting guarantee offered by the Reds after they had got on the cars induced them to unload themselves and tarry. The Saturday game requires but brief mention,—the Reds fully sustained their reputation by outplaying these wonderful Wisconsin boys at every point, only one of them seeing first base during the game. They punished Arundel and Burns (alternate pitchers for the "Mutes") for eleven singles and fourteen totals, while the Mutes could only show up one single. The score, 5 to 0 in favor of the Reds, was the same as was scored against them in the first game, which fact, taken in connection with the "kick" of the day before, gives it a slight flavor of retributive justice, and proves, according to schoolboy logic, that they were wrong when they kicked. On the way home they came near being taken into camp by the Clippers of Winona, the score being 2 to 0. Ta-ta, Mutuals. The Milwaukees opened their Minnesota trip at Winona the 29th, scoring a victory over the Clippers by 8 to 2. On the 30th they played at Minneapolis. Everybody expected a close, sharp game, but everybody was disappointed. After two hours or so of futile leather-pounding, the game was won by Minneapolis, the score being 11 to 9. The errors were, Milwaukee, 15; Minneapolis, 14—a regular old time game. Yesterday the Milwaukees were to play the Red Caps and *did* succeed in getting through an inning and a half, when rain began to fall and continued and increased until ball-playing was out of the qustion. To-day the weather is good again and Milwaukee is at Minneapolis. Saturday, 2d, and Monday, 4th, they will (weather permitting) play at St. Paul. The Reds have won nine games out of twelve played, and no double figures yet.

RED CAP.

WHAT THE CHICAGOS OUGHT TO DO.

The Acme and Chicago University nines played an exciting game for the amateur championship of the city yesterday afternoon, on the gounds corner South Park avenue and Thirty-fifth street. The University nine presented two new men, which improved their nine, while the Acmes were short four of their best players, notably Driver, their pitcher. Anthony pitched the first three innings, but being out of practice was a little inclined to be wild, and thus bothered Leslie, who was catching in Hayes' place. Bostwick pitched the last six innings for the Acmes, and being more regular was better, even finely, supported behind the bat. Lamb, the new pitcher for the College team, is a good one, and would have made a better record had he been properly supported in the earlier part of the game. He weakened towards the latter part, however, and was terribly punished. All of the Acme nine played a good game in the field, with one or two exceptions, Leslie behind the bat recovering himself wonderfully off of Bostwick's pitching, which bothered the Collegians as much as Anthony's lightning twisters. The feature of the game was the heavy batting of the Acmes in the latter part, when White made a home run, Leslie a three-baser, and Bostwick a two-baser. The fielding of the College boys was a little loose at times, though marked throughout the contest with some brilliant plays and plucky recoveries. The score is as follows:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Acme	0	2	0	2	1	0	2	2	0	—9
University	1	2	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	—6

Two-base hits—Bostwick, 1; F. Lansing, 1.
Three-base hits—Leslie, 1.
Home runs—White, 1.
Total bases on hits—Acme, 16; University, 5.
First base on errors—Acme, 8; University, 5.
Bases on balls—Acme, 2; University, 2.
Left on bases—Acme, 8; University, 1.
Earned runs—Acme, 4.
Umpire—Mr. J. L. Whelan.

THE INTERNATIONAL.

The record of the International pennant contest shows the Allegheny Club holding the lead "by a large majority." Buckeye stock has improved in the market, while Live Oak is at a discount. Cummings does not seem to obtain proper field support, for the records do not show the pitching to be in fault. The Canadian Clubs—the Tecumseh and Maple Leaf—are now in the "States," and are doing their best to win the flag for the Dominion. The following is the record to June 2:

CLUBS.	Allegheny	Buckeye	Live Oak	Manchester	Maple Leaf	Rochester	Tecumseh	Games won
Allegheny	..	1	1	0	1	1	1	5
Buckeye	0	..	2	0	0	1	0	3
Live Oak	0	0	..	0	0	1	0	1
Manchester	0	0	2	..	0	0	0	2
Maple Leaf	1	0	0	0	..	0	0	1
Rochester	1	0	1	0	2	..	0	4
Tecumseh	0	0	0	2	1	0	..	3
Games lost	2	1	6	2	4	3	1	19

The following is the record of the week in the International contest:

May 29, at Rochester—Rochester, 4; Maple Leaf, 2.
May 30, at Manchester—Tecumseh, 6; Manchester, 4.
May 30, at Rochester—Rochester, 7; Maple Leaf, 6 (12 innings).
May 31, at Manchester—Tecumseh, 9; Manchester, 2.
June 1, at Rochester—Buckeye, 4; Rochester, 0.

MIXED RECORDS.

The record of the prominent clubs during the week just past is given below, with the exception of League and International matches, which will be found elsewhere. There have been some very good games played, as also some poor ones, as instance the Boston-Star game of Thursday, in which the Bostons made fifteen errors, and the Stars nearly an equal number. The best game was the one between the Allegheny and Indianapolis nines on the same day, which resulted in a tie—2 each—at the end of thirteen innings. For the International championship there have been only a few games played, the clubs belonging to the Association being engaged in playing with League and League-Alliance clubs, instead of with each other. The following are the results as given by telegraph:

May 28, at Boston—Boston, 3; Star, 1.
May 28, at Philadelphia—Athletic, 6; Philadelphia, 0.
May 28, at Erie—Buckeye, 4; Erie, 2.
May 28, at Pittsburg—Hartford, 9; Allegheny, 1.
May 29, at Boston—Boston, 6; Tecumseh, 2.
May 29, at Philadelphia—Hartford, 8; Athletic, 4.
May 29, at Erie—Erie, 6; Memphis, 3.
May 30, at Chicago—Fairbanks, 4; Janesville Mutuals, 1.
May 30, at Erie—Erie, 3; Memphis, 2.
May 30, at Erie—Memphis, 2; Erie, 1 (11 innings).
May 30, at Minneapolis—Minneapolis, 11; Milwaukee, 9.
May 30, at Boston—Boston, 4; Star, 1.
May 30, at Brooklyn—Hartford, 5; Athletic, 0 (7 innings).
May 31, at Chicago—Janesville Mutuals, 4; Fairbanks, 2 (10 innings).
May 31, at Boston—Boston, 8; Star, 4.
May 31, at Allegheny—Allegheny, 2; Indianapolis, 2 (13 innings).
May 31, at Hartford—Hartford, 5; Athletic, 2.
June 1, at Philadelphia—Indianapolis, 4; Philadelphia, 1.
June 1, at Minneapolis—Milwaukee, 4; Minneapolis, 1.
June 1, at Allegheny—Allegheny, 14; Memphis, 5.

NON-LEAGUERS.

"A hit, a palpable hit"—A home run.

Baseward the star of umpire takes his way.

A country club in Wisconsin rejoices in the name of "Gum-Chewers."

An exchange says the Syracuse Stars netted $900 on their Western tour.

The Fairbanks defeated the Lakesides, of Lawndale, by a score of 17 to 3 yesterday.

The Buckeyes have got Charley Pabor, one of the old-timers, and will probably release Magner.

Fred Waterman, late of the Tecumsehs, of London, Can., played with the Racine nine last Monday.

The Manchesters, of Manchester, N. H., started for the West June 1, and will come as far as Chicago.

John Hayes, the left-fielder of the Chelsea Club, of Brooklyn, has just graduated from the Columbia Law School.

Mitchell, the pitcher of the Springfield (O.) Club is a left-hander. That accounts for the Chicagos getting "left."

A gold badge has been offered to the player making the most runs during the season in the Indianapolis team, by a jeweler of that city.

When scorers are in doubt as to who committed an error that lies between two players, they ought to give each the benefit of the doubt and—"charge it to Muldoon."

The Manitowoc nine is fast filling up, and will soon wield the willow in some match games with the rural nines of the country thereabouts. Charleston is coaching the nine daily.

The Fall River Club, of Fall River, Mass., has applied for admission to the International Association, as has also the Champion City Club, of Springfield, O. People in Chicago have heard of this latter Club.

The Fairbanks and Franklins play their first game for the amateur championship of Chicago on the Twenty-third street grounds to-morrow. The Franklins were champions last year, and a good game may be looked for.

The Indianapolis Club has thus far played thirty-seven games, winning twenty-six. Of these fifteen have been games with League clubs, Indianapolis winning eight, which goes to constitute quite a creditable record.

Dick Pearce's Rhode Island nine is composed of the following players: Dungan, catcher; Daily, pitcher; Cary, first base; Sweasy, second base; Reveille, third base; Pearce, short stop; Stone, left field; Evans, centre field, and Sellman, right field.

Colbert, a first-class out-fielder and a good batter, is mentioned as likely to play tenth man with the new Philadelphias.—*Exchange.* If this refers to Prof. Colbert, of this city, he will knock the "spots" off the sun if he ever plays with the "Stars."

The Dearborn Base-Ball Club (formerly the Champion Club, of the South Side) will play to-day with the Live Oaks. The Dearborn nine is: W. J. Hennessey, Captain and c.; O. Lippincott, p.; J. J. Corbett, 1 b.; W. Smith, 2 b.; W. Carroll, 3 b.; J. Stevens, s. s.; A. Jacobs, l. f.; J. Hudson, c. f.; J. Boughton, r. f.

The following is the programme of the Indianapolis team on their Eastern trip: June 4, Live Oaks, at Lynn, Mass.; June 5 and 6, Boston, at Boston; June 7, Manchester, at Manchester; June 8, Lowell, at Lowell; June 11 and 12, Rochester, at Rochester; June 13, Stars, at Syracuse; June 14, Crickets, at Binghamton; June 15, Auburn, at Auburn; June 16 and 18, Stars, at Syracuse; June 19, Eries, at Erie; June 20 and 21, Alleghenys, at Allegheny; June 22 and 23, Standards, at Wheeling, W. Va.

The Rhode Islands appeared in their new uniforms last Friday, and they looked very nicely, though there is slack enough in the seat of each man's pantaloons to make an awning for the grand stand. When the wind is favorable we may look for quick time in base-running,—but heaven help them when the wind is adverse.—*Providence Dispatch.*

A remarkable feature of the game between the Yale and Harvard Clubs on the 26th ult. was the fact that only twenty-seven men went to the bat on the Harvard side, and of these only four got to bases, where they were caught napping by the lynx-eyed pitcher, Carter, and put out. As the last man went out at the end of the last inning the crowd broke into the field, and lifting Carter on to their shoulders, bore him off amid the wildest excitement and cheers. Previous to the match the betting was two to one in favor of Harvard.

Mr. J. J. Fultz sends the following circular to THE TRIBUNE from Mt. Vernon, O.: "An invitation is hereby extended to all base-ball clubs in the United States to compete at a tournament to be held July 4, 1877, at Mt. Vernon, O. Prizes, amounting to $800, will be given to competing clubs, divided as follows: To the best, or winning club, $400; to the second best club, $300; to the poorest club (in the United States), $100. Entrance free to all clubs, and without the usual entrance fee. The prizes will be awarded and the games played under such rules and conditions as may be adopted by the managers of the several clubs competing."

THE TURF.

THE ENTRIES FOR THE TROTTING MEETING AT DEXTER PARK,

commencing June 13, closed last evening. As was expected, the faster classes did not fill, and in the others but a small number of nominations have been received, although enough more will undoubtedly arrive by mail to insure a field of starters in each event. The entries received last night were as follows:

FIRST DAY.

PURSE $800—For horses of the 2:24 class; $400 to first, $200 to second, $120 to third, $80 to fourth.
W. H. Crawford, Chicago, Ill., enters b. m. Little Gypsy.
PURSE $400—For horses of the three-minute class; $200 to first, $100 to second, $60 to third, $40 to fourth.
William Darling, Chicago, enters b. g. Fred.
W. Hodges, Chicago, enters br. m. Minnie Taylor.
B. Fowler, Richmond, Va., enters ch. g. Wild Irishman.

SECOND DAY.

PURSE $700—For horses of the 2:30 class; $350 to first, $180 to second, $100 to third, $70 to fourth.
William Darling, Chicago, enters br. g. Frank Davis.
PURSE $500—For horses of the 2:45 class; $250 to first, $125 to second, $75 to third, $50 to fourth.
J. C. Cullen, Chicago, enters ch. g. Jack Carter.
D. R. Fowler, Richmond, Va., enters ch. g. Wild Irishman.
H. W. Hodges, Chicago, enters Minnie Taylor.

THIRD DAY.

PURSE $400—For horses of the 2:50 class; $200 to first, $100 to second, $60 to third, $40 to fourth.
S. W. Kahn, Kokomo, Ind., enters ch. g. Judge Pollard.
R. Fowler, Richmond, Va., enters ch. g. Wild Irishman.
[The 2:34 race on this day did not fill.]

FOURTH DAY.

PURSE $500—For horses of the 2:40 class; $250 to first, $125 to second, $75 to third, $50 to fourth.
P. W. Allerton, Chicago, enters b. g. Emerald.
S. Crooks, Chicago, enters g. m. Maggie S—.
William Darling, Chicago, enters ch. g. St. George.
PURSE $1,200—For horses of the 2:19 class; $600 to first, $300 to second, $180 to third, $120 to fourth.
Morrill Higbee, Canton, Ill., enters b. g. Little Fred.

THE DEXTER PARK STAKE RACES.

The following is the list of entries for the stake races to be run at the Dexter Park July meetings. Others will undoubtedly be received by mail:

Dexter Park stakes for 3-year-olds, $50 each, p. p.; $300 added; one and one-half miles. To be run July 3:

S. Powers, Decatur, Ill., enters b. f. Princess, by imp. Billet; dam Bettie Lewis, by Uncle Vic.

J. Warner, Cincinnati, O., enters b. g. All Right, by Chillicothe; dam Margin, by Revolver.

Purse $300 for 3-year-olds; $50 entrance, p. p.; dash of two miles; to be run July 18, 1877:

Chandler and Sperling, Bushnell, Ill., enter b. f., by West Roxbury; dam Ada Devard, by Epsilon.

Garden City stakes for 3-year-olds, $50 entrance, p. p.; $300 added; mile and repeat. To be run June 30, 1877:

S. Powers, Decatur, Ill., enters b. f. Princess, by imp. Billet; dam Bettie Lewis, by Uncle Vic.

J. Warner, Cincinnati, O., enters b. g. All Right, by Chillicothe; dam Margin, by Revolver.

W. M. Brady, Peoria, enters b. f. Dazel, by Panic; dam Miss Howard.

Hotel stake for 2-year-olds, $25 entrance, p. p.; $150 added; three-quarters of a mile; to be run July 2, 1877:

S. Powers, Decatur, Ill., enters b. f. Emma Warren, by imp. Billet; dam Miss Foote, by Gazan. Also b. f. Nettie, by imp. Billet; dam Etta, by Bill Alexander.

Wiley Buckles, Champaign, Ill., enters b. f. Kate Claxton, by imp Billet; dam Lizzie Vic, by Uncle Vic.

J. & W. McMann, Louisville, Ky., enter b. c. by imp Bonnie Scotland; dam by Jack Malone.

MOVEMENTS OF TROTTERS.

The Freeport meeting, which closed last Friday, was very successful as far as the class of horses engaged and the time made goes, but in regard to the attendance the same cannot be said. The people of Freeport and vicinity evidently do not appreciate the excitement of a "hoss trot," or else they are too busy taking care of the crops to give the matter any attention. At all events the attendance was not what the excellence of each day's programme deserved, and Mr. Taylor must hope for better luck another time.

On Tuesday of this week the meeting at Dubuque, which continues five days, commences, and the indications are that there will be a fine field of starters in every race. From Chicago there there will be "Nosey" Brown with the gray gelding Shepherd Boy, that trotted so well at Freeport; Matt Colvin with Granville, who was given a half mile trot a few days ago at Dexter Park in 1:12½; and William Crawford with Jack Draper and Little Gypsy. Granville will start in the free-for-all race at Dubuque, and as his competitors will be such horses as Gen. Garfield, Marion, and others, it is the opinion of many horsemen that he stands no show to win, especially as it is not known that he has been driven a mile at full speed this season. Half-mile trials are all very well in their way, but as long as associations persist in not hanging up any money at the half-mile pole, horses that are able to live out the last half of the mile are liable to take away most of the purses.

It was thought that Morrill Higbie would go to Dubuque with his string of trotters, but it is now known that such is not his intention. He shipped direct to Chicago from Freeport, and arrived at the track yesterday with Little Fred and Bertie. The latter horse is one that for two seasons has not been considered of much account, owing to a tendency to apoplexy, which she developed so strongly during a race at Hartford, in 1875, as to lay down near the quarter pole, causing several other horses in the race to perform some astonishing evolutions, there being a pile of trotters and sulkies ten feet high on the spot where she fell. "Nosey" Brown was driving her at the time, and of course escaped uninjured. Bertie was bled very freely a short time ago, and it is believed that this will have a beneficial effect.

The Joliet stallion, Gen. Grant, arrived at Dexter Park last Thursday, and is in charge of Peter V. Johnson, who so successfully drove him last season. Grant's record is 2:21, and it is believed that he will lower it during the present season should his leg not give way. He left last night, in company with Johnson's other horses, for Muskegon, Mich.

The report comes from Freeport that the well-known horses Amy B. and Wolford's Z have gone amiss and will not stand training again this season. Both are troubled with "game" legs.

Among the late arrivals at Dexter Park are the black gelding Nodaway, record 2:39; brown gelding Prince, no record; and three other green horses. This stable is in charge of Mr. E. B. Robinson, of St. Joseph, Mo. The gray mare Rose of Washington, record 2:31, and the promising young trotter Billy Bashaw, owned by Mr. William Sinsabaugh, of Washington, Ia., are expected to reach Dexter Park to-day. Other stables will arrive during the week, and by June 12, the date of the first meeting, there will be as fine a collection of trotters at the track as was ever seen in the West.

It is now regarded as settled that the California party, consisting of Budd Doble, John Splan, and possibly Orrin Hickok, will not reach Chicago until about the 1st of July. They will give hippodrome trots at Salt Lake City and other points between here and San Francisco, stopping at each place long enough to give the horses a good rest.

Peter Johnson's stud, consisting of Gen. Grant, Neome, Square Dealer, Monroe Chief, George B., and one other, were shipped last night to Muskegon, Mich., where they will trot at the coming meeting, and from there go through the Michigan circuit as far as Detroit. Considerable indignation is felt among Chicago horsemen at Johnson's hurried departure for the pine regions, as it was expected that he would take part in the meeting at Dexter Park commencing June 12. The facts seem to be that Peter's usual good fortune has not attended him this season, and, as his horses are notoriously out of form, the most reasonable supposition is that he knew he could win nothing with them in Chicago, and, as long as he was bound to be beaten, preferred to take it away from home.

JUDGES AND DRIVERS.

In view of the fact that the trotting season has fairly opened, and the further fact that the first meeting at Dexter Park is in the near future, it may not be amiss to say a few words upon the subject of scoring. There is perhaps no feature of a trotting contest that is so absolutely devoid of interest as the oft-repeated unsuccessful efforts to obtain a send-off that are so frequently seen. There is no doubt that the proper starting of a large field of horses of all degrees of speed and varieties of disposition is a matter of no little difficulty, and the man who undertakes the job should have a number of qualifications not usually centered in one individual in order to successfully accomplish the feat. But it is generally at the door of some unruly driver that the blame for the exasperating delays that so frequently occur is to be laid.

It is generally one of the bullet-headed, low-browed gentry that causes the trouble. If the horse he is driving is speedier than any of the party, or if it is handy at getting away from the wire, he will generally manage to come up for the word about two lengths ahead of the field, and will continue this "monkeying," unless summarily squelched by a succession of heavy fines, in the hope that, in sheer despair, the judges will finally give the word, with his horse well in the lead. And he is often successful. Encouraged by his unpunished deviltry, other drivers in the race begin to follow suit, and, after a few scorings, the entire lot is in a state of complete and utter demoralization, that ends in their being sent away to a miserable start, with, perhaps, several of the horses on a break. This has been witnessed so often in Chicago that the people who attend races are becoming tired of it. There has never been any complaint that the judges were not honest in their endeavors to secure a fair start, but merely a subdued growl at their seeming inability to distinguish between the drivers who were merely trying to save themselves from getting the worst of the send-off, and those who, having horses that no amount of scoring could injure, were prolonging this part of the proceedings as much as possible in order to worry and exhaust the other entries.

At the second meeting last season, Col. Abner Taylor occupied the judges' stand, and it was a glorious and awe-inspiring sight to witness his handling of unruly drivers. John Trout, who drove Nettie Burlew in the 2:23 race, was, perhaps, the most prominent individual with whom he had any difficulty. Several gentlemen who had invested their money on Miss Burlew complained that she was not being driven to win. As she was known to possess plenty of speed, and was not showing any of it in the race, Col. Taylor decided upon a change of drivers, and notified Mr. Trout to get out of the sulky. Then John began to exhibit himself. He pranced around the home-stretch in no uncertain manner, talked all sorts of nonsense to the judges, and finally appealed to the reporters, who were beholding his exhibition from their airy habitation; just as if reporters knew anything about his honesty of purpose. To say that Mr. Trout "kicked like a steer" would not be doing the subject justice, and would also be far too complimentary to the steer, as it is doubtful if any animal, the mule, perhaps, excepted, can hold a candle to Mr. John Trout in his great kicking act. Another driver was put up just the same, however, and, after it had been demonstrated that Nettie Burlew was out of form, Mr. Trout was again permitted to mount the sulky. Now all this exhibition of bad temper and worse judgment by Trout merely developed the fact that he was a squealer, and the further fact that there was one man in Chicago who did not propose to have the drivers of a race manage the same, and that man was Abner Taylor. It is altogether probable that Col. Taylor will take charge of things this season. Mr. Mansur will be only too glad to have him do so, and he can rest assured that the public, or at least that portion of it which attends horse-races, will give him its hearty support.

THE FASTEST DOUBLE-TEAM TIME.

The fact that the fastest time made by trotting-horses in double harness heretofore recorded was beaten about a week ago on the Bay District track, San Francisco, Cal., has given rise to considerable comment among Chicago horsemen, most of whom were loath to believe the telegraphic report that the team Gen. Cobb and Lulu May finished a mile in 2:26¼. It does seem strange that this wonderful feat should have been accomplished by a team of which nothing was known, and neither of which was credited with a record below 2:30. However, the race was trotted and won, and the following from the *Alta-California* shows just how it was done:

When the horses were brought out they were in the hands of a trainer by the name of J. McIntyre, who, on their last trial, drove them in 2:30, in a terrible gale of wind and dust. On this occasion each animal had on a sort of necktie or wrappings around the throat and jaws, which, after they had been jogged three miles, were taken off, and the horses thoroughly rubbed and cooled out. When they came out for the final trial, O. A. Hickok was weighed and took the reins for the performance of an unprecedented feat. When scoring for the word, Lulu broke twice and the General once. This occurred, doubtless, in consequence of excitement caused by a running escort to harness, which, after the second effort, was removed to the back-stretch, and the third time the word was given, both horses going off at a moderate pace and even stride, with a movement as regular as clock-work. At the quarter they were going faster, having gained that point in 37½ seconds. When they reached the straight work on the back stretch the teaser was again turned to account, where, in company with the trotters, the half-mile was made in 1:14¼. Bets, numerous and large, were now offered that they would win, but there were no takers. At the three-quarter pole the time was exactly 1:50½, and consequently the last quarter was made in 36 seconds, as the full mile was trotted, and that without a skip, in 2:26¾, beating the time of the double team, Jessie Wales and Darkness, 1¼ seconds. This places Mr. Crocker's team at the head of the list of double teams in the United States. It is certain that Mr. Bonner's Flatbush Maid and Lady Palmer have shown a mile in 2:26; but, as that feat was performed in private, it does not go on record, and therefore the time of Mr. Crocker's team, Gen. Cobb and Lula May, is now the best on record; and many gentlemen who were present yesterday morning are confident the judges and timers were not as liberal as they might have been in taking the time, as a large majority of the outsiders made it 2:26. From what has already been shown there is but little doubt that they will, before another season, show a much better mark on the time-board.

And while on the subject of double-team trotting the fact suggests itself that there is a team right here in Chicago, the members of which have been worked but a short time together, that is liable to make one of the best in the country. The horses referred to are Whalebone and Surprise, the property of Samuel Allerton, Esq., and for the past few weeks they have been in charge of that able and experienced driver, George Logan, at Dexter Park. No attempt at hurrying matters has been made, and therefore Mr. Allerton was considerably surprised a few days since when the team was sent around the Dexter Park track in 2:39¼, the fastest double-team time ever made over the track. With such a team in hand, Mr. Allerton is not likely to take anybody's dust when on the road.

A GOOD GREEN ONE.

Probably no man in the country has been more successful in the bringing out of fast trotters than Alden Goldsmith, of the Blooming Grove farm, in New York. The peerless Maid was purchased by him when she was considered good for nothing, and before leaving his hands was acknowledged to be one of the best horses in the country. Gloster, by odds the best horse on the turf at the time of his death, was also from Mr. Goldsmith's farm; as was that game and gallant mare Huntress. Mr. Goldsmith has a habit of bringing out an exceptionally good "green" horse at the beginning of every season; one that, when forced, can lower its record below 2:25. In 1875, Sister came out, and in less than two months after being taken from the pasture, showed that she was as good as the best, and in one heat was at St. Julien's throat-latch in 2:23½. Sister, unfortunately, went amiss, and did nothing worthy of note last season. In 1876 Trio astonished the boys by obtaining a record of 2:23¼, being a perfectly green horse at the beginning of the season. This year Mr. Goldsmith is on hand, as usual, his prodigy being Powers, a son of Volunteer. This horse has trotted in but three races thus far, but last Tuesday, in the 2:38 race at Fleetwood Park, he was sent to win, taking the second, third, and fourth heats, in 2:29¼, 2:29¾, 2:30. The exact limit of this horse's speed is of course unknown, except to his owner and driver, but the fact of his being able to put in three such fast heats so early in the season shows that when "rounded to" for the summer campaign he will be a dangerous opponent in any class.

JEROME PARK.

NEW YORK, June 2.—The Jerome Park spring meeting of the American Jockey Club opened to-day. Weather fine and track in good condition. Attendance large. It was feared that the law passed by the last Legislature forbidding pool-selling would have a bad effect on the attendance, and a depressing influence on the interest taken by those present in the several events. Nothing, however, of this was noticeable. The corner outside of the grand stand where pools were formerly sold presented a deserted appearance to the regular habitues, but "book-marking was brisk among the betting men.

The first race, three-quarters of a mile dash, was won by Janet Norton, Parole second, Cyclone third. Time, 1:17½. Parole was largely the favorite. The betting was 25 to 1 against the winner.

The second race, the Fordham handicap, sweepstakes, mile and a quarter, was won by Chiquita. Viceroy second, Fugitive third. Time, 2:11¼. In the betting Joe Rhodes, Fiddlestick, and Chiquita were largely the favorites for about even money. Joe Rhodes at the finish was far behind the others.

The third race, the winner's stake, 3-year-olds, one mile, was won by Bombast; Cardinal Wolsey second, Glen Dudley third. Time, 1:46. There were fourteen starters, among them Leonard and Cloverbrook.

The fourth race, one mile and a half, was won easily by Athlene; Rappahannock second, Partnership third. Time, 2:43.

The fifth and last race, one mile and a quarter, was won by Ambush; Fraud second, Redcoat third. Time, 2:14. Redcoat was the favorite.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, O., June 2.—The Queen City Jockey Club races commenced to-day. The weather was warm and the track a trifle dusty. The attendance was large, the grand stand being crowded with ladies.

The first race was for a trial purse of $150, all ages, $50 to second horse, mile dash, eight entries. All started. Won by Charlie Gorham, the favorite, by half a length. Edinburg second, Bell Sanders third. Others not placed. Time, 1:45¼.

The second race was the Ohio Derby stake for 3-year-olds, $25 entrance, play or pay, $500 added, $100 to second horse, dash one mile and a half; twenty-three nominations, nine started, namely: McWhirter, Bill Bass, Commodore Parisot, Minnie Lang, Glentina, Victress, Pinkerton, Odd Fellow, and Long Bow. Won by McWhirter by three lengths, Odd Fellow second, Parisot third, the others not placed. Time, 2:40. The winner was the favorite.

The third race was for a club purse, $350, for all ages, $50 to second horse, mile heats; seven nominations, five started,—Emma C., Tillie Brent, Fairplay, Actress, and Jim Murphy. The first heat was taken by Emma C. in 1:47, Brent second, Murphy third, Actress fourth, Fairplay fifth. The second heat was won by Emma C. in 1:46¼, beating Tillie Brent, Murphy, Actress, and Fairplay in the order named.

A FAIR RACE.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 2.—Reports have been spread abroad that the Louisville Jockey Club track, over which Tenbroeck ran, was not a mile long, and his race not fair. One measurement shows it to be seventeen inches over a mile.

TRACK TALK.

A resident of Greensboro, N. C., has a mule that he claims can trot a mile better than 2:30.

The famous pacer Sleepy George has been sold to a party who proposes to pace him against the Maid's best time, 2:14.

The 2-year-old colt Baritone, by Bonnie Scotland, ran against the timing stand at Jerome Park a few days ago and broke his neck.

A disastrously truthful party advertices for sale in a New York paper a mare "that can trot fast for any man that can drive a kicker."

Sam Houston, one of H. P. McGrath's riders, who was run away with and injured by the horse Joe Rodes, during the Louisville meeting, is slowly recovering.

The chestnut stallion Hannis, that took third money in the 2:25 race at Suffolk Park, Philadelphia, last week, has no record, and was never before in a race.

The Shah of Persia, though he comes of a race most fond of horses, is not of a temperament likely to be stirred to intense activity by the sight of a horse-race. When he was in England they asked him to visit Epsom and see the Derby run for, but the King of Kings replied with true Oriental indifference, "O, my lamb! why should I? It is already known to me that one horse is faster than another horse. God alone is great."

Wethersbee & Son, the Milwaukee horse dealers, have been purchasing a number of alleged trotters near Bloomington, Ill. A 3:17 flyer was the speediest one in the lot.

The last number of the *Spirit of the Times* contains a series of life-like and interesting pictures illustrating many scenes at Jerome Park while the runners are taking their exercise.

Americans will regret to learn that Bay Final, the well-thought-of son of Lexington and Bay Leaf, now in Mr. Sanford's stable, Newmarket, England, has fallen lame and been scratched for all his engagements.

In describing the breeding of Placida, the Oaks victress, in yesterday's TRIBUNE, the printer made it read "by Stockwell out of *Charlie*," whereas it should have read "by Stockwell out of *Paradigm*, *Pietas being by Pelion out of Chalice*, who was by Orlando out of Crucifix."

THE TRIBUNE a few weeks ago contained an item stating that wonderful stories concerning the speed of the horse Lew Ives, that took part in some of the Septilateral races last fall, were being circulated in the Eastern papers, and intimating that the owners wanted to sell him. It now appears that he was purchased by some parties who entered him at the recent races at Philadelphia under the name of Chester, but the fraud was discovered before the horse started. The present owners claim to have been imposed upon by those from whom they bought the horse.

Private advices from Newmarket rather discredit one story set afloat about Brown Prince, to wit.: That when he ran for the 2,000 guineas he was altogether out of condition, his coat rough, etc. He is described as a horse that runs big, and as for his staring coat it may have been an accident, or not. The stable put $1,500 on him for a place at 6 to 1, and so netted $10,000 (including $1,000 second money), but as there were only eleven starters, some of which were sure to be duffers, while others were put in to make running and would drop out, their mission accomplished, and still others would not be ridden out when it was seen that they could not win, it was pretty safe to make the venture.

The mails will probably bring stories of some pretty tall grumbling over the result of the race for the Derby. Chamant, the favorite, won the Two Thousand guineas, a much faster run race, with such ridiculous ease as to approve himself many pounds the superior of Silvio, and from his 2-year old form last fall, it was evident that he was a horse that liked a distance. When, therefore, he went to pieces so far from home in the Epsom race, there was a sickener for his backers they were wholly unable to explain. Besides, the stories to account for the way he was knocked about in the betting were all absurd, such as that he had received a prick while being shod four days before the race. M. Lefebre, who is at the head of the party, could hardly show his face in England on account of his connection with the Honduras loan, but is just the sort of financier to be engaged in a sharp speculation, and Tom Jennings, the trainer, is another keen one. Altogether, it will be very surprising if there is not as much scandal about "the Frenchman's" defeat as there was last year when after winning the two thousand, Petrarch lost the Derby and turned round and won the Leger over a still longer course.

OTHER SPORTS.

DOTY & RHIMES' REOPENING.

Messrs. Doty & Rhines, after something of a vacation, have secured a new and very convenient location, and announce their reopening for to-morrow noon. Their new hall is at No. 133 Clark street, up-stairs, with an entrance at 113 Madison, and, in this bright, cosy, and very elegant billiard-parlor, invite all old patrons and friends to make themselves at home as of yore.

CRICKET.

The Chicago Cricket Club have made final arrangements with the Fairbanks Base-Ball Club for the use of the Twenty-third street grounds, and will practice every evening at 5 o'clock and Wednesday afternoons. The Club is now in good shape, and expect to show some fine play this season.

AQUATIC.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

GRAND HAVEN, Mich., June 2.—Our Association gives its fourth annual open amateur regatta July 4. Negotiations are pending for a match race between Courtney and Yates to take place at that time. Clubs desiring to participate can be furnished all necessary information by applying to the Commodore, Frank E. Yates.

CURRENT GOSSIP.

WEAVE, ETC.

Weave wreaths of laurel for my brow,
And crown me King of Poets *now*.
I'll care not what you'll do or say
When, shoved beneath ten feet of clay,
The worms are waltzing o'er my brow:
I'd thank ye for my laurels *now!*

Immortal Shakspeare, Byron, Gray,
Each spoke his piece and passed away:
The dazzled world beholds in me
The combined lustre of the three.
My Celtic genius shines as bright
"As a rotten fish on a moonlight night."

If laurel's scarce, I need not tell
That cabbage-leaves will do as well;
For cabbage-leaves, I've oft heard said,
Look best upon a *cabbage-head*.
Whate'er you fashion for my brow,
For God's sake, let me wear it *now!*

ROBERT TURNEY.

SHE KILLED A MAN.

Detroit Free Press.

Soon after daylight Thuesday morning a widow woman occupying a cottage on Fort street east ran out upon the street and excitedly called to a policeman:

"Come over here—hurry—quick—I've killed a man stone dead!"

"Where is he?" asked the officer as he came up.

"Right around in the back yard, sir! Oh! sir, I heard a noise at the window, and I got up, and there was a burglar trying to get in, sir! I took the shot-gun from behind the door and fired, and you'll find the corpse under the window! Oh! I can't hardly catch my breath, and I'm afraid they'll put me in jail!"

The officer walked around to the rear of the house, looked over every foot of ground, and failed to find a corpse. One of the windows was raised, but there was no blood, no marks of shot, and no evidence that a man had been hit.

"You are sure you saw a man, and sure you hit him, are you?" he asked of the widow.

"Oh, I know I did,—I'm certain of it."

"But where is the body?"

"Perhaps his partner carried it off," she suggested.

The officer looked all over the window-casing for shot-marks, but there were none, and he asked for the gun. It was lying across the bed, and he was only a minute discovering that it was not loaded, and had not been for months. The lock, too, was out of order, the hammer broken, and no one could have fired the gun.

"I guess you didn't kill a man with this," he remarked, as he put the weapon down.

"Why didn't I?" she innocently inquired.

When he had explained matters she burst into tears and wailed out:

"It's awful to be a widow, and shoot at a burglar, and to miss him, and to find out that you never shot at all! Seems as if everybody was down on me!"

THE BRENNER ESTATE.

Cleveland Herald.

A story was some time since set afloat that one J. C. Brenner died in Tahiti, leaving an estate valued at from $10,000,000 to $15,000,000. Immediately there was excitement among the Brenners all over the world, and hosts of people who had before never heard of Brenner discovered their great grandmother's uncle by the mother's side was a Brenner, and wrote to the United States Consul at Tahiti to send along a million or two of the Brenner estate. The Consul finally lost patience, and published a card saying the Brenner estate is not worth $10,000,000; that it is worth at the outside only $4,200; that the Brenner heirs will never get a cent of it, as the estate will only pay Brenner's creditors 60 cents on the dollar; and that "the whole group of islands, valuing Kanakas and white trash at $100 per head, are not worth $15,000,000." Sad news this for the Brenners, and worse for the confiding friends who lent a Brenner $2 on the strength of his share in the Tahiti estate.

MATHEMATICAL PRODIGY.

New York Sun.

"Talk about your lightning calculators!" said Mr. Wilson, "here is a 13-year-old boy who is simply the mathematical wonder of the age." Peering over the top of the low desk was the head of a little hunchback, in whose large brown eyes was a look of intelligence far beyond his years. He said that his name was Solomon Stone; that he was born in Austria in 1864, and that he was brought to this country when a baby by his father and mother, who settled in Texas. They lived in various towns of that State, his father at one time keeping store in Houston. About four years ago his father died, and his mother brought him to this city. He received two years' schooling on Ward's Island, where he developed his extraordinary aptitude for mathematics. He solved the most difficult problems in mental arithmetic with an ease seldom, if ever, attained by old professional accountants. About two years ago his mother went to London, leaving the boy here. Thrown upon his own resources, he has since then earned his living by selling matches. He now boards at No. 123 Ridge street, and settles his bills with praiseworthy punctuality. "How many columns of figures can you multiply together, mentally?" "Seven, but I prefer no to go beyond six; more than that hurts my head." Two rows of six figures each were given him. His little lips began moving, and before a rapid accountant, with pencil and paper, could work out the product, he correctly answered it. Another and another problem were given to him and solved with like readiness. He then made his mental calculation aloud. He reverses the ordinary method, multiplying from left to right. "Why, that is nothing," he said, "I can go fractions, calculate interest, and extract the square root the same way." Mr. Outwater, the accountant of the Erie Railway, says that little Solomon is a mathematical prodigy.

HAWKEYE DOTS.

Burlington Hawkeye.

When a locomotive-engineer falls in love, he may be said to be on the "sighed track."

The Russian army is officered exclusively by men of Royal blood. Even a great many of the non-commissioned officers are czar-gents.

It has rained so much out around Pella that the wood-sawyers there have to pump the water out of each stick of cord-wood before they cut it.

A Burlington doctor knocked a man down for refusing to pay for his vaccination. The man thinks he is as thoroughly inknuckleated as he wants to be.

An Indian Commissioner, going to the Cheyennes' reservation, hired a Chinese laundryman for a interpreter to the Indians, because the pagan could speak Cheyennese.

The local papers tell us of a baby who was born in Memphis a few days ago with one of its eyes in its knee. Bully boy. He is one of these novel-heroes who always have an kneagle eye.

A man out on South Hill was disappointed in love a few weeks ago, and has determined to wreak his vengeance upon all mankind. He is going to record and publish meteorological observations three times a day.

One day last week, a tired-looking man, with the smell of the swamp upon his garments, came sneaking into Tallahassee with the returns of the backest county in Florida. They gave the State to Buchanan and Breckinridge by an overwhelming majority.

"Mother," remarked a young gentleman of 8 years, whose parents reside somewhere along on Columbia street, "don't you try to talk slang to me; it won't pan; I've slung more slang in a day than you can sling in a week." And then she slang a slipper around his jacket until Rome howled with the echoes of the debate.

A young lady has written a poem, "I cannot make him smile." Bless your simple soul, dear you didn't go at it right. Don't sing funny songs or tell old jokes for him. Just hook your head inside his elbow, walk him up to the bar, lean on one elbow, and say, "Well, old boy, what shall it be?" He'll smile, bless your disappointed heart, he'll smile every time you say that.

HOW FLOOD GOT RICH.

New York Evening Post's San Francisco Correspondence.

Mr. Flood [of Flood & O'Brien] is about 50 years of age, of robust appearance, and pleasing address. He was ready to answer all our questions, and, moreover, volunteered somewhat of his personal history, which I reproduce in brief, for people like to hear how a "self-made man" made himself out of nothing into a golden image of the value of $25,000,000.

"I came out here," he said, "in 1849. I was a coachmaker by trade, and readily adapted myself to the business of a carpenter, at which I earned $16 a day. But I had the gold fever like all the rest, and so I struck out for the mines. Well, we had a rough time that winter. It was as much as we could do to dig ourselves out of the snow, without digging much gold. But I stuck to it, and I made $3,000. I thought I was rich, and so I went home and took my family out West, where I bought a farm. I soon found that $3,000 was not a fortune. So we sold out, packed up, and came here again. I went into business, was successful at first, then went under owing $4,000. I earned that money and paid up. From one thing to another I got into the Hale & Norcross mine, and that gave me my first big start. I've been in the mining business ever since. I never bought a share of stock that I did not pay for and take away. I never sold a share short. Mining is a risk, anyway; but it is a risk almost always the wrong way to people who speculate on margins. You ask me about the Bonanzas. Well, I believe in them; but you need not pin your faith on me. I've a right to do what I like with my own money. I've got a comfortable home of eight rooms for my little family, and so I spend what I don't want for marketing and clothes in Bonanzas. I've followed the 'Consolidated Virginia' and 'California' down from par to 24, their present price. I've bought 150,000 shares of the first and 80,000 shares of the last, and I'm going to follow them down to the bottom; for I know—at least I think that I know—that there is more money in them than has ever been taken out; anyway I shall stick to it. As to those mining boards, I don't care if the Stock Exchange closes to-morrow, and there is never another share bought or sold. If the mines fail, why then I'll take the money I've got out of them and set the timber on fire, and that will be the end. No, don't go; I'm not busy—I'm never busy now. I was busy when I had to scull round to get $5. Now I can afford to pay my clerks and talk with my friends."

FABLES.

THE SHORT-SIGHTED LION.—A Myopic Lion, having adventured by a Fountain by Moonlight to see what Game was in Season, was much gratified to behold an Animal crouching beside the Stream. He therefore sprang upon it with the utmost Fury, but, after receiving the impression that he was engaged in a Græco-Roman Conflict with a slate-roofed Earthquake, discovered himself to be lying at the Feet of a prize Hippopotamus, whom he thus addressed: "My Great and Good Friend, do not needlessly set foot upon a Lion; I took you for a Beast I Gnu." "Even if it had been a Gnu, you should not have jumped so hard," replied the Hippopotamus, and, so saying, sat down on the Lion with much Emphasis. *Moral:* Look before you leap.

THE WOLF AND THE KID.—A Prudent Goat, having occasion to goat and see a Nan, gave her only Kid many Injunctions to insure its Safety during her Absence. Shortly after a Wolf, making a round of pastoral Visits, knocked at the Door. "Who is there?" said the Kid, peeping through the front Parlor Blinds. "Your Cousin from Philadelphia," replied the Wolf; "do you not remember how you visited me at the Centennial? I have come to return the Call, and make a nice long stay." "Oh, that is Played," answered the Kid, contemptuously; "my Mother was a Childless Orphan, my Father began Life at a very early Age on a Door-step with no Capital but a Newspaper, and I was Changed at Birth. You are barking up the wrong Genealogical Tree." "I must have mistaken the House," said the Wolf; "besides, Kid never agrees with me." Saying which, he departed to get some Spring Lamb *au naturel*. *Moral*—It is better to Board an Enemy a Week than have a Visitor stay a Fortnight."

NO NAME.

It isn't often that a Governor's veto blasts a young man's matrimonial prospects, but the nay of Gov. Kemper, of Virginia, is responsible for such a blight. It was the case of a man without a name. Cast upon the world in infancy, his parents' name was never learned, and the waif grew up dubbed Tromp Payne. He was a mason by trade, and had become quite successful in business. He had already experienced some mortification and some legal difficulties by reason of the uncertainty of his name, but he had managed to get on until last year, when he fell in love with a beautiful girl of Fauquier, and sought her for his wife. Then he found his nameless condition an insuperable objection to the lady. She could never consent to part with her own name until assured that she would legally receive another in its stead. "Tromp" applied to the courts for relief, but they held that, while they had power to change a name, they had no power to give a name to a person who had none. In his tribulation "Tromp" applied to ex-Gov. Smith, who introduced in the General Assembly the bill "declaring the name of Charles Van Mason,"—in which "Tromp" had combined the name of his chief benefactor with that of the trade whereby he had got on in life. But it was not until the last days of the session that the bill was got through both houses and was sent to the Governor. He had not heard of the facts of the case, and supposed it to be one in which the courts could do everything required. He vetoed it,—returned it disapproved just as the General Assembly was adjourning sine die, and it was too late to help the matter. Later information from Fauquier tells that the lady has finally refused to entertain "Tromp's" proposal any longer, and has taken another suitor, whose name is inherited and incontestible. "Tromp," in despair, has gone to Texas.

Charles, playfully—"How much, really, did that hat cost, Jennie?" Jennie, archly—"If you really want to inspect the bills for my dry-goods, Charles, there is a way to do it." And what else could Charles do but propose on the spot?

THE CITY.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Hon. Horatio Seymour, ex-Governor of New York State, is a guest at the Palmer House.

Tom Merritt of Springfield, is taking a rest in this city, and is stopping at the Palmer House.

There is an open-face silver watch awaiting ownership at the Armory. It is a Norton, London, movement, and is No. 6737.

Prof. Frank H. Hamilton, of New York City, has come to this city to attend the session of the National Medical Association, and is the guest of J. O. Glover.

Sidney Dillon, President of the Union Pacific Railroad, and Jay Gould, the financial man of the New York *Tribune*, and manipulator of several gigantic railroad schemes, are registered at the Palmer House.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, 88 Madison street (Tribune Building), was as follows: 8 a. m., 76; 10 a. m., 79; 12 m., 83; 3 p. m., 86; 8 p. m., 83. Barometer at 8 a. m., 30.01; 8 p. m., 29.90.

In order to allow the teachers and children attending the public schools an opportunity to attend the Apollo Club Festival Matinee, the Board of Education have decided to grant a half-holiday for the afternoon of June 6. The Apollo Club will admit children at 25 cents, reserved seats 50 cents.

A man giving the name of William Martin, hailing from Seneca Falls, N. Y., was picked up yesterday in a very sick condition at the corner of Harrison street and Michigan avenue, and was sent to the County Hospital for treatment. General debility, caused by lack of nourishment, and the hot weather, appeared to be the cause.

A 14-year old boy named Allen Green, employed as a messenger in the Western Union Telegraph office, has been missing since 6 o'clock Friday night. He has dark-brown hair and blue eyes, and wore a suit of dark clothes. Information regarding his whereabouts will be thankfully received by his parents, who reside at No. 875 Michigan avenue.

The first case of sunstroke for the year, at least so far as reported by the police, occurred at 4:30 yesterday afternoon at the corner of Johnson and Nineteenth streets. A German, Jacob Foss, aged 50 years, was stricken down, and can hardly survive. Not having any friends in the city, so far as could be learned, he was sent to the County Hospital for treatment.

Coroner Dietzsch yesterday held the following inquests: William Jordan, 15 years of age, at No. 327 West Polk street, accidentally drowned in the Calumet River; and upon an unknown man who committed suicide by the opium route in Lincoln Park. It was not deemed necessary to hold an inquest upon the child resurrected by Mrs. Vollmeier, of No. 204 Mohawk street, in a fit of insanity.

The collection of oil paintings belonging to Mr. James L. Claghorn, of Philadelphia, was sold last April in New York. Mr. Charles F. Haseltine secured some of the most brilliant examples, and will place during this week on exhibition in this city about 200 noted paintings, including works of such artists as Knaus, Rosa Bonheur, Achenbach, and Bouguereau. As Mr. Haseltine sails on the 28th inst. for Europe, his stay will necessarily be short.

Companies A, B, and C of the Ellsworth Zouave Battalion have appointed a Committee to make final arrangements for the proper celebration of the coming Fourth of July. A parade of the entire battalion is ordered for the forenoon, and probably Company E will give an exhibition drill in the Exposition Building. Company A will, as far as is now known, give a dramatic performance in some one of the theatres, and Companies B and C will each entertain some visiting company from Aurora or Springfield.

A number of influential citizens living in the Parish of St. Jarlath's Church and surrounding districts are determined to form Company "I" Second Regiment. They have already secured twenty-five names, and can without trouble secure the requisite number. The Rev. Father Cashman, Capt. C. V. McKey, W. J. Hynes, and others have the matter in charge. A meeting will be held at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon at the Second Regiment headquarters, corner of Canal and Jackson streets, for the purpose of completing all arrangements. Young men desiring to join the company are requested to be present at the meeting, where all information can be secured.

The residents of the southern limit of the city known as Oakland are fully aroused by the terror of burglars. A few nights ago a young man took his girl to the theatre and of course took her home. The steps gained, a moment's chat was in order. The next door neighbor heard the chat, and, drawing his revolver from under his pillow, yelled at the young man, "Get off those steps," and fired his blunderbuss in the air. The man on whose steps the youth stood got out his pistol and blazed away, but without success. The doors and windows of the surrounding houses brought forth revolvers which were fired, making a noise like a Chinese Fourth of July. The man got away, and now wants to know if a fellow cannot take a girl out without being shot at.

Officer Cobb, who is stationed at the corner of Madison and Clark streets, deserves credit for the heroic manner in which he stopped two runaway horses at that point last evening about 5 o'clock, preventing undoubtedly serious accidents. The horses were two blooded animals, belonging to Col. Taylor, and were standing on Madison street, near Farwell Hall. They became frightened at a passing street-car, and with fearful speed ran up Clark, and right on the sidewalk, which was crowded with people. Officer Cobb, without a moment's hesitation, threw himself against the wild animals, grabbed the reins, and succeeded in throwing them. Neither of the animals was hurt. The was no one in the buggy when they ran away.

The Homeopathic Free Dispensary, which has now been in constant operation for twenty-one years, and which has given advice and medicine gratuitously to many thousand poor patients, is still open at the Hahnemann Hospital, on Cottage Grove avenue, every day (except Sunday), from 10 a. m. to 2 p. m. It has complete appointments for the treatment of all forms of disease, medical and surgical. All the moneys contributed to this charity are exclusively applied to the sick poor, no part being absorbed by the salaries of physicians. This is the institution for the benefit of which the first Great Fair was held some years ago. It has never had any connection with any other institution, and its Board of Managers has decided to give no public entertainment for aid until the second Great Fair in the autumn. In the meantime donations of money and hospital stores are respectfully solicited.

PROF. PIKE.

JONES' MURDERER SCORNS THE PLEA OF INSANITY.

A TRIBUNE reporter last evening visited Prof. Pike (man who killed S. S. Jones) in his cell at the County Jail in response to a wish to be interviewed enunciated by said Pike. The Professor was as gray as to hair and beard, as dirty as to face, and as shabby as to general appearance, as of yore, and was as loquacious as the most insatiable interviewer could desire.

"I have requested the attendance of a member of the press," said Mr. Pike, "because I want to set myself right in the eyes of the great American public. It has been stated that my defense in my approaching trial will be that I was insane at the time I shot Stevens S. Jones. Let me read to you [illegible]

[illegible]

words I said to him before I shot him were, 'You will seduce no more married women.' She was and is my wife, and I am bound to defend her. I want you to say that my desire is to be tried on the merits of the case. In the Book of the Law of God we find side by side with the command, 'Thou shalt not kill' the equally binding ordinance 'Thou shalt not commit adultery.' Further on we find the Supreme direction, 'He that committeth adultery shall surely be put to death.' Jones said to me that if his own wife had an affinity for another man, he should not oppose her inclinations, but I did not entertain any such sentiments."

"Well," said the querist, "what is it you want to say?"

"I want you," replied the Professor, "to say just this: that I would rather be hanged or sent to the Penitentiary than escape on any technical plea of insanity. Do you think that if I had been insane I would have taken God's vengeance upon him who had destroyed my household peace?"

"Professor," said the reporter, "it is stated that you have been twice in a lunatic asylum: is that true, and if so were you insane at the time?"

"Yes," said Mr. Pike, "I was twice immured in a dungeon by the arts of villains; if I had received a fair trial at the hands of a jury of my countrymen I should never have been put there. I only want to know what I am to be tried for, when I am to be tried, and whether I am to have any voice in saying who are to be my counsel. I have given Judge Butler a retaining fee, and I expect him to defend me. But I don't want any conspirators to come in and poison the public mind against me."

Such was the old man's statement, his rambling invectives against individuals and his arraignment of society as at present constituted being omitted. As the reporter left him a jail employe said, "That old snoozer is crazy, but they will never hang him; he ought to have been put in a lunatic asylum when he was 5 years old."

THE VESSEL-OWNERS.

HARD TIMES FOR SAIL PROPERTY.

An adjourned meeting of the vessel-owners of Chicago was held yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock in the committee-room of the Chamber of Commerce, for the purpose of taking some action with a view toward sending representatives to the Buffalo Convention of Vessel-Owners, which meets on the 6th inst. There were present Capts. George C. Finney, C. J. Magill, J. B. Hall, H. S. Halsted, Dunham, and John Long, and Messrs. Hood, Elphicke, and Finn.

Capt. Finney was called to the chair, and Capt. Long acted as Secretary.

Capt. Hall said he thought that Chicago should be represented at Buffalo, and the President remarked that he had been informed that this city seemed to take less interest in the Convention than any other.

Mr. Hood attributed the apathy of Chicago vessel-owners to the fact that they had been discouraged, and consequently demoralized, by the continued depression in their business.

Capt. Dunham was in favor of appointing delegates, and said his experience had been that the business of organizations was generally attended to by one or two men, and if they waited for a larger attendance perhaps they would not get it.

A motion to adjourn until Monday afternoon to meet at the same place and hour was made and adopted, and afterwards an informal talk ensued, in which Capt. Magill said one of his vessels had been laid up for ten days, and she would be kept there before he would send her out at the present rates of freight.

Mr. Hood said two large barges had been laid up when the rates on corn to Kingston went down to six cents, and Mr. Robert Law had laid up the Lizzie Law before he would charter her at a rate less than would give a margin.

Capt. Dunham said he had had an experience of three months in laying up his vessels, and so long as there was no concert of action among vessel-owners the law of supply and demand must regulate freights. He thought if Chicago did not send delegates to Buffalo the Convention would be a failure.

Capt. Magill said the leading owners on the lakes had not acted with the meetings that had been held.

Some further desultory discussion ensued, and it was finally decided that those present should be at the meeting to-morrow and bring others with them. The gentlemen then dispersed.

FEMALE JOURNALISM.

A REPORTORIAL SCHOOL FOR AMBITIOUS YOUNG LADIES.

There was a pleasant little meeting yesterday afternoon at the office of the *Inland Monthly* on Clark street. Among those present were Mrs. E. B. Harbert, editor of the Woman's Kingdom Department of the *Inter-Ocean;* Miss Alice Hubbins, reporter on the *Inter-Ocean;* Mrs. Dedrich, of the *Post;* Miss Annie Kerr, of the *Times;* Miss Virginia Fitzgerald, news editor of the *Inter-Ocean;* Miss Swanson, of St. Louis; Miss M. L. Brainard, of the *Inland Magazine;* and Mrs. Cynthia Leonard. After an organization had been effected by the election of Mrs. Charlotte Smith as President, and Mrs. H. L. Dalcen as Secretary, the question of the day was taken up. This was none other than to discuss the ways and methods for the propagation of a school of journalism among women, which is to aid women in acquiring not merely this useful art, but the other higher and cognate branches, such as printing, engraving, interviewing, etc. It may not be generally known, but it is well that it should be, that there has been established at the rooms of the *Inland Monthly* a school for the instruction of young ladies in the art of journalism. Any young woman who desires to acquaint herself with this art can go there and, for a very moderate fee, or no fee at all, receive instruction in all branches of the profession, from the rudimentary ward-meeting up to interviewing Clem Periolat. It is understood, of course, that it is carried on somewhat after the fashion of a business college, where there is a make-believe bank, and a make-believe dry-goods store, which keeps a make-believe account with the aforesaid bank. When the stripling in journalism is assigned by a make-believe city editor to go to a make-believe ward-meeting, which is sitting in the northeast corner of the room and represented by Miss Fitzgerald, and has successfully reported the make-believe proceedings there, she is promoted a step and is sent to a meeting of the Common Council, which is conducted in another portion of the room, Miss Hubbins presiding as Mayor, and Mrs. Leonard making an address as the friend of humanity and the champion of the down-trodden. Then, finally, after several weeks of tuition, Mrs. Charlotte Smith calls herself a Grand Jury, locks herself up in a room, and the reporter is instructed to get what she can out of her. The results of this school have been manifested recently by the number of young ladies with lead-pencil dust on their thumbs and their noses, who have made their appearance in the newspaper offices and, attempting to use the slang of the profession, have asked for a "sit." After being handed a chair, they modestly respond that that was not what they meant. The organization will probably join in with several others in making a claim on the Trustees of the Taylor estate to be given the money which that gentleman set apart for some unknown charitable object. They deserve well of the public, and there is no reason why they should not be as successful as some of the other applicants for that charity.

THE BARLEY TRADE.

NEW SCHEME FOR REGULATING THE BUSINESS.

A meeting of gentlemen interested in the barley trade was held yesterday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock in the Chamber of Commerce Building. [illegible]

[illegible]

THE PENSIONERS.

[illegible]

LAKE MICHIGAN.

[illegible]

THE DOCTORS.

MEETING OF THE PROVISIONAL ASSOCIATION OF AMERICAN MEDICAL COLLEGES.

[illegible]

reported that the communication contained no definite specifications, and was written in censurable language. They also found that the Fort Wayne school had followed the usual method in its plan of organization and practice in all respects except that it accepted four years of practice in lieu of one course of lectures. They therefore recommended the admittance of the Fort Wayne delegates which was so ordered.

LETTERS GREETING.

The National Medical College of Washington, D. C., the Howard University of Washington, the Texas Medical College Hospital of Galveston, the Medical Department of Willamette University, Salem, Ore., and the Medical College of the Pacific, San Francisco, sent letters approving of the objects of the Association, which were read and received.

The report of the Special Committee on Constitution and By-Laws was presented by Prof. Edward Curtis and printed copies were distributed to the members present. The Secretary read the document, which was considered by sections. Art. I. of the constitution passed without debate. On consideration of Art. II., Prof. Angier moved an amendment of a verbal character, which was rejected after some discussion, and finally the entire constitution and by-laws, with the exception of Art. VI. of the by-laws, the consideration of which was postponed, were adopted, and the Association adjourned until 3:30 p. m.

The Association reassembled at 3:30 p. m., Dr. Biddle in the chair, and proceeded to consider the articles of confederation, which colleges joining the Association are required to subscribe and conform to. Some idea of the objects of the Association may be obtained from the following synopsis of its constitution, by-laws, and articles of confederation, as finally adopted:

CONSTITUTION.

The name of the Association shall be the American College Association, and its objects the advancement of medical education and the establishment of a common policy among medical colleges in the more important matters of college management. Art. III. provides for a President, Vice-President, Secretary, and Treasurer, to serve one year, and to be perpetually eligible for re-election. The article in regard to membership reads as follows:

1. Any chartered medical school in the United States which shall conform and subscribe to the articles of confederation of this Association may become a member of the same.

2. Any college member who shall be convicted upon trial of willful violation of any of the articles of confederation of the Association, or which shall fail to make answer to such charges of such violation, duly preferred, at the meeting at which the same come up for trial, shall thereby forfeit its membership in the Association.

3. Any college which shall thus have forfeited its membership, or any college whose original application for membership shall have been rejected by the Association, shall not be eligible for membership again until a period of two years shall have elapsed since the time of forfeiture or rejection.

Art. V. provides for annual meetings in May or June, and the remaining articles relate to the method of proposing amendments to the constitution.

The by-laws provide for admission of colleges, trial of members, affiliated colleges to be admitted, assessments, and the like. The articles of confederation are more important, and read as follows:

The medical members of the Faculty must be *regular* graduates or licentiates and practitioners of medicine, in good standing, using the word "regular" in the sense commonly understood in the medical profession.

The scheme of tuition shall provide for a yearly systematic course of instruction covering the general topics of Anatomy, including dissections, Physiology, Chemistry, Materia Medica and Therapeutics, Obstetrics, Surgery, Pathology, and Practice of Medicine. The collegiate session, wherein this course is given, shall be understood as the "regular" session.

Said regular session shall not be less than twenty weeks in duration. This section to go in force at and after the session of 1879-'80.

Not more than one regular session, counting the regular session as one of the two courses of instruction required for graduation, shall be held in the same year.

No person, whether a graduate in medicine or not, shall be given a diploma of "Doctor of Medicine" who shall not have fulfilled the following requirements, *except* as hereinafter provided for in Art. IV.:

1. He must produce satisfactory evidence of good moral character, and of having attained the age of 21 years.

2. He must file a satisfactory certificate of having studied medicine for at least three years under a regu-[illegible]

[illegible]

tities slowly undermines the health and induces disease when an epidemic does appear, as was well illustrated in the London cholera epidemic of 1854. This subject becomes an especially important one when it is remembered that it is perfectly possible for water to be polluted in a way to render it

ENTIRELY UNFIT FOR DOMESTIC USES,

and yet give no evidence to either sight or taste of such pollution. The fact that two miles beyond the crib the amount of organic matter to the United States gallon is .0688 grains, while 300 feet from the pier it rises to 1.6728 grains, is noted as an evidence that the lake water is being steadily polluted. The sources of this pollution are the distilleries, slaughter and rendering houses, and the Ogden-Wentworth ditch. In regard to the former the citizens of Chicago are tolerably well posted; but the conclusions of Dr. Knox on this subject are well worthy of note. From a careful estimate he found that nearly 500 tons of animal excreta are dumped into the lake every week. The Doctor advocates the propriety of placing buoys in the lake so as to distinctly mark the three-mile limit, within which the law provides that refuse matter shall not be dumped, and he also suggests that the dumping-boats be allowed to leave the harbor only at a certain hour of the day, and only on permit from the Health Department. A still better plan, the Doctor suggests, would be for the Legislature to prevent this fouling of the water by the proper legal measures.

The Ogden-Wentworth ditch is not so well known except to sufferers in the immediate vicinity of that first-class nuisance. The Doctor's investigations show that it is a most fruitful cause of pollution. From observation he has become satisfied that for the two months just past the current of the river is more often directed to the lake than to the canal, on which the city has spent millions to make an outlet for its sewerage. Under the most favorable circumstances the canal is taxed to its utmost to accomplish this work, owing to its small capacity and the slow, sluggish current. The Aux Plaines has been made a feeder to the canal through the ditch referred to, and its drainage power is much diminished and at times entirely gone. The Doctor concludes his quasi lecture on this subject with the admonition that if the city desires to avoid a polluted lake front and

A PESTILENTIAL RIVER

it must close the ditch and religiously guard the canal as the outlet only of the Chicago River.

In spite of these polluting influences, the report says the crib water has not yet been affected, and is to-day the purest furnished to any city in the United States. Still the Doctor regards this question of sewage as one of the most important difficulties to be considered in legislating for the future health of the city. He looks with some interest on the probable effect of pumping the polluted river water of the North Branch into the lake through the Fullerton avenue conduit. From the Doctor's calculations it appears that sewage from the conduit will be diluted by fifteen square miles of water of an average depth of ten feet. This volume, he assumes, would change once a week. The amount of pollution would be, in his estimation, something like .45 grains, which, added to the amount now existing, would give a total organic pollution of .558 grains to the United States gallon. Notwithstanding this favorable showing, Dr. Knox thinks it is everybody's duty to protest against any fouling of the lake water, and to urge the abatement of such causes of its pollution as now exist.

THE SUTRO TUNNEL.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., June 1.—The *Stock Reporter* to-day publishes an interview with Adolph Sutro, induced by a letter of inquiry from a heavy operator on Wall street. The following is the substance of Sutro's remarks: The header is now in about 17,000 feet, and the future rate of progress is expected to average about 300 feet a month. The work has been prosecuted for eight years at an average cost of about $1,000 a day. The exact time of reaching Comstock proper at the Savage workings cannot at present be definitely fixed. One estimate is that ten months more will suffice.

EXTRA.

4 O'Clock a. m.

WAR AND PEACE.

An Anglo-Austrian Alliance Strongly Hinted At.

Of Which France May Possibly Take Advantage.

Preparations for the Czar's Trip to the Danube.

Gen. Grant Battling Heroically with English Hospitality.

A List of Engagements Which He Is Expected to Fulfill.

The Duke of Wellington Does the Honors Yesterday.

A Brilliant Banquet Scene in the Historical Waterloo Chamber.

THE DIPLOMATS.

VARIOUS RUMORS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, June 3—3:20 a. m.—The *Herald* has the following from London: People are anxiously awaiting the announcement of the Czar's arrival on the Danube, in the expectation of hearing of some grand military movement that will give an indication of the ultimate result of the campaign. The vague rumors of an Anglo-Austrian alliance seem to be partially confirmed by the news from Berlin.

SIGNIFICANT DIPLOMATIC MOVEMENTS.

The *Herald* correspondent in Berlin telegraphs that in diplomatic circles in that city great political importance is attached to the present visit of Lord Odo Russell, the British Ambassador, to England. Many rumors have been in circulation of late relating to the part which England is likely to take in the present Eastern complications, and a feeling is gaining ground that an Anglo-Austrian alliance against Russia, with the co-operation, under certain conditions, of France, is

ONE OF THE POSSIBILITIES

of the near future. In any event, Lord Odo Russell's visit at the present juncture is looked upon as being of more than usual significance.

Another diplomatic event, which is much spoken of, is the probable visit of Count Schouvaloff, the Russian Minister to England, to Prince Bismarck, at Kissengen, on his return from St. Petersburg to London.

Vague rumors of an

APPROACHING PEACEFUL SOLUTION

still continue to be circulated, notwithstanding the repeated contradictions recently given to them by the best informed Berlin journals.

The Austrian fleet in the Levant has been increased, showing that Austria considers her interests to some extent imperiled in that quarter. This would seem to give some color of probability to the rumor of an Anglo-Austrian alliance.

As a further corroboration of these rumors the troops stationed at the camp of Aldershot have been mobilized.

PRECAUTIONS.

THE CZAR'S TRIP TO THE DANUBE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, June 3—3:30 a. m.—The *Herald* correspondent in Vienna telegraphs that the Czar is expected to arrive at Ploiesti on Wednesday next. The most elaborate preparations have been made for the safety of the Czar's safety during the latter portion of the journey, as rumors of a conspiracy against his life have been rife for some time. From Jassy to Ploiesti ten battalions of infantry will be scattered along the line of railway for his protection. During the night, torch-bearers will be placed at short distances from each other along the route, so that nothing can happen without becoming immediately known.

GRANT.

ONE CONTINUED OVATION.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, June 3.—The *Herald* correspondence from London, speaking of the week's excitement, says: Then there was the series of ovations to Gen. Grant, who is immensely popular here now, as Gen. Lee would have been twelve years ago had the cause of the Confederacy not proved the "Lost Cause."

Gen. Grant was entertained to-night at a grand banquet at Asley House, given in his honor by the Duke of Wellington. It was a splendid and hearty reception. The guests were Mrs. and Gen. Grant, Count and Countess Gleichen, Lord and Lady Abercrombie, Lord and Lady Churchill, Marquesses Tweeddale, Sligo, and Aylesbury, Earl Roden, Viscount Torrington, Lords George Paget, Calthorp, Houghton, Straithnarn, the Marchioness of Hertford, Countess of Hardwicke, Countess of Bradford, Lady Wellesley, Lady Emily Peel, Lady Skelmersdale, Miss Wellesley, and a number of others, well known to the London world, of high social life.

THE BANQUET

was served up in the famous Waterloo Chamber, where the old Iron Duke loved to get the war Generals of 1815 on the 18th of June every year, and celebrate the anniversary of the great battle which forever closed the fortunes of Napoleon Bonaparte. Here, overlooking Hyde Park, and within view of his own statute at the entrance to the park at Hyde Park corner, the old Duke presided over the annual banquet, reviewing the events of the momentous times when the supremacy of Great Britain was hanging in the balance, with strong probabilities of the scale turning against her. The Waterloo Chamber has been closed a good deal since the death of Arthur Wellesley.

This Waterloo Chamber still contains some of the fine old paintings which were hung upon the walls by the first Duke.

GRANT AND THE DUCHESS.

It was a dramatic incident that the conqueror of Lee should meet in this revered chamber the descendant of the conqueror of Napoleon the Great. Gen. Grant was given precedence in the honors of the evening, escorting the Duchess of Wellington to the supper-table, and afterwards escorting her to the reception, at which were present the Duke and Duchess of Cleveland, the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland, the Duke and Duchess of Manchester, and many others.

GRANT'S ENGAGEMENTS.

The following list of Grant's engagements is almost appalling:

June 3—Visit to Westminster Abbey.

June 5—A reception given by Minister Pierrepont to the Ministry and Foreign Ambassadors.

June 6—Dine with Earl Carnarvon.

June 6—Evening—Attend Royal concert at Buckingham Palace.

June 7—Dine with Lord Houghton.

June 8—Dine with the Duke of Devonshire.

June 9—Dine with the Marquis of Hertford.

June 9—Attend a reception at the Hertford Mansion.

June 11—Dinner given by his daughter, Mrs. Sartoris.

June 12—Will attend the Ascott races.

June 13—Remain at the Sartoris family house in the country.

June 14—Remain at the Sartoris family house in the country.

June 15.—Attend at Guildham to receive the freedom of the City of London, and attend the banquet given in his honor the same evening by the Lord Mayor.

June 16—Dine with the Princess Louise at Kensington Palace.

June 18—Dine with the Earl of Beaconsfield and members of the Cabinet in Downing street.

June 20—Dine with the Marquis of Hertford.

June 20 (evening)—Attend the Queen's ball at Birmingham Palace.

June 21—Dine with the Prince of Wales at Mr. Pierrepont's residence.

June 23—Dine with the Prince of Wales, probably at the Marlborough House.

June 26—Dine with the Duke of Cambridge at Pierrepont's.

June 27—Dine with Lord Derby.

June 27 (evening)—Attend a concert given by the Queen at Buckingham Palace.

A BRILLIANT SCENE.

There were no speeches of note at the supper, which was a quiet, though brilliant affair. The grand gaseliers lit up the magnificent hall and the lovely damasks and laces, and revealed the wealth of gold and silver and the flowers and confections of the table.

The Prince of Wales gave a private audience to the ex-President to-day at Marlborough House, introducing him to his household in the most friendly manner, and sat with him quite a long time in ordinary, pleasant conversation.

The Queen has given orders to the Lord Chamberlain to

WAIVE THE USUAL PRESENTATION CEREMONIES,

out of regard to the nation's guest, and extend to the General and Mrs. Grant invitations to all the Court entertainments. This is almost unprecedented, and shows the great esteem in which he is held in England.

RACING TALK.

During the general conversation which followed the supper, Gen. Grant was asked what was the comparison between English racing, as he had seen it on the day of the Oaks at Epsom, and the races in America. He said, with a smile, "There is an impression abroad that I am a great horse-racer, fond of horses, and know all about horses, but, on the contrary, I really know nothing of racing, having seen only two races, one at Cincinnati in 1865, and at the opening of Jerome Park in 1867. I feel, therefore, that I am not qualified to judge of the comparison. Thus far I like London very much. I have, however, accepted so many engagements that I shall be compelled to alter my plans and remain here until the 27th, when I shall visit Ireland."

ENGLAND.

MOTLEY'S FUNERAL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, June 3.—The *Herald's* London special says: The funeral of John Lothrop Motley will take place on Monday at 1 o'clock. The body will be brought from Dorsetshire, and buried at Kensal Green Cemetery, by the side of the remains of his wife, in accordance with his special desire. He will lie near the graves of Thackeray, Leech, and other noted literary characters whose names already adorn the brightest pages of history.

QUEEN VICTORIA.

Much feeling is expressed in society on the retirement of her Majesty, the Queen, to her Highland retreat at Balmoral, during the height of the season, those who love a royal show objecting that the good lady should grow tired of a parade which she must feel by this time to be the dreariest of vanities.

The Queen has assumed the new monogram, V. R. I.—"Victoria Regina et Imperatrice"—upon her letter-paper,—the first personal indication of Imperial dignity.

THE LUTHERANS.

CARTHAGE, Ill., June 2.—The General Synod of the Lutheran Church met for the fourth day of business this morning. The report of the German Board of Home Missions provoked a personal controversy, and was at once disposed of by referring it to a committee.

As the expense occasioned by holding the present meeting so far West is unusually heavy, and there has been a great diversity of action by the District Synods, Dr. Magee offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this body that all moneys designed for the payment of the expenses of delegates to this body ought to be paid into the general funds, for equitable distribution by the Mileage Committee.

The report of the Board of Church Extension, which was read, shows the receipts of the Board to be $106,686. In addition to this amount about $13,000 has been expended by District Synods for church extension purposes. The present debt of the Board is $14,200, with an offset of about $20,000 of loans made to various congregations which the Board is to collect.

MARRIAGES.

BUCKEY—POE—On Saturday afternoon, at the Church of the Holy Name, by the Rt.-Rev. Bishop Foley, Mr. John Buckey, of Utica, N. Y., and Mrs. Susan V. Poe, of San Francisco. The ceremony was witnessed by Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Crane and Mr. Joseph Roche, of this city, and Messrs. Shirley and E. Rich, of Utica, N. Y. The happy couple will receive the congratulations of their friends at the Sherman House on Monday.

LANTERMAN—BUTLER—At Oak Park, May 31, by the Rev. George Huntington, Perry M. Lanterman and Ella S. Butler. No cards.

RICHTER—SALKY—On Wednesday, May 30, Mr. Jacob Richter and Miss Sarah Salky, both of Chicago. No cards.

DEATHS.

FORD—At Nashville, Tenn., May 31, Mrs. Ann S. Ford, mother of Mrs. H. J. Jones, of this city, aged 70 years.

MIGNAULT—On May 24, at St. Denis, Can., Wolford Mignault, of organic disease of the heart, in his 52d year.

MORSE—Dec. 11, 1876, Ida, eldest daughter of E. A. C. and the late H. G. Morse, aged 16 years.
Funeral service at 2 o'clock at Second Baptist Church, corner Morgan and Monroe-sts., June 3. Carriages to Oakwood.
☞ Syracuse and Oswego papers please copy.

GWYNNE—In Hyde Park, Ill., May 31, Ethel, daughter of Robert M. and Harriet L. Gwynne, aged 1 year and 7 months.
☞ Urbana and Columbus, O., papers please copy.

FORAN—On June 2, Frank A. Foran, son of James and the late Anna Foran, aged 20 years and 7 months. May he rest in peace. Amen.
Remains were taken to Baltimore for interment.
☞ Baltimore papers please copy.

BURLEY—In this city, June 1, at his late residence, 169 West Adams-st., Luther Burley, aged 68 years. Funeral service at 9 a. m., Sunday.

LAUGHLIN—May 29, Jennie May, youngest daughter of J. H. and Jennie Laughlin, aged 7 years and [illegible] months.

LAUGHLIN—May 30, Ettie, oldest daughter of J. H. and Jennie Laughlin, aged 14 years and 2 months.
☞ New Lisbon and Carrollton, O., papers please copy.

TRELEAVEN—Sudddenly, June 2, Walter, son of Reginald and Mattie Treleaven.
Funeral will take place from the residence of his parents, Sunday, June 3, at 3 o'clock, by carriages to Rosehill.
☞ Boston papers please copy.

BOYNTON—At Evanston, Ill., June 1, Emily Boynton, wife of Capt. C. H. Boynton, aged 37 years and [illegible] months.

BABBITT'S TOILET SOAP.

BABBITT'S TOILET SOAP.

Unrivaled for the Toilet and the Bath. No artificial and deceptive odors to cover common and deleterious ingredients. After years of scientific experiment the manufacturer of B. T. Babbitt's Best Soap has perfected, and now offers to the public The FINEST TOILET SOAP in the World. *Only the purest Vegetable Oils used in its manufacture.*

For Use in the Nursery it Has No Equal.

Worth ten times its cost to every mother and family in Christendom. Sample box, containing 3 cakes of 6 ounces each, sent free to any address on receipt of 75 cents. Address

B. T. BABBITT, New York City.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

A PERFECT TOILET SOAP.

First among the requisites of the toilet is a good article of Soap, but to procure it is not always an easy matter. Many of the most expensive Soaps in the market are made from coarse and deleterious materials, and their delicate coloring and fragrant perfume too often conceal the most repulsive impurities. The disclosures recently made public regarding this subject are positively startling, and deserve serious consideration. Scented Soaps are now known to be extremely objectionable, especially if applied to the head; injuring the hair, irritating the scalp, and inducing severe headaches. The character of the ingredients may be inferred from the statement of a gentleman who makes the scenting of Soaps his business; he recently declared that persons engaged in this employment were short-lived; from seven to ten years being the longest period during which the occupation could be followed.

The difficulty of procuring a perfectly pure article of Toilet Soap is at last obviated, however, thanks to the enterprise and chemical skill of Mr. B. T. BABBITT, of New York, the world-renowned Soap Manufacturer, whose immense establishment is by far the largest of its kind in the United States. The renown of Mr. BABBITT's various productions has for many years been widely disseminated, but this latest success is the appropriate crown to the numerous victories already achieved.

After years of patient labor and scientific experiment, Mr. BABBITT has succeeded in perfecting the composition of the finest toilet soap ever introduced. The principal ingredients are the purest vegetable oils; the manufacturing processes are entirely new and original, and the result is simply unparalled in this department of industry.

"B. T. BABBITT'S TOILET SOAP" is the trade-mark by which this elegant toilet luxury is designated, and for application to the delicate skin of infants, children, and ladies, it is altogether unequaled in its excellent properties. The Soap is *not perfumed*, the ingredients being of such absolute purity as to require no aid from chemistry to disguise inferior materials. The most refined taste considers the absence of artificial perfume the perfection of sweetness, and the peculiar characteristic of B. T. Babbitt's Toilet Soap renders it the most healthful and agreeable article of the kind ever manufactured.

Though specially desirable for the use of ladies and children, this soap is equally appropriate for gentlemen's toilet, and as it makes a heavy lather it is also one of the finest soaps for barbers' use. It is just being placed upon the market, but the demand for it will soon become general.—*New York Tribune.*

B. T. BABBITT, New York City.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

THE EMPIRE PARLOR BEDSTEAD CO., 383 West Madison-st. SELL ON INSTALLMENTS AT CASH PRICES.

Furniture, Carpets, Crockery, Refrigerators, Stoves, House Furnishing Goods.

MAKE NOTE of the following quotation of prices:

Marble-top chamber sets
Elegant marble-top sets
Terry and hair-cloth parlor suits
Rich parlor suits
Elaborate plush parlor suits
Gents' easy chairs
Gents' club-house easy chairs
Ladies' patent rockers
Handsome French lounge
Elegant plush lounge
Elegant marble-top dressing case
40-lb hair mattress, best tick
A good cook stove (warranted)
A good range (warranted)
CARPETS—40c, 60c, 75c, and $1 per yard.
All goods equally low.

THE EMPIRE BEDSTEAD

In ten styles, ranging in price from $18, $25, $35, $50, $65, $75, $100, to $250.
While you are selecting and furnishing your apartments and houses for the next year, you will find this almost indispensable article of Furniture AMONG the MOST IMPORTANT in your Household ECONOMY, and worthy your immediate consideration.
Low prices; easy terms; square dealing.
Houses furnished throughout.

DOLLAR STORE.

REMEMBER, STEIN'S DOLLAR STORE IS THE Headquarters for Brackets and Chromos, And have now opened a New Line of FANS. 106 East Madison-st.

CHIROPODISTS.

FEET. A. WILLARD, M. D., 209 State-st., cor. Adams. SPECIALTY—Diseases of the Feet, Corns, Bunions, Chilblains, and Ingrowing Nails eradicated in a few minutes without pain or blood.
REFERENCES: SAM TURNER, CHAS. B. FARWELL, DR. W. W. ALLPORT, DR. W. G. LYMAN.
Office hours, 9 a. m. to 6 p. m. Sunday, 9 a. m. to 1 p. m.

CORNS.

DR. KENISON, Chiropodist, has the pleasantest rooms in Chicago for Ladies at 107 Clark and 138 Washington-st., M. E. Church Block, Room 1.

LAWN MOWERS.

LAWN MOWER. The Philadelphia, Excelsior, and Charter Oak, from $15 to $25. Seed Corn, Rustic Goods, and everything for the garden. W. J. ELLINWOOD, 58 State-st.

DENTISTRY.

TEETH, $8.

DR. ANGLE, Dentist, continues to make full sets best Gum Teeth for $8. Gold and Silver fillings a specialty in same proportion. Extracting, 50 cents. Twenty years' practice. Open Sundays. Warranted or money refunded. Ewing Block, Room 10, corner North Clark and Kinzie-sts.

TEETH FOR $7 AND $8. DR. CAIN'S $25 and $8 Teeth for $7 and $8. Gold work a specialty. Extracting, [illegible]. W. H. H. CAIN, 112 Dearborn-st.

GAS FIXTURES.

GAS FIXTURES. For bottom prices go to GAIR'S Gas Fixture Manufactory, 67 and 69 Canal-st., near Madison.

HAIR GOODS.

HAIR. Wholesale and Retail. Send for price-list. Goods sent C. O. D. anywhere. Wigs, hair-dressing latest styles to order and warranted. E. BURNHAM, 292 W. Madison-st., Chicago.

RELIGIOUS[illegible]

Maj. Whittle's Labors A[illegible] the Lynn Shoe[illegible]makers.

Moody's Appeal to the In[illegible] the State Prison—T[illegible] Autumn Campaign.

The Rev. Mr. McCarthy a[illegible] Celtic Blood—An In[illegible]esting Church Trial.

The Presbyterian Council a[illegible]burg—Its Object a[illegible] its Programme.

Fraternization Between North[illegible] Southern Preachers—Tend[illegible]ing the Right Hand.

Notes and Personals at Ho[illegible] Abroad—Church Service[illegible] To-Day.

THE LYNN REVIVA[illegible]

MAJ. WHITTLE'S SUCCESSFUL WO[illegible]

Special Correspondence of The Tri[illegible]

BOSTON, May 31.—The City of Lyn[illegible] miles north of Boston, with a popu[illegible] 30,000. It has great energy and ent[illegible] the line of business, its annual ship[illegible] boots and shoes amounting to $15,000[illegible] twenty-three evangelical churches hav[illegible] responding energy. They have shared [illegible] of revival in Boston during the winter[illegible] nication being easy by horse and ste[illegible] Their Christian business-men have be[illegible] larly in our inquiry rooms at the T[illegible] and they have shared richly in the spi[illegible] vest; but this was not enough for t[illegible] and convictions of duty. They engage[illegible] Hall, the largest in the city, for ev[illegible] of four weeks, and prevailed up[illegible] Maj. Whittle to come and [illegible] the fort." He is now in the third w[illegible] results as marked, and proportionately[illegible] as have followed here. There are the [illegible]tinguishing traits:

1. Classes are reached who have all [illegible] kept aloof from church attendance,—[illegible] cases implacable opposers.

2. Floating curiosity seekers, in[illegible] preaching, have become earnest inqu[illegible] salvation.

3. Recent converts from these class[illegible] become most diligent and successful w[illegible] the inquiry room and in canvassing the[illegible]

4. The successful, and educated, and[illegible] ed also come in, joining hands with [illegible] cued from lowest depths.

5. Christians are amazed at the sp[illegible]cess in such diverse directions.

6. Work done only quickens plans [illegible]poses for grander campaigns for Chris[illegible] Church.

Among the first conversions, when [illegible] had just begun, was a man, say, 50 [illegible] age, who only a little time before had a[illegible] suicide, driven to desperation by[illegible] troubles and various calamities. For [illegible] physicians and comrades of the Gra[illegible] fought the benumbing poison, and we[illegible] successful. When again conscious, [illegible] wretch said their victory would be br[illegible] though scoffing at churches, he was una[illegible]bly drawn into Music Hall one evening[illegible] Maj. Whittle preach, hardly knowing [illegible] where he went. That night he becam[illegible] man. Joy succeeded despair, hope smi[illegible] his desolation, and the next [illegible] told the story of his redemption to ama[illegible]rades and neighbors. "I know what di[illegible] said to me one evening of last week[illegible] found him among the most diligent i[illegible] quiry-room, "I had a sister in Berwi[illegible] making special prayer for me."

Maj. Whittle is sound, methodical,[illegible] and fervid in his preaching. The pack[illegible]ence is hushed, the effect more noticea[illegible] in our immense Tabernacle. In the [illegible] room he is wonderfully effective, his [illegible] easy, tender, and colloquial, but[illegible] is a vividness about his Scriptu[illegible] counsels; a pathos of appeal that [illegible] every one and makes the place seem holy[illegible] In these smaller cities the work can b[illegible] localized, the fruits more thoroughly c[illegible] and permanent methods of aggressive [illegible]augurated. The centre of the popula[illegible] the State is in a line only a few miles [illegible] Boston, and the plan now commending [illegible] our best judgment is to

HOLD THAT BASE LINE,

and occupy these cities in the early aut[illegible] thoroughly as permanently to transf[illegible] State. I have detailed the work in Ly[illegible] sample of the style of work. Salem, fi[illegible] beyond Lynn, is to be occupie[illegible]mediately by Mr. Seth K. Mitche[illegible] will put in earnest work with undoubted[illegible] The spiritual harvest now going on h[illegible] goodly sight. If Moody could sing, as [illegible] he cannot, he might well sing a "[illegible] Home." He will not allow counting, [illegible] lists of converts applying for ticket[illegible] farewell meeting are long, and they grow[illegible] and the reunions of last week—tea on[illegible] day, and praise and prayer meeting F[illegible] with the reformed drunkards were [illegible]casions. Two hundred, besides half [illegible] Christian workers, sat down to tea. Ca[illegible] taken that none should come in but ge[illegible] reformed men. The number would ha[illegible] greater, if all who were eligible had bee[illegible]ent, but situations had been found at a d[illegible] for a good many, whose good fortune, h[illegible] prevented this pleasure.

With his usual energy and promptness,[illegible] had just made a run to New York to [illegible] the place of Jerry McCaulay, in order t[illegible] the daily prayer-meeting in Boston for[illegible]perate men. It certainly will not be his [illegible] we do not have the meeting going here[illegible] has been so serviceable in Chicago a[illegible]where.

Nearly a score of reformed men s[illegible] grateful acknowledgments to God, [illegible] Moody and Sankey, and said it was th[illegible]piest moment of their lives.

May showers were brisk on Wednesd[illegible] three thousand gathered to the last temp[illegible] prayer meeting. Reading from the 1[illegible] 2d chapters of Phillipians, as specially [illegible] to young converts, Moody counseled t[illegible] go out armed with cheerfulness, to live [illegible] reproducing His life according to the Bib[illegible] to be a power in the world by always re[illegible] in the Lord. He said none of the meetin[illegible] been more welcome or precious to himse[illegible] these temperance days. When the firs[illegible] had expired, a large proportion of the a[illegible] remained to the second meeting, reluc[illegible] leave the place.

THE CROWNING WORK OF MOODY[illegible] was on Sunday morning last in our[illegible] Prison. He has held audiences breathl[illegible]fore, and melted them to tears, but ne[illegible] 750 men give him closer attention that [illegible] received within the frowning walls and [illegible] our Penitentiary in Charlestown. He rem[illegible] spectator during the prayer-meeting held[illegible] the regular service, and attended volunta[illegible] 175, mostly Potestants. In a brief [illegible] fifteen of the inmates testified, with pr[illegible] and intelligence, to the grace of God in [illegible] which had brought them joy and peac[illegible] there. At the general service foll[illegible] attended by the whole, he preached [illegible] the text, Luke xiv., 10: "For [illegible] Son of Man is come to seek [illegible] to save that which was lost." Hushed [illegible]lence, smiling a response to a telling [illegible] weeping over pathetic incidents,—over the[illegible] of his eldest brother after years of pr[illegible] wandering, and his widowed mother's w[illegible]ing embrace before the returning wa[illegible] came across the threshhold,—those co[illegible] some of them hardened beyond descr[illegible] were swayed in closest sympathy with [illegible] word. The almost unanimous verdict,[illegible] months of anxious waiting and high ex[illegible]tion, declared themselves disappointe[illegible] greatly did his preaching surpass the[illegible]pectation. One Christian man said [illegible] chaplain, "I could only think of[illegible] as one of the disciples of [illegible] I could but weep for joy." A[illegible] said: "Moody does ketch a feller so."[illegible] close of the sermon, he, in a word, gave[illegible] wishing him to remember them in the [illegible]

RELIGIOUS.

Maj. Whittle's Labors Among the Lynn Shoemakers.

Moody's Appeal to the Inmates of the State Prison—The Autumn Campaign.

The Rev. Mr. McCarthy and His Celtic Blood—An Interesting Church Trial.

The Presbyterian Council at Edinburg—Its Object and Its Programme.

Fraternization Between Northern and Southern Preachers—Tendering the Right Hand.

Notes and Personals at Home and Abroad—Church Services To-Day.

THE LYNN REVIVAL.

MAJ. WHITTLE'S SUCCESSFUL WORK.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

BOSTON, May 31.—The City of Lynn is ten miles north of Boston, with a population of 30,000. It has great energy and enterprise in the line of business, its annual shipments of boots and shoes amounting to $15,000,000. Its twenty-three evangelical churches have a corresponding energy. They have shared the work of revival in Boston during the winter, communication being easy by horse and steam cars. Their Christian business-men have been regularly in our inquiry rooms at the Tabernacle, and they have shared richly in the spiritual harvest; but this was not enough for their faith and convictions of duty. They engaged Music-Hall, the largest in the city, for every night of four weeks, and prevailed upon your Maj. Whittle to come and "hold the fort." He is now in the third week, with results as marked, and proportionately as large as have followed here. There are the same distinguishing traits:

1. Converts are those who have all their lives kept away from church attendance,—in many cases [illegible] opposers.

[illegible]

THE GROWING WORK OF MOODY.

[illegible]

prayer permission to raise their hands. A large number were instantly lifted, although such a request at the general service is unusual. No fear of scoffing comrades had power then and there. At the prayer-meeting before mentioned, the chaplain invited those to rise who would agree to follow Mr. Moody and his work with their prayers. At least 150 rose as one man.

In his sermon he alluded to Murphy, the apostle of temperance, as once in prison like themselves, and, his voice and face kindling, he expressed the prayer and hope that some of them would be raised up to a similar usefulness.

When leaving, he thanked the chaplain for the pleasure and privilege of coming.

On Sunday evening the anniversary of our Young Men's Christian Association was held in the Tabernacle, its immense spaces, including standing room, being packed to overflowing. All the various choirs were in attendance under the firm hand of Dr. Tourjee, and Moody was at his best. "I feel at home," was his opening sentence. Kindling with memories of work and victory in his early Chicago years, he told incident after incident, often

MELTING THOUSANDS TO TEARS.

In describing the work of associations, present and prospective, his voice was raised to its loudest, triumphant key. He felt the inspiration of both struggle and victory. Evidently he enjoys most "the Church on the double quick," as associations are called.

Kindly, but with clear-cut statement full of good sense, he defined his position with reference to opposing sects, who censure his lack of union with them, when their whole attitude is one of antagonism, ranging all the way from ridicule to formal, platform, and pulpit criticism, sometimes denunciation. He said to such, "Good-by; we part friends, but we cannot work together. It is increasingly a mystery that any man or sect wishing well for his race does not say Godspeed to those who give money like water and strength without stint in maintaining Gospel work accredited by such fruits as abound on every hand.

We think Moody and Sankey will take up the work here again in early autumn. Yesterday Mr. Moody left for his home on the banks of the Connecticut. Maj. Whittle will preach Sunday evenings in the Tabernacle during the month of June. Mr. Sawyer soon sails for Scotland with Mr. Torrance. LUDOVICUS.

M'CARTHY.

HOW A RELIGIOUS TRIAL IS SOMETIMES CONDUCTED.

The New York *Sun* of the 29th ult. has the following report of the proceedings of the trial of the Rev. Charles P. McCarthy, on the previous day, by the Committee of the State Universalist Convention. Some of the expressions of the accused would appear to indicate that he is a near relative of a Chicago namesake.

Says the report:

A stir was raised by the Rev. Mr. McCarthy saying that his accuser, the Rev. Mr. Sweetser, in conducting the prosecution had been "guilty of the worst kind of lying." The Rev. Mr. McCarthy continued: "My accuser has not only produced false and garbled evidence, but he has suppressed letters and evidence which, if produced, would make an impression in my favor. My accuser has acted as the meanest kind of detective in going about lager beer saloons and finding so-called unpaid liquor bills against me—bills which had been assumed by a church in Albany that owed me unpaid salary."

At this point several ladies in the assemblage smiled, and the Rev. Mr. McCarthy said: "Now, ladies, [illegible]

The Moderator—Don't do it, Brother McCarthy.

The Rev. Mr. McCarthy—When I am insulted, my celtic blood gets up, and I must be resentful. [illegible]

[illegible]

PRESBYTERIAN COUNCIL.

OUTLINE OF THE REVISED PROGRAMME FOR THE EDINBURGH MEETING.

Following is the programme for the meeting of the Pan-Presbyterian Council, which convenes at Edinburg, Monday, July 2:

[illegible]

in Missions. 3. Public missionary meeting in evening. Report on Presbyterian missions throughout the world. Missionary addresses by delegates and missionaries of various churches.

Saturday, 7th July.—It is proposed that on this day no formal business should be arranged, but that the Council should decide whether any meetings should be held, and if so, for what purpose.

Sabbath, 8th July.—Arrangements for this day might not need to be arranged by authority, but might probably embrace: Address to Christian workers, at 9 or 9:30 a. m. Services in various city churches, forenoon and afternoon. Special sermons in evening. Evangelistic meeting in the Queen's Park or elsewhere.

Monday, 9th July.—1. Meeting at 10 a. m. "The Unbelief of the Present Day, and How to Meet It." 2. Meeting at 2 p. m.—"Spiritual Life—Helps and Hindrances—The Sabbath—The Christian Family—Religious Awakenings—Intemperance and Other Social Evils." 3. Public meeting in evening. "The Reformed Churches of the Continent of Europe." Addresses (chiefly by Continental delegates) on such topics as: The Reformed Churches of the Past and the Present; their Difficulties and Hindrances; Christian Work and Progress; Claims of the Continent of Europe on other Presbyterian Churches.

Tuesday, 10th July.—1. Meeting at 10 a. m. "Presbyterian Literature, and the Use of the Press Generally." 2. Meeting at 2 p. m. "The Christian Training of the Young." 3. Valedictory meeting in the evening.

OBJECTS OF THE COUNCIL.

New York World.

The Presbyterian churches constitute a numerous body, scattered all over the civilized world. If you allow them to include the Lutherans they are the largest Protestant Church in these times—only the Lutherans, though not Episcopalians on the one hand or Congregationalists on the other, are not much disposed to be classed with Presbyterians. Even without the Lutherans they claim 20,000 churches and 34,000,000 people. As a body they are distinguished by being well educated and by their favor for colleges and schools.

The question is often put to Presbyterians, "How many sects are there of you?" To this the answer has generally been, "Too many." Inquisitive people, not satisfied with this general statement, will press the question, "But how many?" Well-informed ministers and members will commonly answer, "I suppose there may be a dozen," and some will amend the statement by telling you that there may be twenty. Bent on solving this question a Committee of the Presbyterian Church of the United States of America entered into correspondence with as many Presbyterian churches as they could hear of, and actually addressed thirty-eight independent organizations. On conveying the information to Edinburg further inquiries were instituted, and issued in the discovery of ten more, or, in all, of forty-eight different Presbyterian Churches.

These churches have hitherto had no bond of union. But as they hold substantially the same creed, a strong feeling has arisen that they should know each other and co-operate for good purposes. The first formal proposal and plan of a Presbyterian federation was unfolded by the writer of this article in a paper read before a large tercentenary meeting commemorative of the Scottish Reformation, held in Philadelphia Nov. 20, 1872. The language used was: "It has long been a favorite idea of mine that all the Presbyterian churches might be brought together at a Pan-Presbyterian Council, at which each of them might be represented. Let it be understood that I do not propose breaking up the separate churches of British and Continental Europe, or of this country. I would no more think of this than I would of separating the States of our Union. In our General Government and in our State Governments we have a model to which we might look in settling the relations which the several churches might bear to the central church organization. Some grand principles might be agreed upon: let them be few and simple. Of course there must be a doctrinal basis. But this should not consist in a new creed or confession. Let each Church retain its own standards, and be admitted into the union only on condition that these embrace the cardinal truths of salvation. There must also be certain principles of Church order presupposed, such as the parity of ministers and government by representative councils in which ministers and elders have a joint place. But the mode of carrying out these principles must be left to each organization, in this way securing that we have in the Church, as in all the works of God, unity and variety." This paper was loudly cheered at the time, and was afterwards widely circulated. In May following motions approving of the object were carried in the General Assemblies of the great Presbyterian Church in America and of the Irish Presbyterian Church. In October following the Evangelical Alliance met in New York, and a side meeting was held of persons holding Reformed and Presbyterian principles all over the world. This meeting was unofficial, but a provisional committee there appointed addressed thirty-eight churches, asking their countenance and concurrence, and a paper was drawn up explanatory of the principles and aims of the movement. In the summer of 1874 meetings of friends were held in London, Belfast, and Edinburg, and it was agreed to organize the whole scheme at a convention to be held in London in July, 1875. At this meeting there were deputies from twenty of the principal Presbyterian Churches throughout the world. The meeting lasted only three days, but during this brief period an agreement was come to as to the principles held in common by the churches, and a constitution was drawn out. It was agreed that the first council should be held in Edinburg in July, 1876, but it had to be adjourned until the first week in July, 1877, in consequence of the Americans being so absorbed last year with their Centennial.

FRATERNIZATION.

SOME PLEASANT NEWS FROM ALABAMA.

Oberlin (O.) News.

For years past the ministers and teachers of the American Missionary Association have been so coldly received in the South that in some places a guard was necessary to protect their persons. Since the announcement of Hayes' policy a rapid change of feeling has taken place, and these ministers are now greeted cordially by other Christians, and encouraged in their good work among the colored people. The Presbytery of South Alabama held a session April 11 at Selma, at which the Rev. H. W. Carter, O. T. Sem. 1870, Superintendent of Schools at Selma, Ala., and the Rev. E. C. Stickle, O. T. Sem. 1869, minister at Montgomery, Ala., were invited to make statements of the progress of their work. The Presbytery thereupon passed the following resolution:

Resolved, That we have heard with great pleasure from the Rev. E. C. Stickle, of Montgomery, and the Rev. H. W. Carter, of Selma, both of the Alabama Conference of Congregational Churches, about their work among the colored people, and we rejoice to recognize in them the spirit of the Master, and their work as the work of our common Lord, and we hereby express to them our hearty sympathy with them and their colleagues of like spirit, and do hereby commend them and their work to the sympathy and prayers of our people.

We have been kindly permitted to make an extract from a letter to Mrs. Eliza Andrews, from her daughter in Talladega. It is dated April 27:

"About three weeks ago we all went to attend a State Conference, Sabbath-School Convention, and Theological Institute, at Marion, our old place, you know, the three lasting a week. It was a meeting of wonderful interest, and for the first time in our seven years' experience in the South the white people met us cordially, attended our meetings, and opened their homes to us, inviting to dinner and to tea, and even to spend the night. I tell you, George, and I felt like a 'cat in a strange garret,' spending the night in Southern families, and receiving the most cordial treatment in a place where we were once in so much danger of being Ku-Klux'd. Elder Lovelace, one of the wealthiest merchants in the place, and a member of the Presbyterian Church, took us to his mansion to tea, and Dr. Raymond, the pastor of the church, invited George to preach for him, and he did so. Why, we almost lost our identity. It was such a vigorous onset, so wholly unexpected. Then we had a fellowship meeting to close with, ever so many white people present taking active part, which really baffles description. Such sympathy as they expressed! Such apologies as they made for the way we were treated when we first went to Marion, putting it all on political grounds, such readiness as they felt to do everything they could for us, and they were not ashamed to have it known, they had been misunderstood, but whatever shackles had ever bound them, should now be thrown off. We were "One in Christ," which motto we had in evergreen letters upon the wall, back of the pulpit, and it proved the text for the evening. There was an evergreen cross below it, wreathed with some of the sweet scented jessamine from the woods, the solid color from the evergreen represented well the cross we had been bearing, but wreathed with the flowers, the cross lightened, by this new expression of love from those from whom for so long we had had so great right to expect it.

"When the meeting closed I could hardly tell where I had been or where I was, it was all so new and strange. I could have danced before the Lord as David did, without the least effort. Everybody was shaking hands, and smiling and expressing good will, and when we came again we were to be entertained by them, these white people. Thus, we said good-bye, yet, the next morning, several of them were at the train to say it over again, and talk of some special arrangements to meet in some meetings of the Y. M. C. A., which association no doubt has had much to do with bringing about the state of feeling, also our Northern evangelists, President Hayes, and a gradual change in their own prejudices and feelings. Since then the South Alabama Presbytery meeting at Selma has passed a resolution indorsing our work most fully, which is to be published. Dr. Raymond took tea with the teachers, etc. Now do you wonder that we feel that we are 'rising.'"

THE LAND OF MIDIAN.

EXPLORING AN OLD GOLD FIELD.

London Times, May 14.

Two months ago a mysterious telegram appeared in the English papers, to the effect that Capt. Burton, a hero of Eastern travel, had left Cairo for the coast of the Red Sea on a secret mission for the Khedive of Egypt. The Captain has returned, and the mystery, for which there was never any real necessity, may now be completely cleared away. He did not go to abolish the slave trade, nor did he go to make peace with King John of Abyssinia. He went on a friendly errand for the Khedive, as an Englishman out for a holiday, whose merited reputation as an Arabic scholar, with a power of close observation and unwearying energy in investigation, had induced the Egyptian Prince to seek his aid. On the eastern coast of the Gulf of Akaba runs the ancient land of Midian, and for long years past that country has been supposed to teem with mineral wealth. The Khedive, whose viceregal rule extends to Midian, had long a desire to put rumor to the test, and asked Capt. Burton to make a visit of inspection. A Government frigate was placed at his disposal; a military escort was given him, as turbulent tribes make travel in Arabia no holyday task; a secretary, and, what was more important than all the rest, an able mining engineer in the service of the Khedive—M. George Marie—were attached to the expedition. The party left Suez on the 21st of March last, and on the 2d of April they arrived at Moilah, on the east coast of the Red Sea, at the entrance of the Gulf of Akaba. It is a small port, with a tolerable anchorage and an Egyptian garrison. Thence they took boat to Eynounah Bay, at the entrance of the Wady, or Valley of Eynounah, a little to the north of Moilah, on the eastern side of the Gulf. These wadys are curious. The coast is divided from the interior by a range of granite and porphyry mountains running about parallel with the sea; but water has worn its way as usual, and these gorges, each with its mountain torrent, occur at frequent intervals. They are barren rocky places, with no possibility of much culture, and yet they all bear signs of abundant population in times gone by. Large towns, built not of mud, as Arab towns so often are, but of solid masonry such as the Romans always used, roads cut in the rock, aqueducts five miles long, remains of massive fortresses, artificial lakes—all these signs of wealth and numbers are reported by Capt. Burton. According to him the reason of it all is not far to seek. The rock is full of mineral wealth. Gold and silver they found, and the former seems to exist in quantity sufficient to repay the labor of acquisition. Quarts and chlorites occur with gold in them just as they are found in the gold districts of South America. The party tested both the rock by crushing, and the sands of the streams by sifting, and in each case with good result. Tin and antimony they also discovered, and they had evidence of the existence of turquoise mines. Each ruined town had its mining works; dams for the washing of sand and crushed rock were frequently seen; scoriae lies about near ancient furnaces; in short, the traces are numerous of a busy mining population in a country which seems to be full of mineral wealth. From Makna (Mugna of the maps), the Capital of the land of Midian, up to Akaba at the head of the Gulf, Capt. Burton reports the country as auriferous; and he believes the district southward as far as Gabel Hassani,—a mountain well-known to geographers—to possess the same character. He even goes so far as to say he has brought back to life an ancient California.

The literal truth of this assertion remains to be proved. But, at any rate, it must be received as the statement of a careful, experienced traveler after a personal survey of the district, and it is supported by the opinion of M. Marie, a skillful mining engineer, also speaking with connaissance de cause. Of course, Capt. Burton has kept elaborate notes, and he maintains that they will bear out his golden views of the Land of Midian. In any case they will be interesting, as the country is utterly unknown. No foreign traveler has set foot there; even the map has yet to be made. It will be remembered that Moses fled from the face of Pharaoh and dwelt in the Land of Midian, and Jethro, the priest of Midian, gave him for wife his daughter Zipporah. The Khedive, of course, is much interested in the complete success of this expedition, and is now very desirous to give practical effect to it. He has asked the Foreign Office to allow Capt. Burton to return next winter to assist him in the development of his new gold fields, and no man could be better chosen for the task. At the same time the Egyptian ruler is fully convinced that all schemes of development in his dominions must now be subjected to commercial tests. The success of the new mines will therefore depend on the opinion of European capitalists, and whether they find that the reports—which will be made in detail—of the results of the expedition offer a new field for the investment of capital. The Khedive himself will be satisfied with the payment of a royalty. All depends upon the chemical reports, but at any rate the expedition must result in much interesting information on a wholly new country.

THE CHURCH IN GENERAL.

The Rev. A. Jurger, the converted Jew, who was for some time a teacher of Hebrew in the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary, has joined the Episcopalians.

Some of the Boston clergymen are afraid that the converts made by Moody will blackslide after the close of the revival, and have requested him to remain and look after them.

The Episcopal Convention of Pennsylvania has passed a resolution instructing its delegates to the next General Convention to oppose to the utmost any attempt to change the name of the Church.

The proposition to unite Poplar-Street Presbyterian Church, Cincinnati, and Lincoln Park under one pastor, who should give half his time to each congregation, has been rejected by the Poplar-Street Church.

Extensive revivals are reported in some of the colored churches in Baltimore. Two of the churches, Sharp Street and John Wesley, report 300 accessions each. As many as 175 penitents present themselves for prayer at a single meeting.

The Rev. Dr. S. H. Tyng, the Elder, has been so seriously ill of late that his recovery was considered doubtful. He is now in his 78th year, and has been more than half a century in the ministry of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

The appeal of the Rev. Dr. Blauvelt, of Kingston, from the decision of his classes, which deposed him for heresy, was decided against him by the Synod of New York. He now appeals to the General Synod of the Reformed (Dutch) Church, which meets in June.

The United Brethren in Christ have held their seventeenth General Conference at Westfield, Ill., the session beginning May 10. This denomination has forty-three annual conferences, 4,078 churches, 443,881 members, and 1,952 ministers.

Rev. Dr. W. W. Patton, the new President of Howard University, will assume charge of that institution on the 1st of July, but will not remove from Chicago to Washington till after the summer vacation, or about the middle of September.

The Rev. Dr. C. E. Hewitt, late of Bloomington, Ill., has accepted a call to the pastorate of the Centennial Baptist Church, corner of Wood and Jackson streets, recently held by the Rev. N. E. Wood, and preached his first sermon there last Sabbath.

The Bishops, book agents, and editors of the Methodist Episcopal Church at New York, Cincinnati, Chicago, and St. Louis, have had their salaries fixed at $3,000 each, with an allowance for house rent. The rest of the official editors get salaries ranging from $3,000 to $1,500.

The statistics of the Presbytery of New York, just published, show a total of 16,038 members in connection with the General Assembly. This is a falling off of 843 as compared with last year. The decrease is attributable to removals, as 1,313 persons were added to the churches on examination and 661 by certificate.

The Rev. James Ray, pastor of the Sherbrooke-Street Methodist Church in Toronto, Can., has been suspended from the ministry. A portion of his congregation has united with him in forming a Congregational church. Mr. Ray is out of sympathy with the doctrines and polity of the Methodist Church.

The First Presbyterian Church of Brooklyn has paid its debt, and begins work more prosperously than ever. The new pastor, the Rev. Charles Cuthbert Hall, is almost boyish in appearance, is 25 years old, has a mellifluous voice, a pleasing address, and is about to marry a young woman who is both beautiful and accomplished.

Since the closing of the Boston Tabernacle, meetings have been held with great frequency in the churches, and with good success. The number received by the Congregational pastors into membership at the May communion was 500. Mr. Moody has visited Boston again, and is holding frequent services. Mr. Sawyer continues to labor for the reformation of intemperate men. The Rev. Joseph Cook has still audiences numbering from 2,000 to 3,000 persons.

The church of the Rev. H. H. Northrop, at Schenectady, was a sort of outsider among churches, having been organized as an undenominational affair under the name of the Free Evangelical Church. It has now been recognized as a Congregational church. Mr. Northrop has enjoyed a variety of denominational relations during his ministry.

The second Sunday in June is "Children's Day" throughout the Methodist Episcopal Church. Collections are taken on that day to increase the Children's Fund, which is in charge of a Board of Education, and now amounts to $75,000. The object of the fund is "to assist meritorious Sunday-school scholars in obtaining a more advanced education."

Quebec Seminary has in its possession the chasuble and stole of his Holiness Pius IX., used by him in the celebration of high mass in the private chapel of the Vatican. The certificate accompanying it states that it was used by his Holiness during the thirty years of his pontificate. It will be worn by his Grace the Archbishop on the fiftieth anniversary of the pontificate of Pius IX.

The friends of Drew Theological Seminary are confident of being able to carry its financial affairs safely through. The deficit of last year was about $5,000, which has been paid by the trustees out of their own pockets. Of the $250,000 needed for permanent endowment, about $113,000 has been subscribed. Drew is fortunate in having trustees who are wealthy, liberal, and enterprising.

At the annual Council of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Virginia, the Bishop reported that he had confirmed 900 persons since May, 1876. On the question of erecting West Virginia into a separate diocese the vote stood: Clergy—Ayes, 89; noes, 4; Laity—Ayes, 95; noes, 10. On the question of erecting the counties on the south side of the James River, to the line of Tennessee, the vote stood: Ayes, 64; noes, 117.

In the last fifty years fifty ministers have withdrawn from the Lutheran Church to join other denominations. Of these, fourteen went to the Protestant-Episcopal Church, twenty-nine to the Presbyterian, three to the Methodist, five to the Congregational, and four to the Roman Catholic. The Lutheran Church in the same period has received forty-five ministers from other denominations, of whom twenty-two came from the Methodist Episcopal Church.

The union of the two principal non-Episcopal Methodist bodies, by the action of the representatives of both in the City of Baltimore, is an important event in the history of these churches, and will unquestionably add greatly to their future efficiency. The end was reached by a compromise of subordinate tenets and matters of discipline, thus making the Methodist Church, so called, and the Methodist Protestant Church the Union Methodist Church of America.

The mission conducted by the Rev. Father Hall at the Church of the Ascension, corner of North LaSalle and Elm streets, was inaugurated on Friday evening by Bishop McLaren, assisted by the Revs. Dr. Locke, Smith, and other clergymen; also a full choral service, and a sermon by Father Hall, explanatory of missions, their uses and work, as conducted in the Church of England. The mission will continue daily, morning, noon, and evening, for twelve days. All are invited.

The New England Methodist Conference passed resolutions at its recent session favoring the introduction of laymen into the annual Conferences. In 1872 laymen were admitted to the General Conference, but the annual Conferences are still composed exclusively of ministers. The Southern Methodist Church gave the lay element representation not only in its General Conference, but also in its annual Conferences some time before the lay delegation movement in the Northern body became successful.

The Rev. Thomas Huband, M. D., D. D. (Trinity College, Dublin), who has been elected Bishop of the Reformed Episcopal Church for Great Britain, is one of the leading Low Church clergy of the Church of England, for many years Vicar of East Harborne, Birmingham, which living he has just resigned. His evangelical and temperance tracts have had large circulation for many years through the Religious Tract Society, and his essay on Disestablishment, which was prefaced by John Bright, is one of the most effective papers put forth on that subject. A congregation of 300 communicants near London, which has just seceded from the Establishment as a Reformed Episcopal Church, have invited Dr. Gregg to become their minister.

Congregationalism is declining in its great stronghold, and so materially as to attract the attention of the denominational organ, the Advance, which shows that the New England churches number now 1,179,—considerably less than one-half the total number,—while the Congregational churches outside of New England number 1,584. But there are 199,489 members in the New England churches,—considerably more than one-half the total number,—while the churches West and South have 151,169 members. The five largest churches in the Congregational denominations are Plymouth, Brooklyn, Mr. Beecher, 2,526; First, Chicago, 1,197; Broadway Tabernacle, New York, the Rev. Dr. Taylor, 954; Central, Brooklyn, the Rev. Dr. Scudder, 940; and the Church of the Pilgrims, Brooklyn, the Rev. Dr. R. S. Storrs, 816. Of nine other churches having a membership of 600 and over, two,—the Clinton Avenue, 690, and the Puritan Church, 601,—are in Brooklyn, and the Disciples, New York, 610.

Arrangements are completed for the second Sunday-School Parliament to be held on Wellesley Island, one of the "Thousand Islands" of the St. Lawrence River, between Clayton, N. Y., and Gananoque, Can., Aug. 21 to Sept. 2. The talent engaged includes the Rev. W. F. Crafts, the Conductor; Mrs. W. F. Crafts, in charge of the primary class work; George C. Stebbins, W. F. Sherwin, Eben Tourjee, and Philip Phillips, in charge of music for three days each; the Rev. T. De Witt Talmage, of Brooklyn; the Rev. John Potts, the Rev. John V. Castle, D. D., and James Hughes, Esq., of Toronto; the Rev. Bishop Foster, the Rev. H. M. Parsons, D. D., the Rev. J. L. Withrow, D. D., the Rev. George F. Pentecost, D.D.; the Rev. J. A. Cass, the Rev. R. R. Merrideth, and the Rev. B. K. Pierce, D. D., of Boston; the Rev. John Gordon, of Montreal; the Rev. Bishop Fallows, of Chicago; the Rev. Lyman Abbott, D. D.; the Rev. J. S. Ostrander and A. O. Van Lennep, Esq., of New York; the Rev. E. O. Haven, D. D., LL.D., and the Rev. H. B. Chamberlin, of Syracuse; the Rev. Frederick Widmer, of Rome, N. Y.; the Rev. Hugh Johnston, of Hamilton, Ont.; William Johnson, Esq., of Belleville; the Rev. C. H. Payne, D. D., of Ohio Wesleyan University; the Hon. Neal Dow, of Portland; and others. These speakers will thoroughly discuss the Word and the Work, including all questions of Bible reading, Bible interpretation, Bible customs, methods of Sunday-school work, etc.

LAKE BLUFF ASSEMBLY.

The Sunday-School Assembly to be held at Lake Bluff Camp-Grounds promises to be the most important meeting of its kind ever held in the West. It will be in charge of the Rev. J. H. Vincent, D. D., under whose management the Chautauqua Assemblies for the past two or three years have been so successful. On the Board of Instruction are such men as the Rev. Joseph Cook, of Boston; the Rev. Dr. Deems, of New York, editor of *Sunday Magazine;* George A. Peltz, editor *Sunday-School Times*, Philadelphia; M. C. Hazard, editor *National Sunday-School Teacher;* B. F. Jacobs, W. F. Crafts, and many other distinguished Sunday-school workers. Lake Bluff is thirty miles north from Chicago, on the shore of Lake Michigan. The Assembly will begin July 17 and end the 27th. Railroads will give reduced fares, and ample provisions will be made to entertain, at small expense, all those who may desire to come. For further information address John E. Miller, Secretary, 58 Metropolitan Building.

CHURCH SERVICES.

EPISCOPAL.

The Rt. Rev. W. E. McLaren, S. T. D., Bishop, and the Rev. Canon Knowles will officiate at the Cathedral of SS. Peter and Paul, corner of West Washington and Peoria streets. Morning prayer and communion at 10:30 a. m. Evening prayer, 7:30 p. m.

—The Rev. Samuel S. Harris D. D., will officiate at St. James' Church, corner of Cass and Huron streets. Services, 10:40 a. m. and 7:45 p. m. Holy communion, 12 m.

—The Rev. E. Sullivan, S. T. D., and the Rev. L. Des Brisay will officiate in Trinity Church, corner of Twenty-sixth street and Michigan avenue. Services, 10:45 a. m. and 7:45 p. m. Communion, 12 m.

—The Rev. Francis Mansfield will preach in the Church of the Atonement, corner of West Washington and Roby streets, at 10:30 a. m., and 7:30 p. m.

—The Rev. J. Bredburg will preach in St. Ansgarius' Church, Sedgwick street, near Chicago avenue, at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

—The Rev. Clinton Locke, D. D., will officiate at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m., in Grace Church, Wabash avenue, near Sixteenth street. Holy Communion at 12 m.

—The Rev. Charles F. Stout will preach at 10:30 a. m. and the Rev. W. H. Hopkins at 8 p. m., in St. John's Church, Ashland avenue, near Madison street.

—The Rev. W. I. Morrison will officiate at the Church of the Holy Communion, Dearborn street, near Thirtieth, at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

—The Rev. Father Matwein will preach at 10:45 a. m., and the Rev. Father Hall at 8 p. m., in the Church of the Ascension, corner of North LaSalle and Elm streets. Holy Communion at 7 and 8 a. m.

—The Rev. Charles L. Lester will preach at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. in St. Paul's Church, Hyde Park avenue, between Forty-eighth and Forty-ninth streets.

—The Rev. B. F. Fleetwood will officiate at 10:30 a. m. and 8 p. m. in St. Mark's Church, Cottage Grove avenue, corner of Thirty-sixth street.

—The Rev. G. F. Cushman will preach at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. in St. Stephen's Church, Johnson street, between Taylor and Twelfth.

—The Rev. Luther Pardee will officiate at 10:30 a. m. and 8 p. m. in Calvary Church, Warren avenue, between Oakley street and Western avenue. Holy Communion at 11:30.

—The Rev. T. N. Morrison, Jr., will preach at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. in the Church of the Epiphany, Throop street, between Monroe and Adams.

—The Rev. W. J. Petrie will officiate at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. in the Church of Our Savior, corner of Lincoln and Belden avenues.

—The Rev. Henry G. Perry will preach at 10:45 a. m. and 7:45 p. m. in All Saints' Church, corner of North Carpenter and West Ohio streets.

—Services will be held at 10:30 a. m. at the Good Shepherd Mission, Lawndale.

—The Rev. F. N. Luson will officiate at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. in Emmanuel Church, La Grange.

—The Rev. J. Stewart Smith will preach at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. in St. Mark's Church, Evanston.

METHODIST.

The Rev. J. M. Reed, D. D., will preach at Centenary Church this morning, and in the evening the Rev. S. H. Adams will preach on "A Conquering Gospel."

—The Rev. W. F. Crofts will preach at Trinity Church, Indiana avenue, at 10:45 a. m., and the Rev. Dr. Reed, of New York, at 8 p. m.

—The Rev. Mr. Thompson, of Montevideo, S. A., will preach this morning, and Bishop Merrill this evening, in Grace Church, corner of North LaSalle and White streets.

—The Rev. W. D. Spencer will preach at 10:30 a. m., and the Rev. Victor White at 7:30 p. m., at the Langley Avenue Church, corner of Langley avenue and Thirty-ninth street.

—The Rev. R. W. Sheppard will preach at 10:30 a. m., and the Rev. J. F. Thompson at 7:45 p. m., at the Western Avenue Church, corner of Monroe street.

—The Rev. Bishop Jessie T. Peck will preach at 10:55 a. m., and the Rev. M. M. Parkhurst at 7:45 p. m., in the First Church, corner of Clark and Washington streets.

—The Rev. A. W. Patten will preach at 11 a. m. and 7:46 p. m. at the corner of Wabash avenue and Fourteenth street.

—The Rev. J. W. Richards will preach at 3:30 p. m. in the First Church, Hyde Park.

CONGREGATIONAL.

The Rev. H. W. Burton, of Kalamazoo, Mich., will preach in the First Church, corner Washington and Ann streets, at 10:30 a. m. and 7:45 p. m.

—The Rev. Charles Hall Everest will preach at Plymouth Church, Michigan avenue, at 10:30 a. m. and 7:45 p. m.

—The Rev. E. F. Williams will preach in the Forty-seventh Street Church at 10:45 a. m.

—The Rev. D. N. Vanderveer will preach at Union Park Church at 10:30 a. m. on "Rest" and at 7:30 p. m. on "The Christ—Ideal."

—The Rev. G. W. Mackie will preach at South Park Avenue Church, corner of Thirty-third street, at 11 a. m.

—There will be preaching this morning by the pastor in the Oakland Church.

—The Rev. G. H. Peeke will preach morning and evening in Leavitt Street Church.

UNIVERSALIST.

The Rev. Sumner Ellis will preach this morning in the Church of the Redeemer, corner of Washington and Sangamon streets, on "The Complication of Religion in the Eastern Question."

—The Rev. Dr. Ryder will preach morning and evening in St. Paul's Church, Michigan avenue and Eighteenth street.

BAPTIST.

The Rev. Carlos Swift will preach at Immanuel Church, corner of Sophia and Orchard streets, at 10:45 a. m.

—The Rev. E. K. Cressey will preach morning and evening at Coventry Street Church, near the North Chicago Rolling Mills.

—N. F. Ravlin will preach at the Free Church, Loomis and Jackson streets, morning and evening.

—The Rev. D. B. Cheney, D. D., preaches at the Fourth Church, Washington and Paulina streets, at 10:30 a. m. and 7:45 p. m. Evening subject: "Life in Egypt."

—The Rev. Galusha Anderson preaches morning and evening at the Second Church, Morgan and Monroe streets.

—The Rev. J. W. Custis will preach at 11 a. m. in the Michigan Avenue Church, Michigan avenue, near Twenty-third street. Evening: Praise Service.

—The Rev. W. J. Kennott will preach at 11 a. m. and 7:45 p. m. in the Halsted Street Church, Halsted street, between Forty-second and Forty-third streets.

—The Rev. Robert P. Allison will preach morning and evening at the North Star Church, corner of Division and Sedgwick streets.

REFORMED EPISCOPAL.

The Rev. M. D. Church preaches at St. John's Church, Ellis avenue, at 10:45 a. m.; and Bishop Cheney will preach and administer the rights of baptism and confirmation at 4 p. m.

—The Rev. J. D. Cowan will preach at Grace Church, Hoyne street, at 10:45 a. m. and 7:45 p. m.

—The Rev. W. E. Williamson will officiate morning and evening at the Church of the Good Shepherd, corner of Jones and Harmon streets.

—The Rev. Dr. Cooper will preach morning and evening at Imanuel Church, Centre and Dayton streets.

—The Rev. R. H. Bosworth will preach at Trinity Church, Englewood, at 3:30 p. m.

—The Rev. R. H. Bosworth preaches at Emmanuel Church, Hanover and Twenty-eighth streets, morning and evening.

—The Rev. R. M. Hatfield will preach at 10:45 a. m., and the Rev. Charles Edward Cheney at 7:30 p. m., in St. Paul's Church, corner of West Washington and Ann streets.

—The Rev. Bishop Cheney will preach at 10:45 a. m., and the Rev. Morris D. Church at 7:45 p. m., in Christ Church, corner of Michigan avenue and Twenty-fourth street.

UNITARIAN.

The Rev. J. T. Sunderland will preach at the Fourth Church, Prairie avenue, at 11 a. m., and at Odd Fellows' Hall, No. 902 Cottage Grove avenue, at 8 p. m.

—The Rev. J. T. Sunderland will preach in the old school-house at Englewood at 4:30 p. m.

—The Rev. E. P. Powell will preach this morning in the Third Church, corner of Monroe and Laflin streets.

—The Rev. T. B. Forbush will breach this morning in Unity Church. No evening service.

—The Rev. Brooke Herford will preach at the Church of the Messiah, Michigan avenue and Twenty-third street, at 10:45 a. m.

CHRISTIAN.

A. J. White will preach at the Central Church, Van Buren street and Campbell avenue, morning and evening.

—The Rev. J. W. Spriggs will preach morning and evening at the First Church, Twenty-fifth street and Indiana avenue.

LUTHERAN.

The Rev. Edmund Belfour will preach in Holy Trinity Church, North Dearborn and Erie streets, at 11 a. m.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Rev. H. M. Paynter preaches at Calvary Tabernacle, No. 320 Ogden avenue, at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

—The Non-Sectarian Bible meeting will be held at 2:30 p. m. at No. 840 Cottage Grove avenue.

—Elder M. Bachelder will preach in the Advent Christian Church, No. 221 West Madison street, in the morning, and Elder W. A. Shaw in the evening.

—Mrs. Cora L. V. Richmond will lecture in Grow's Hall to-day at 10:45 a. m. and 7:45 p. m.

—A Bible Christian meeting will be held at Mr. Richardson's rooms, No. 239 West Madison street, second floor, at 3 p. m. to-day.

—The Christain Union Mission meets at Green Street Tabernacle, No. 91 South Green street. Judge Layton will preach morning and evening.

—Disciples of Christ meet to-day at 229 West Randolph street at 4 p. m.

—The Sunday-school will meet at 2:30 p. m. at Hope Mission, 885 Milwaukee avenue.

—Albert G. Lane will lead the Gospel meeting at Union Chapel, 97 South Desplaines street, to-night.

—The Society of Friends will hold a meeting on Twenty-sixth street at 10:30 a. m., and at No. 71 Randolph street at 5 p. m.

PRESBYTERIAN.

—The Rev. Jacob Post, D. D., will preach at the Noble Street Church, corner of Erie street, at 10 a. m. in the Dutch and at 7:30 p. m. in the English language.

—The Rev. James Maclaughlan will preach at the Scotch Church, Sangamon and Adams streets, morning and evening.

—The Rev. John Abbot French will preach at the Fourth Church, corner of Rush and Superior streets, at 10:45 a. m and 7:45 p. m.

—The Rev. John Weston will preach morning and evening at the Eighth Church, corner of Washington and Robey streets.

—The Rev. J. Monro Gibson will preach at 10:45 a. m. and 7:45 p. m. to-day, at the Second Church, corner of Michigan avenue and Twentieth street.

—The Rev. Henry T. Miller will preach at 11 a. m. and lecture on the "Parables" at 8 p. m., at the Sixth Church, corner of Vincennes and Oak avenues.

—The Rev. Charles L. Thompson will preach at 10:30 a. m., and the Rev. Dr. Hills at 8 p. m., at the Fifth Church, corner of Indiana avenue and Thirtieth street.

—The Rev. F. L. Patton will preach at 10:45 a. m. and 7:45 p. m. in the Jefferson Park Church, corner of Throop and Adams streets.

—The Rev. J. W. Bain will preach at 10:30 a. m. and 4 p. m. in the First United Presbyterian Church, corner of Monroe and Paulina streets.

SWEDENBORGIAN.

The Rev. L. P. Mercer will preach in Hershey Hall, 83 Madison street, at 10:45 a. m. Subject: "Homes in Heaven: What Are They, and How Are They Made?"

—The Rev. J. R. Hibbard will preach at 11 a. m. in New Church Hall, corner of Eighteenth street and Prairie avenue.

—There will be preaching at 3:30 p. m. to-day in the Union Park Temple, corner of Ogden avenue and West Washington street.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

EPISCOPAL.

June 3—First Sunday after Trinity.

CATHOLIC.

June 3—Sunday within the Octave of Corpus Christi.
June 4—St. Francis Caracciolo, C.
June 5—St. Boniface, Apostle of Germany.
June 6—St. Norbert, B. C.
June 7—Octave of Corpus Christi.
June 8—Sacred Heart of Jesus.
June 9—St. John Nepomucen, M. (from May 22); SS. Primus and Felician, MM.

THE GAME OF CHESS

CHESS DIRECTORY.

CHICAGO CHESS CLUB—Nos. 63 and 65 Washington street.

CHICAGO CHESS ASSOCIATION—Henrici's Cafe, 174 East Madison-st.

Chess players meet daily at the Tremont House (Exchange) and the Sherman House (Basement).

All communications intended for this department should be addressed to THE TRIBUNE, and indorsed "Chess."

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"KT.," Turner, Ill.—Your solutions to Problem and Enigma No. 75 were correct, but received too late.

*** Correct solution to Enigma No. 77 received from W. H. Ovington, C. A. Perry, O. R. Benjamin, C. W. Clark, E. A. Swarth, T. A. Wainwright, and E. Barbe, city; H. C. P., Little Rock, Ark.; L. Kuttner, DesMoines, Ia.; Kt., Turner, Ill. J. A. Greenhill, Clinton, Ia.

*** Correct solution to Problem No. 77 received from W. H. Ovington, C. A. Perry, O. R. Benjamin, E. Barbe, C. W. Clark, T. A. Wainwright, E. A. Swarth, W. H. Wilber, and W. Zimmerman, city; Chess Club, Princeton, Ill.; J. E. Robinson, Winona, Minn.; L. Kuttner, Des Moines, Ia.; H. C. P., Little Rock, Ark.; C. E. Meyer, Freeport, Ill.; Kt., Turner, Ill.; E. O. Taber, Malcom, Ia.

ENIGMA NO. 79.

BY MR. R. C. SCOTT, OSWEGO, N. Y.

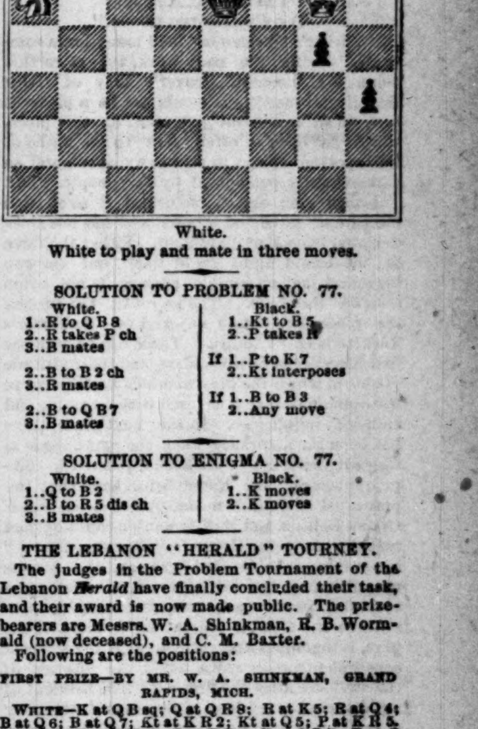
White.	Black.
King at K R 3	King at K 5
Rook at Q B 3	Queen at Q R 3
Bishop at K B 4	Knight at K 2
Bishop at Q B 8	Pawn at K R 3
Knight at K 2	
Knight at K 8	
Pawn at K 3	
Pawn at Q 2	

White to play and mate in three moves.

PROBLEM NO. 79.

BY MR. C. A. PERRY, CHICAGO.

Black.



White.

White to play and mate in three moves.

SOLUTION TO PROBLEM NO. 77.

[illegible]

SOLUTION TO ENIGMA NO. 77.

White.	Black.
1..Q to B 2	1..K moves
2..B to R 5 dis ch	2..K moves
3..B mates	

THE LEBANON "HERALD" TOURNEY.

The judges in the Problem Tournament of the Lebanon *Herald* have finally concluded their task, and their award is now made public. The prize-bearers are Messrs. W. A. Shinkman, R. B. Wormald (now deceased), and C. M. Baxter.

Following are the positions:

FIRST PRIZE—BY MR. W. A. SHINKMAN, GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

WHITE—K at Q B sq; Q at Q R 8; R at K 5; R at Q 4; B at Q 6; B at Q 7; Kt at K R 2; Kt at Q 5; P at K R 5.

BLACK—K at K Kt 7; B at K R 8; P at Q B 7; P at Q B 6.

White to play and mate in two moves.

SECOND PRIZE—BY MR. R. B. WORMALD, LONDON, ENGLAND.

WHITE—K at Q B sq; Q at Q 8; R at K R 2; R at K 5; B at K Kt 8; B at Q Kt 2; Kt at Q R 3; P at K Kt 3; P at K Kt 4; P at Q 3; P at Q Kt 5.

BLACK—K at Q 3; R at Q 5; Kt at K Kt 3; P at K Kt 2; P at K B 3; P at Q 2; P at Q B 2; P at Q Kt 6.

White to play and mate in two moves.

THIRD PRIZE—BY MR. C. M. BAXTER, DUNDEE, SCOTLAND.

WHITE—K at Q R 6; Q at Q Kt 3; R at Q 8; R at Q R 5; B at Q B 6; Kt at K R sq; Kt at K B 8; P at K Kt 5; P at K B 6; P at Q Kt 2.

BLACK—K at K 4; B at K sq; Kt at Q 2; P at K R 6; P at K R 7; P at K B 2; P at K B 4; P at Q B 4.

White to play and mate in two moves.

AN INTERNATIONAL MATCH, by correspondence, between picked players of Great Britain and America is talked of.

CHESS IN CHICAGO.

Played in the Chess Congress of 1874 between Messrs. Frederick Bock and Frederick H. Elder.

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED.

White—MR. ELDER.	Black—MR. BOCK.
1..P to Q 4	1..P to Q 4
2..P to Q B 4	2..P to K 3
3..Q Kt to B 3	3..P to Q B 3 (a)
4..P to K 3	4..K Kt to B 3
5..K Kt to B 3	5..B to K 2
6..B to Q 3	6..Castles
7..Castles	7..Q P takes P
8..B takes P	8..Q Kt to Q 2
9..P to K 4 (b)	9..B to Q Kt 5
10..P to K 5	10..Kt to Q 4
11..Kt to K 2	11..P to K B 3
12..Kt to K B 4	12..Q Kt to Q Kt 3
13..Q to Q Kt 3	13..B to Q R 4
14..Kt to Q 3	14..Q to K 2
15..B to Q 2	15..B takes B
16..Kt takes B	16..B P takes K P
17..Kt takes K P	17..Q to K R 5
18..Q Kt to B 3	18..Q to K R 4
19..Q R to K sq	19..Kt to K B 5
20..R to K 4	20..Q Kt to Q 4
21..Q Kt to K sq	21..P to Q Kt 4
22..B to Q 3	22..B to Q Kt 2
23..Kt to Q 7	23..R to K B 2
24..Kt to Q B 5	24..Q R to K sq
25..R to K 5	25..Q to K Kt 5
26..Kt to K 4	26..R to K B 4
27..P to K B 3	27..Q to K R 5
28..Kt to Q 6	28..R takes R
29..Q P takes R	29..R to K 2
30..B to Q Kt sq (c)	30..Kt to K 7 ch
31..K to R sq	31..Kt to Kt 6 ch
32..K to Kt sq	32..Kt takes R
33..K takes Kt	33..Q takes R P
34..Q to Q 3	34..B to Q R 3
35..Kt to K 4	35..Q takes K P
36..Kt to Q B 5	36..Kt to K 6 ch
37..K to K 2	37..Kt to K B 4 ch
38..Kt to K 4	38..Q takes Kt P ch
39..K to B sq	39..Q to Q 5

White resigns.

(a) An unusual move. K Kt to B 3 is the play given in "the books," and leaves room for the development of the pieces on the Queen's side.

(b) P to Q Kt 3, followed by B to Q Kt 2, we think better; the move made results in leaving White's centre Pawns weak.

(c) A bad oversight; after this the game was not to be saved.

"CHESS BRILLIANT."

EVANS' GAMBIT.

White—MR. THOMPSON.	Black—MR. MORPHY.
1..P to K 4	1..P to K 4
2..Kt to K B 3	2..Kt to Q B 3
3..B to Q B 4	3..B to Q B 4
4..P to Q Kt 4	4..B takes P
5..P to Q B 3	5..B to R 4
6..P to Q 4	6..P takes P
7..Q to Q Kt 3	7..Q to K B 3
8..Castles	8..P to Q 3
9..P takes P	9..B to Q Kt 3
10..P to K 5	10..P takes P
11..P takes P	11..Q to Kt 3
12..B to Q R 3	12..Q B to K 3
13..Q Kt to Q 2	13..Kt to K 2
14..B takes B	14..B P takes B
15..Q R to K sq	15..Castles (K R)
16..Q Kt to K 4	16..Q R to Q sq
17..Q Kt to K Kt 5	17..R takes Kt
18..Kt takes R	18..R to Q 6
19..Q to Q Kt 2	19..R takes Kt
20..K to R sq	20..B to Q 5
21..Q to Q B sq	21..R to Q B 6
22..Q to Kt 2	22..R to K Kt 6
23..Q to B sq	23..R takes Kt P
24..Q to K B 4	24..Kt to K B 4
25..Q to B 3	25..R takes R P ch
26..K takes R	26..B takes P ch
27..R takes B	27..Kt takes R
28..Q to K R 3	28..Kt to K R 5
29..P to K B 3	29..Q to B 7 ch
30..K to R sq	30..Kt to B 4
31..B to Q B sq	31..Q to K 7
32..B to K B 4	32..Kt to Q 6
33..B takes Q B P	33..P to K 4
34..K to Kt sq	34..Kt to B 5
35..Q to R 2	35..Q to B 5
36..B to Q Kt 8	36..Kt to K 7 ch
37..K to B 2	37..Q to Q 5 ch
38..K to K sq	38..Kt from B 4 to Kt 6
39..Q to R 3	39..Q to Q B 6 ch
40..K to B 2	40..Kt to K 5 ch and wins

O TO BE NEAR HER!

O to be near her, ever near her,
  If only to sit by her side—
If only to watch the dear light of her eyes,
  As gently we drift with the tide.

O to be near her, ever near her,
  Though no word of fondness she said;
If once in a little her hand lay on mine,
  All sorrow, all pain, would be dead.

O to be near her, only near her,
  When clouds dim the glory of day,
To grieve with her sorrow, and then but to know
  That she never would wish me away.

To be near in her gladness, when bright glows her face—
  O that were the sweetest of bliss!
But why all my dreaming? The struggles of life
  Will bear with no fancies like this.

Sweet angels, be near her, ever near her—
  To you that dear life I confide—
And teach me to wait to be near her one day,
  When the heavenly gates open wide.

A. M. D.

AMUSEMENTS.

Success of "Our Boarding-House" at McVicker's.

Good Acting Appreciated by Large Audiences.

A Boys' Theatre and What It Has Accomplished.

Notes of the Green-Rooms in Chicago and the East.

The London Wagner Festival—Sketch of the Concerts and Audiences.

Wagner as a Conductor—Programme of the Apollo Club Festival.

The First Performance of Sullivan's "Prodigal Son" by the Choral Union.

Strakosch's Operatic Project—Operatic Gossip on Both Sides the Water.

THE DRAMA.

"OUR BOARDING-HOUSE."

McVicker's Theatre has held many large companies during the past week, the attraction being Mr. Leonard Grover's play of "Our Boarding-House." It would not be a pleasant task to sit in solemn judgment on this piece, which has been so often sent to the limbo of unforgotten things in the newspapers, and so extravagantly patronized by the people. THE TRIBUNE long ago characterized it as an odd mixture of farce and drama, and has not since deviated from that judgment. Either the farce or the drama might do by itself, but the two together make a jumble such as is not often seen on the stage. The secret of the success the piece has lately enjoyed at McVicker's Theatre is easily found. There has been in the first place approval in the East, and the multitude of sins in which the play abounds is thereby, in the opinion of many, covered with an ample and sufficient indulgence. In the next place, there has been the assurance that the parts, such as they are, have nearly all been intrusted to competent actors. We knew beforehand that the play must be almost inconceivable from which Crane, Robson, and McKee Rankin could extract no entertainment. Grover's "Boarding-House" is not inconceivable; that is to say, the play is not, although the institution may be left open to doubt. The dramatic construction, which constitutes the chief, if not the only, merit of the play, is ingenious and correct. It is the series of constant surprises which holds the interest of the audience after the first act. The incident of the diamond ring is one of the most interesting episodes ever introduced in an American comedy. So the play of cross-purposes in the last act between *Walter*, his mother, *Beatrice*, and *Dexter*, is rapid and amusing. Neither of these passages has perhaps any large claims to originality, and we do not understand that any of the play is conspicuous in this respect. Some of it comes from "Slasher and Crasher," some from the French, and more from the common reservoir of dramatic things,—the ancient receptacle where, for these many hundred years, the skeletons of old plays have been securely packed. This fact has not at all interfered with the success of the piece, and ought not to do so. The old things have been put together in new relations, and a more favorable light has been thrown upon them, so that we might greet them with acclamation if they were altogether harmonious among themselves.

The principal recommendation of the performance to Chicago people is to be found in the fact that it promises good acting. We know that the cast is tolerably even, and that among the men little improvement could be looked for. It is something to be assured that the theatre is not occupied by the ordinary stock-company, and still sweeter is the thought that no organization from St. Louis, Cleveland, or Cincinnati has descended upon this devoted town and claimed for its own the enthusiastic but ignorant few. Rankin's *Fioretti* is the best impersonation he has ever given here; and, although not strictly original, has merits of a high order. He makes the Italian less hateful than Vincent did, and in this shows better art. Vincent should not be scoffed at because he happened to be a member of a picked-up company, and now occupies no elevated position on the stage. He was once higher in the profession than Rankin is; his art was as good; his power of expression was as wide and accurate. He can still act well when he chooses, and might put his present successor to his trumps in many a part. But as *Fioretti* Rankin has the best of it, because he is a more genial and companionable rascal. Vincent's Italian would be kicked into the street at an early moment of his residence in the boarding-house. He would inevitably be suspected of designs upon the jewelry of the other guests. He might even purloin something of value. The keen landlady could tell at a glance that a man with such a face and manners so vulgar would never pay his bills. Rankin's *Fioretti*, on the other hand, is a suave, accommodating, polite foreigner, with no outward token of villainy, unless one may be furnished by his accent, which may or may not be good Piedmontese, according as the humor suits. The question is perhaps too serious a one for discussion in this place. Crane has a good part in the play, and does it justice. He makes a vast improvement over the work of Mr. Russel Soggs, who had the part in the original cast at Hooley's Theatre. Soggs is often a good actor, but he is not, like Crane, always comic. Of Crane it may be said that he is always himself, and still always good; sameness in him is not a fault. Robson's squeak gives piquancy to the part of *Gillypod*, which was butchered by Mr. Whiffen last year in the most heartless manner. Whiffen did the part in plaid pantaloons, and gave prominence to its farce elements. Robson wears fine linen and the purple of the modern tailoring establishment. He must, also, in the duel-scene, be laced in corsets, or strapped in some instrument for correction of curvature of the spine. We never thought so ill of Robson as to suppose that his natural figure could resemble the one which he presents in this connection. The duel-scene, it should be remembered, has been improved by the two actors principally concerned in it, until they have, in the language of the profession, "got it pat." They know their lines almost well enough to forget them, which argues the most perfect familiarity. John Raymond did not break down in *Col. Sellers* until he had played the part some 200 times. Crane did not lose his recollection of the part of *Elevator* until last Monday morning, when he attempted to rehearse it at McVicker's Theatre. His mind was then a blank on this subject, simply because he attempted to speak in a natural tone. When his voice was raised again, the words returned to him. Among the smaller parts, Mr. Piercy's *Walter* deserves some notice. Perhaps because this amiable actor has been playing the part of the Italian he is now somewhat too fierce and bumptious for the high-minded and sensitive, but weak and spooney, lover. He looks at the object of his affections as if she were good only to be eaten, and he the Cyclops most ready to do the eating. Mr. Stuart makes something of the part of *Matthew Eligible*, and Minnie Doyle as *Violet* is not disagreeable. Miss Ida Savory, it is a pity to say, does not play the part of *Beatrice Manheim* as well as Mrs. Dillon did a year ago. The recollection of Mrs. Dillon's acting in this part is very distinct, and is confirmation of the opinion, some time ago expressed, that if she had done the same thing in New York she would have won abundant applause. The part of *Betty* is now in the hands of a novice.

One word remains to be said of the attendance. It is the largest that has been seen at McVicker's Theatre for a dramatic performance during the year. It proves that good acting will always be appreciated and rewarded here. The hilarity of the various audiences has been in some instances as good as the play. The night after Decoration-Day, when the holiday crowd was out, the laughter was most vociferous, and the noise unanimous enough almost to take off the roof.

THE SHAKSPEARE THEATRE.

It is only a barn, to be sure, and the actors are boys; but the audiences are appreciative, intelligent, and numerous. The performances are as delightful in some respects as any to be seen at the full-grown theatres of the city. There is a more classical simplicity of tone about them than is often observed, for instance, at McVicker's Theatre. The boys pronounce correctly and treat the lines of the great dramatist with reverence. Their dresses are not anachronistic. Their scenery is severe and plain, for they emulate the noble example of the Comedie Francais, where a single scene, two tables and a chair, suffice to preserve the illusion which is raised by the art of inimitable actors. The opening took place May 26. On this occasion the second scene of the third act of "Julius Cæsar" was presented. The theatre was formally christened with a prologue, spoken by Douglas St. George Huntington, and written, it will be observed, by one who has something more than the experience and cunning of a boy. We question whether there has ever been better versification on a similar occasion in a Chicago theatre. Let the lines bear witness for themselves:

"When learning's triumph o'er her barb'rous foes
First rear'd the stage," 'twas in a barn it rose.
The strolling Thespis exercised his art
Within the narrow confines of a cart.
Shakspeare, the wondrous, had no gilded dome,
Above the "Globe," to lure his crowds from home;
And him, who after shook the mimic scene,
The barn first saw—the matchless Edmund Kean.
So friends look kindly on our homely hall,
Rude though it be. Here, rising at our call,
Richards and Henrys—all the warlike dead,
Of whom in Shakspeare's golden page you've read,—
Alive again, shall tread our stable floor
And win with woes your sympathy once more.
A simple flat sufficed the Grecian stage,
But that won't do in this mechanic age,
Scenes now are actors—we have chang'd all that;
Glitt'ring our stage—the actor is the flat.
The fire of Sophokles?—Well, let that pass,
We've real pumps and things—and lots of gas!
No longer gewgaws vain let us pursue,
Here let the austere theatre renew:
Come hither, friends, and by the boys be taught
How sweetly childhood utters Shakspeare's thought.

After the prologue the play: The scene is the one representing the burial of *Julius Cæsar*. On this occasion *Julius* was, we grieve to say, very dead. His acting was not powerful. There was a sort of artificiality about him, which, although not apparent to the casual observer, detracted from the symmetry of his disembodiment. He had not "magnetism," and decidedly not the *savoir vivre*. He never had possessed these qualities. He was, in short, a sort of Frankenstein, a creation of an imagination as vivid and more playful than that of Mary Wollstonecraft Shelley. No galvanized remnants of dissecting-rooms and graveyards constituted the person of this automaton; a night-shirt and ten old newspapers made up his noble figure. Cold, and still, and beautiful he lay, conscious perhaps of the fact that his joints were not supple, and his beauty too fragile for the coarse purposes of social admiration. He felt, like *Mercutio*, that if you asked for him to-morrow, or indeed at any time, it might be said that he was a grave man. How different was *Mark Antony!* Eight years only had passed over his head. He pronounced the funeral oration in masterly fashion, with the fire, the cunning, and the apt persuasive power of young nature. *Brutus* was nearly 12, and a patriot of becoming dignity. He wore his years easily and gracefully, and was not too deeply impressed with his responsibility, though of course in advance of his associates in all the adventitious circumstances of age and learning. The four citizens were muscular and powerful representatives of Roman independence. No pampered creatures of a luxurious and effeminate age were they, but embodiments of the stalwart thought of Rome. It is said that even *Marc Antony*, with his blushing honors thick upon him, envied the citizen who had the high privilege of carrying a gorgeous banner wrong-side foremost. The performance was unanimously voted a grand success by those in front of the curtain, and arrangements were at once made for the early production of "Henry V." in a style of unexampled splendor, till which time we must say good-bye to the Shakspeare Theatre.

NOTES.

A long and excellent variety bill will be presented at the Adelphi every night this week.

"Our Boarding-House" will be played all this week at McVicker's Theatre. The attendance has been very large and profitable.

Mr. Den Thompson, supported by Mr. Blaisdell, Mr. Frank Weston, Miss Julia Wilson, and others, will appear in his personation of "Joshua Whitcomb" at Haverly's Theatre this week.

Mr. Fred Aims is to have a benefit at the Adelphi to-night, when Haverly's Minstrels will appear for the last time, Mr. Blaisdell will recite "Shamus O'Brien," and Frank Lumbard will sing.

Cazeneuve, the magician, remains at the New Chicago Theatre only until Thursday, giving a matinee performance Wednesday. Those who have not seen him will be repaid by a visit to the theatre.

The principal members of Mr. McVicker's Company,—Messrs. Thorne and Lee, Mrs. Murdoch, and Miss Don,—left for New York immediately at the close of the season, and will probably pass a large part of the vacation season in the East.

GENERAL NOTES.

Lotta has been acting at Montreal.

The tragedy of "Metamora" has been purchased by Mr. D. H. Harkins from Mr. McCullough. Consideration, $1,000.

Rose Eytinge will appear for the first time as *Cleopatra* in San Francisco in September, the *Antony* being John McCullough.

"Oh, I wish she could marry both of them!" was the exclamation of an enthusiastic lady at the end of the third act of "The Danicheffs," yesterday afternoon.—*Boston Herald*.

Mrs. Chanfrau and Mr. Tayleure have declined an offer from the stockholders of the Varieties Theatre, New Orleans, to renew their connection with that house, rent free. They declined making a counter offer.

Alice Oates was at the Walnut Street Theatre in Philadelphia last week. Maud Granger is to begin an engagement there June 7. The summer season of the Chestnut has begun with the engagement of Mr. Charles Stanley in "Married Life" and "A Regular Fix." Harrigan and Hart have been playing at Mrs. Drew's Theatre. Annie Ward Tiffany was the last attraction at the Museum.

Clara Morris prints a letter in regard to the current report that "if she remains any time at home in quiet, she sinks into such a state of utter depression, both physically and mentally, that she cries nearly constantly, and is worse off than when kept up by the excitement of the stage." She says that this is entirely untrue, and adds: "God has seen fit to give me a brain as strong as my body is weak. It is true I have often acted when wholly unfit for work, but even mine enemy will not accuse me of being actuated by vanity. That I do not give my reason for so overworking myself is not because I cannot, but because I do not wish to do so at present."

The Union Square Company closed its season with "Les Danicheffs" at the Boston Theatre last night. In consequence of the illness of Mr. Thorne the part of *Osip* was taken by Mr. James. Thursday afternoon Sara Jewett had a benefit, playing *Juliet*; O'Neill was the *Romeo* and James the *Mercutio*. Aimee begins an engagement of two weeks at the same theatre to-morrow night. The season at the Museum closed last night with a benefit performance on behalf of Mr. Barron, the leading man. "Wild Oats" and "Bamboozling" constituted the bill. The Globe is closed. The Athenæum has been made attractive by the presentation of "Three Fast Men," with Adah Richmond, Nellie Larkelle, and Pauline Merrit in the principal parts.

"Vesta"—the Dalyized version of Parodi's "Rome Vaincue"—was produced at the Fifth Avenue Theatre, New York, Monday night. The chief charm of that play when it was produced at the Comedie Francais was its mellifluous versification, and it is hardly necessary to say that Mr. Daly has not preserved this. It is now only a sombre and rather heavy tragedy. Fanny Davenport has the part of *Posthumia*, an old and blind woman. Jeffreys Lewis personated the *Vestal*. The play was put down only for last week, as the Evangeline combination begins its season there to-morrow. Last night Mr. Stephen Fiske had a benefit. Miss Neilson appeared as *Viola*, Fanny Davenport as *Posthumia*, Rignold as *Henry V.*, and Sol Smith Russell in his inimitable sketches. Thursday afternoon at Booth's Theatre Mr. George Rignold played *Romeo* for his benefit, having seven *Juliets* in as many scenes. It was as good as a circus—and probably no better. During the remainder of the week Rignold played *Henry V.* "Smike" is running in its fourth week at the Union Square Theatre. "Rosedale" will run till the end of next week at Wallack's, when the season closes.

FOREIGN NOTES.

"Jean Dacier," at the Comedie Francaise, is having an immense success, all the more wonderful when one considers the lateness of the season and the attractiveness of out-door amusements just now.

French plays commenced at the London Gaiety with a performance of "L'Ami Fritz." In this M. Febvre played his original role of *Fritz Kobus*, the part of *Suzel* being taken by Mlle. Alice Lody, of the Odeon. M. Febvre will subsequently appear as *Marcel*.

The latest novelty at the London theatres was the production at the Strand of a Comedy by Mr. Grundy entitled, "Mammon," which had previously been favorably received at some morning performances. It is partly founded on M. Octave Feuillet's comedy of "Montjoye."

At the Varieties, in Paris, the "Poudre d'Escampette," by M. Hennequin, the author of the "Proces Veauradieux" and "Bebe," has just been produced. It is a thorough success, keeping the audience in roars of laughter from the uprising of the curtain until the going down of the same. The plot, like those of all the author's works, is involved and too wildly farcical to bear transcription.

"Une Provinciale," a four-act comedy, by M. Letoriere, given at the Troisieme Theatre Francais, is superior to previous productions at the same house. It has already appeared in print in a collection known as "Le Theatre Inedit." Written under the influence of George Sand, the work is a fairly interesting study of life in provincial France, but fails to display any strong grasp of character on the part of the author.

WAGNER IN LONDON.

A SKETCH OF THE RECENT CONCERTS.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

LONDON, May 12.—For the past month the coming of Wagner, and the "Festival" to be given under his leadership at the Albert Hall have been the absorbing topic and anticipation among musicians and the larger world of music-lovers. Apart from the desire of seeing the composer himself, a desire which was very keen with many who had acquired from his literary works, not less than from his music, a great interest in the man, there was the hope of obtaining an idea, even if an inadequate one, of the great work which was represented at Bayreuth last summer,—the remarkable "Trilogy" which was, in the opinion of the author and his followers, destined to mark a new point of departure in the art of music.

HIS FORMER VISITS.

This is not his first visit to England. In 1839, a young man of 26, poor, and of powers almost as much unknown to himself as to the world, he came to London, storm-driven, on his way to Paris. The poem of "Rienzi," and the music of the first two acts of the opera, he was carrying with him to the gay Capital; and he seems to have made no attempt towards its presentation here. Fifteen years later he came to London and conducted eight concerts of the Philharmonic Society. At this time he was known as the author of "Rienzi," "Tannhauser," "The Flying Dutchman," and "Lohengrin;" but the works themselves—having as yet been performed only in Germany, the first successfully and the second with scant welcome at Dresden, and the last two with slight appreciation at Berlin and Weimar respectively—were but little familiar to the English public, to whom the composer was better known as the author of pamphlets on the Revolution of '49, and of the works "Opera and Drama" and "The Art Work of the Future." To the latter we are indebted for the phrase "music of the future," now so generally applied to Wagner's musical efforts and theories. This second visit was not a happy or successful one. It is curious to note, even at the present day, how large an influence political ideas exert upon the acceptance of works of art in England. In the days of Shelley and Keats this was strikingly evident as to literature. In 1849 and '55 politics could still influence musical criticism. To a large majority of that class whose wealth and leisure enable them to be powerful supporters of art, Wagner was a dangerous agitator—a dauntless and outspoken advocate of theories (presumably) fatal to certain ancient institutions and privileges. That portion of the press which was the exponent of this class insisted on seeing or hearing his music through the medium of the man, whom they pursued with bitter hostility. Among musicians he fared not much better. He was the bold propounder of new musical ideas and theories which condemned of necessity much of the popular music of the time. In his exposition and advocacy of these he had been and was still eager, energetic, boisterous even; he struck at whatever he thought false, and troubled himself little as to the reputations or feelings which were hurt by the blow. That his long isolation and struggles, and the bitterness with which (to use Bulwerian capitals) the First-rate beholds the worship of the Second-rate everywhere around it, had made him somewhat morbid, there can be no doubt; nor that this bitterness intensified his naturally brusque and trenchant speech. There are plenty of reasons in these things why, as report declares, he was well hated and vilified in that second visit of his to London. He had the luck, also, to mortally offend his orchestra. Mendelssohn was the popular idol at that time among English musicians, and Wagner was thought to have cast some slight upon Mendelssohn's works in the course of a piece he was conducting. Certainly he had no serious cause of difference with that master, but perhaps he had the impatience common to all original creators, of hearing the Aristides of the past continually harped upon as the only Just. Later, when his niece, Johanna Wagner,—a fine singer and actress, and the first *Elizabeth* of his "Tannhauser,"—fulfilled a not very successful engagement here, one of Wagner's expressions in a private letter to her, containing a compliment to the wealth, at the expense of the intelligence of Englishmen, was caught up by the press, and did not tend to soften the impression he had left behind him.

But music and musical reputations have changed much since then. The Festival at Bayreuth may be regarded as Wagner's apotheosis. In a financial point of view, it was, however, as had been expected, no great success. The project of a partial repetition of the Bayreuth music to a metropolitan audience, without the expense of scenery, was started by his friends in London partly with the idea of making good some of last summer's deficit. Looking at his appearance here from this point of view, and considering that he has always insisted on the necessity of adequate scenery and appropriate dramatic action to a proper comprehension and appreciation of his works, it might be regarded as something of a sacrifice, and would seem even pathetic after the triumph of last August. In this light some of the anti-Wagner press here seem to regard it, and note it with a few untimely jeers, which recall the spirit of twenty years ago. But I am quite assured that something more than the hope of financial profit induced Wagner to make, and his friends here to desire, this partial representation of his great work. A great reputation cannot be assured, nor a great principle in art tested, in an obscure corner before an audience of the esoteric kind. Great artists tend naturally toward the great capitals of the civilized world, and long for recognition there. And Wagner, conscious of the great advance in this direction since that last humiliating visit, may have wished to test and measure its limits by the reception of himself and his masterpiece.

All this is a somewhat lengthy introduction to

THE SERIES OF CONCERTS

which began with Monday of this week. The representations, six in all, have been arranged to take place on Monday and Wednesday evenings of the two weeks, with a matinee each Saturday. The attendance is likely to be something of an evidence of genuine appreciation, since the price of seats is exceptionally high. The prices of the greater part of the seats range from $5.25 to $2.62 in gold. A limited number of unreserved seats in the orchestra gallery are sold for $1.25, and admittance to the promenade gallery is 62 cents, the usual price being 25 cents. The prices are more than double the usual rates at Albert Hall, and are higher than those of most corresponding seats at the opera.

HIS ARRIVAL.

Wagner arrived in London about a week before the Festival, accompanied by his wife. They were received at the station by a small number of warm friends and admirers, and took up their abode with Mr. Edward Dannreuther. The latter is the translator of several of Wagner's literary works, and the conductor of a small, picked orchestra, which has given parts of the master's musical works in an admirable and sympathetic manner. An orchestra of 169 instruments had been collected with great care some time ago, and has been drilling during the past month under the superintendence of Dannreuther and Richter, the conductor of the Bayreuth Festival. The chief solo performers were, with the exception of the sisters Lehmann, as *Rhine Daughters*, the same as those of Bayreuth. Great interest was felt in the appearance of Madame Materna, the famous *Brunnhilde* of Wagner's choice and training.

THE CONCERTS.

The hour for the concerts having been announced as 8 o'clock, the holders of reserved seats made the usual arrangements for arriving at the hall a few minutes before the time, but those who went in cabs or carriages found themselves at 7:45 condemned to a place in a long row of vehicles forbidden by the police to quit the line, and crawling at a pace which did not promise a speedy deliverance. Many, therefore, who desired to be present in time to see Wagner's entrance, left their conveyances when within a block or two of the hall and hastened thither on foot. Fortunately it was a fine May evening of the traditional English kind, and the finery of the ladies and the boots of their escorts suffered little. I was impressed anew by the beauty of Albert Hall and its fitness as a place of public assembly on great occasions,—with the noble proportions and gradual ascent of its amphitheatrical interior to the fine arches of its white marble gallery, with yellow pillars, which recall the famous golden marble of Rome. The dark crimson of its seats and fittings threw into full relief the many-colored robes of the ladies in the audience (most of whom were in some variety of evening dress), and made the place a great parterre of richly-hued flowers. The standing throng in the promenade gallery made a picturesque background as they looked eagerly through the arches, and many a pretty face, many a countenance marked by lines of labor and a contracted existence, but lit for the moment by expectation and interest, attracted the observer among them.

WAGNER'S ENTRANCE.

While we are "raking the house" with our glasses, a sharp, decisive clap of the hands is followed by a volley which runs all over the great auditorium, starts again, reinforced, and swells into brief thunder, during which a slender little man comes up the stairs leading to the orchestra, comes round to the conductor's chair, and, holding by its gilt railing, bows to the stormy audience. He is much older than we were led to expect by the portraits in the music-stores during the past month,—in which he is a picturesque figure in a fur-lined coat and (sometimes) a quaint cap of the "Meistersænger" period, with somewhat worn features, but dark hair and an almost youthful fire in his eyes. But as he stands there bowing to us he is quite an old man, with hair quite gray, slight, sensitive almost to tremulousness, and features fixed in the shrunken mold of age. He turns to take his chair, but the applause increases; shouts of "Wagner!" "Bravo!" and unintelligible cries redouble; the orchestra clap, too, and the violinists follow Wilhelmj and tap with their violin bows. The old master's face fairly beams with satisfaction and gratified feeling; anything more "childlike and bland" than his smile and countenance as he gives himself up to the welcome, it is impossible to conceive. He goes to the right and bows, he crosses over to the other side and bows again, he puts his hand on his heart again and again and bows from the middle,—all these changes of position being made with a sort of aimless, trotting gait, like that of a child who is so pleased he does not know which way to turn. Finally, he turns around to the orchestra and wrings the hands of the three first violins, whose leader, Wilhelmj, has a face that is a perfect full moon of rapture and radiance; and so, after a while, the excitement subsides. Wagner goes to his desk, and the "Kaiser March" begins.

A RETROSPECT.

While he stood before us receiving those boisterous demonstrations I could not help thinking through how many vicissitudes he had come to that homage, and that, whatever opinions the world may hold as to his special theories, he deserves whatever honors he has reached. Child in a crowded little German home at Leipsic; boy at the Kreuzschule at Dresden, devouring Shakspeare and writing that first of his operas, in which most of the characters are killed off in the first acts, to reappear as ghosts in the last; enthusiastic student of Beethoven at Leipsic, at whose first overture the audience of the Leipsic theatre overflow in irrepressible hilarity; young conductor of second-rate operas at Riga, hard-working and conscientious. (There is something pathetic in all that fervor and exactitude bestowed on insipidities of Adam and Donizetti.) But most pathetic of all, perhaps, is the young composer in Paris, ridiculed by a public enraptured with Meyerbeer and Halevy, facing the wolf, starvation, whom he keeps at bay by musical articles, and by "adaptations" and "arrangements" of the "Reine de Chypre" and "Favorita." His bright novelette, "The End of a Musician in Paris," is no unworthy precursor of "The Romance of a Poor Young Man." Then he comes into view again as the ardent revolutionist—in art as well as politics, as his "Opera and Drama" shows—as the lonely exile, ten years away from his fatherland; as the conductor in London of an unsympathetic orchestra to an unsympathetic audience, decried by press, public, and musician, and at war with all. Lastly, there is the Wagner of Bayreuth, brooding the century-flower of the great Trilogy; and of the famous Festival, receiving the congratulations of thousands.

THE PROGRAMME.

All these various figures compressed into one lend, no doubt, their glamor to the slight, nervous being before us, who lifts his baton with a swift spasmodic motion, and launches the orchestra upon the deep, powerful strains of the Kaiser March. This was best performed of any of the orchestral parts under Wagner's conducting, and with its grand opening phrases from the famous old "Eine feste Burg" of Luther, produced a fine effect. Next was given the "Prayer of Rienzi," sung by

GEORGE UNGER,

the *Siegfried* of Bayreuth. Unger is a rather fine-looking man, with something even imposing in his appearance, but his countenance lacks, I think, what, so far as I have heard him, his singing does also—a certain spirit, intelligence, fire: there is too much of the German inertia in both. Nor does he manage his voice according to the recognized canons of any school: he has neither the impassioned declamation of the French nor the full, lyric flow of the Italian. His "best holt," if I may be allowed a little New England phraseology, is a kind of serious, distinct, well-modulated tone, in which the various shades of meaning and feeling are given with great correctness of expression. In this respect the vast spaces of Albert Hall tell heavily against him. From the stalls, lower amphitheatre, and boxes, he is heard to great advantage, but in the balcony a great many of the more delicate shades of expression are lost, and I should think that in the gallery only a broad and general effect could be obtained. Then came the "March of Peace" from the same opera; and Rienzi's "Address to the Conspirators," also sung by Unger. We then had the now well-known "March from Tannhauser," and the second act of that opera. In spite of one or two infelicities, this was the most enjoyable part of the evening. The orchestra, as *used* and *understood* by Wagner, is a wonderful instrument. I use the word advisedly, for it hardly seems a collection of instruments; in its happiest moments it has but one voice and one soul, though like all souls it has many ideas. The use of the organ in this march has occasioned much diversity of opinion, many musicians and amateurs asserting that the organist drowned the band completely, and others applauding the effect produced. For myself, I can only say that the result seemed to me one of the finest orchestral effects I ever heard. The organ seemed to make a full, even flow of melody, bearing up and sustaining the more delicate tones of the instruments, as a fine alto often aids a soprano; or like a noble background which threw into relief all the finer beauties of the orchestra. But here doctors disagree. We all looked forward with much interest to the appearance of

MADAME MATERNA:

She sang first the song of *Elizabeth* in the Hall of Singers at the Wartburg, and the second scene with *Tannhauser*. Frau Materna is a tall, commanding woman, of powerful physique, and somewhat majestic presence. Her countenance is agreeable, but its effect would be greater if its merits were of the simple and noble style, instead of inclining rather to a prettiness inconsistent with her magnitude of figure. Her voice is sweet, powerful, and very well modulated; her elocution is admirable, expressing the minutest shades of sentiment, and so distinct that even to those who were not fully at home in the language she was always perfectly audible. Having been trained by Wagner with the greatest care as his representative heroine, she may be regarded as the acme of protest against the "sound-without-sense" manner of early Italian opera. Her utterances, whether tender, pathetic, or tragic, were as plain as those of a great actress in a fine drama without music. She would be thrilling and irresistible if she had only a little touch of magnetic, electric power over her audience. So far as I can see, there is no link between her and them. What she does she does nobly, and you can listen or not, as you can look or not at a fine statue; but she does not go out of herself and compel or win your attention. The last part of the programme was

THE RHEINGOLD,

which, as the introduction to the great drama of the Nibelung's Ring, was looked for with great curiosity. The first 136 bars of the orchestra with which the drama opens represent the ripple and flow of the waves of the Rhine. Here the want of scenery became painfully evident, producing at first a highly agreeable impression, the monotony of the continued flow, which in the union with varied and changing scenery would not have been apparent, became at last somewhat wearisome. The part of the *Rhine Daughters* was very charmingly rendered by Frau Sadler-Grun, of Coburg, and well, but not so well by Frauliens Waibel and Exter, of Munich. Sitting behind the harps, among the green, broad-leaved plants which usually surround the conductor's chair, they had the benefit of a little illusion. But the want of scenery in this, the least interesting of the four divisions of the drama, is noticeable. Carl Hill, of Schwerin, who has grown in favor with the audiences as the concerts have advanced, made an admirable *Alberich*. Max Schlosser, who made a very melodious god *Loge*, is more of a vocalist, in the ordinary acceptation, than most of his brother singers of the "Ring." But the glory of this preliminary "evening" of the great drama belongs unquestionably to the orchestra. Light, color, sound, and motion seemed equally within its powers of expression, and made of its performance a real revelation, if not a delight.

THE CONDUCTORS.

As a conductor, Wagner is a terribly hard worker. I believe he makes mentally every note of the score. But he is spasmodic and somewhat jerky in his motions, which are not always pronounced or conspicuous enough, I think, to be absolutely unmistakeable. There is more energy about them than prompt decision. Energy indeed there is. He uses the other hand as much as the one which holds the baton, and he stamps constantly with his right foot. Every now and then, in a particular trying or forcible passage, he sends his whole body forward with his foot. The orchestra have been accustomed for the past two weeks to the conducting of Richter, the conductor at Bayreuth, probably one of the greatest of his profession in the world. During a part of the "Tannhauser" extract the orchestra became slightly confused, and seemed with some difficulty to follow Wagner's lead. Richter leaned forward, and, half facing the master, half turning towards the musicians, followed and emphasized the motions of the former and gave the cue to the latter, with an ease and calm decision which seemed to reassure the players and brought everything into harmony again. Richter is immensely popular with the orchestra, who cheered him when, at Part II., he took the post of conductor in the "Rheingold." Wagner in the meantime sitting in front of him among the harps and between the singers, beaming satisfaction when all went well. At the close of Frau Materna's first aria he rushed forward and shook her hand warmly. He did the same after Unger's first performance, and whenever the matter went entirely to his liking, or the audience became particularly demonstrative, the old master trotted about, bestowing a general hand-shaking, extending to Wilhelmj, among the violins.

THE CLOSE.

The concert ended with a repetition of the ovation with which it began, but a part of the audience, particularly in the stalls and boxes, took their departure in the middle of the last act of "the Rheingold." This is a common rudeness among audiences here, or rather that part of them which come in carriages and desire to secure them before the crowd at the entrance begins. The tenants of the Royal Box, among whom were the Prince of Wales, the Duchess of Edinburg, and the Princess Beatrice, had the good taste to remain to the close. A story is being related with keen relish by the "Philistines" here, and it has "tickled" me so much, Wagnerite as I am, that I am tempted to transcribe it, on the chance that it has not come your way: Herr Rietz, the leading conductor of Berlin, rehearsing the "Meistersinger," came, through what seemed to him and his orchestra, pages of discordant noises, to the song of *Walter*. At once he stopped the orchestra. "Stop, gentlemen," said he; "there must be something wrong. This sounds like music."

CHARLES LANDOR.

AT HOME.

THE APOLLO CLUB FESTIVAL.

The only musical event of interest this week is the great festival of the Apollo Club which, from present appearances, will close their season with a very remarkable success, and with a series of concerts given upon a more magnificent scale than has ever before been known in Chicago. The chorus is large, and has been selected from the best available musical talent in the city. Those who are not conversant with the facts can have no idea of the immense labor, day and night, that Mr. Tomlins has expended in molding this chorus into effective musical form. His labor, however, has been richly rewarded. If there are any points remaining to be finished, Mr. Thomas will discover them to-morrow noon, when the first rehearsal will be held with the orchestra at the Tabernacle. The soloists need no indorsement. The work of the orchestra is familiar to every one. The works to be performed are rich and varied in character, ranging from the colossal "Israel in Egypt," for full double chorus, down to the part songs which the Apollo Club proper does so perfectly. Lastly, the sale of seats shows that the audiences will be immense. We have thus every element of a great musical festival. There remains but little to add except items of interest connected with the performance, among them the following:

The Lakeside Printing Company have just issued a very neat libretto for the festival concerts. It contains the words of all the choruses to be sung, and will prove very useful to those who attend. It can be had for the nominal sum of 10 cents.

The managers issue the following notice: "If people holding tickets to the forthcoming festival concerts of the Club will please notice the door they are to enter the Tabernacle building, which is plainly written on every ticket, the delay and annoyance in getting into the building will be avoided. The number of ushers will be largely increased, and if the audiences will get into the building early, they will readily find their reserved seats."

For the benefit of those holding season tickets, the following is appended:

MAIN FLOOR—Section A, enter at Door E, on Monroe street; Section B, Door H, on Monroe street; Section C, Door E, on Monroe street; Section D, Door D, in rear, by way of Market street.

GALLERY—Section A, enter Door A, on Monroe street; Section B, Door B, on Monroe street; Section C, Door C, in rear, by way of Market street.

We have already given the complete programmes as revised, so that at present it is only necessary to print the programme for the opening night, which will be as follows:

Overture to Iphigenia in Aulis.................Gluck
Orchestra.
Recit., "Awake, Saturnia," Aria; "Hence, hence." } Lemele.........Handel
Miss Annie Louise Cary.
Variations on a theme by Haydn, op. 56 (Chorale "St. Antonie")...............Brahms
Orchestra.
a. "Calm Sea"...........................Rubinstein
Apollo Club.
b. "You Spotted Snakes"..................Macfarren
Ladies' Chorus.
c. Hunting song..........................Benedict
Full Chorus.
Selections from "Der Ring des Nibelungen"—
a. Siegfried's death—"Gotterdamerung". Wagner
b. "Ride of the Walkueris"..............Wagner
Overtures, choruses, and solos.
Orchestra.
Oratorio of "St. Paul" (first part)...Mendelssohn
Soloists, chorus, and orchestra.

A full rehearsal of the chorus with orchestra will be had to-morrow at the Tabernacle at 11:30 a. m., to which none but members of the chorus will be admitted.

"THE PRODIGAL SON."

The Choral Union last Tuesday evening gave for the first time in Chicago Sullivan's new oratorio of "The Prodigal Son." This work contains some of the best of Mr. Sullivan's writing, and still it is within the grasp of almost any tolerably good society. It is evident that the author had in view the capabilities of the average singer, including the compass of voice, for most of it is of the plainer writing, and the average compassed singer finds few notes out of easy range. Our concert-goers may thank the Choral Union for introducing so pleasing a work, and one which undoubtedly can be made to help much in our musical growth. The time occupied in singing it was one hour and fifteen minutes, so that it nicely fills out one part of a concert programme. The story is the familiar one of the Prodigal Son as narrated in the Bible. The vocal numbers take us successively through these thoughts: The joy of the angels over repenting sinners, the mercy of the Lord as a father, and the perfect provision for the happiness of all who do right. We are led to the story by a tenor solo, giving the narrative: "A certain man had two sons," etc. In the course of this solo supreme selfishness is the ruling motive. The bass solos present directly the opposite principle. The narrative continues, and the Prodigal is represented as among his companions indulging in all manner of excesses. In this we think the author most happy in the expression of the idea in the text. The Prodigal and companions are urged on to excess in indulgence by the thought that soon they must die, and so be deprived of all enjoyment. The music is admirably wedded here by taking the minor, but yet in allegro vivace tempo. The instrumentation in this part of the work must be fine, if we may judge from the piano-score, and it is hoped the Choral Union may yet have courage to undertake this work with orchestra. From the alto soloist we have a wo pronounced upon indulgence, and the wholesome advice to "Love not the world." The interval of his absence passes. A famine arises in the land, and the soprano voice is used to sing, "O that thou hadst hearkened to my commandments." The Prodigal's mind recurs to the scenes of his youth, and he cries to his father. In chorus the joy of the angels is expressed. The father and son meet, and in duet have a very effective number. In solo the father expresses his great joy that his son that was lost and dead is found alive. The chorus in the next number expresses the idea that, notwithstanding the sinners wander away, yet when they cry to the Lord He hears them. The Prodigal has returned, and now helps others, and in one of the numbers of the work sings, "Come, ye children, hearken unto me." The soloists, in an unaccompanied quartette, tell of the nearness of the Lord. The work closes with the recognition of the Lord as God, and in loud hallelujahs to Him.

The above is included in eighteen numbers, fairly distributed among the soloists and chorus, the *Prodigal* (tenor) having the most to do. Mrs. Clara D. Stacey took the soprano parts, Miss Mina Rommeiss the alto, Mr. E. Schultze the tenor, and Mr. F. A. Bowen the bass. Mr. Louis Falk presided at the organ, and did his part well, and Mr. Blackman, conductor, seemed to have things well in hand. The lady soloists acquitted themselves with much credit. Mrs. Stacey in her aria, "That thou hadst hearkened," made a very decided hit with the audience, and sang in a thoroughly artistic manner, but she could not be induced to answer the pressing demand for a repetition. This lady's singing of the majestic "Miriam's Song," by Reinecke, was also enthusiastically received. Miss Mina Rommeiss, a member of the Choral Union, sang in very fine style her beautiful aria, "Love not the world." This young lady is becoming a great favorite, and the opinion is common among those who know her best that she will develop into one of our best of oratorio soloists. Of Mr. Schultze many good things might be said. He has been before the public a long time, and is a general favorite, but would sing better if he were an accurate *hitter* of pitches. He should listen more closely. Mr. Bowen sang well, but his proverbial break in his upper notes was a hindrance to the perfect enjoyment of his listeners. On the whole, the choruses were done with credit to this young and enthusiastic Society. With a little more maturity of voice among the tenors and basses, this Society will be able to grasp the most pretentious music.

MR. CLAUDER'S BENEFIT.

The benefit concert which was tendered by the members of the Great Western Band to its director, Mr. Joseph Clauder, on the evening of the 27th ult., was a success in every respect. Every seat in the large Turner Hall was occupied, while from a musical standpoint the orchestra did better than any similar home organization has ever done here before. The first part especially, directed by Mr. Clauder's excellent teacher, Mr. Chr. Bach, the Milwaukee music-director, contained three numbers that require much study and unusually fine musical powers—the "Festival Overture" of Chr. Bach, a very meritorious work, displaying admirable musical form; and the Allegretto and Presto from Beethoven's seventh symphony, which were artistically directed and finely played by the orchestra. The most effective number of the first part was Liszt's Hungarian Rhapsody, No. 2, which was received with such applause that it had to be repeated. The members of the orchestra played this with an inspiration and enthusiasm that cannot be praised too highly, and showed what they are capable of doing when under good and proper direction. The second part of the programme was directed by the beneficiary himself, and introduced the Thomas "Mignon" overture,—a fantasie from "Trovatore," and a clarinet solo, well played by Mr. H. Zench. Mr. Clauder is a young and active man who, with industry and study, will yet make an enviable career as a musician. In the third part Mr. Bach directed Wagner's "Kaiser March," and Mr. Clauder the "comedy overture," Keler Bela. The imposing march was played with fine expression and coloring. As we were afterwards informed it was impossible for Mr. Bach to hold more than one rehearsal with the orchestra for the performance of the difficult numbers directed by him, which again demonstrates the good orchestral abilities we have in our midst when properly directed, and what great results can be achieved when conductor and orchestra work hand in hand in a harmonious manner.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

We are indebted to S. Turney, of Hamilton, Can., for the vocal waltzes as sung in the opera of "Love and War."

John White, formerly of this city, is now playing an organ in Montreal, his first way-station on the road to Europe.

The well-known Irish cantatrice, Rosa D'Erina, will give a "musical evening" this evening, at McCormick Hall, with a programme of national airs and ballads.

The father of Mr. N. Ledochowski, so well known in our musical circles, died recently in Paris. Mr. L. will have the sympathies of a large circle of friends in his bereavement.

George Schleiffarth, of this city, has just written a grand march, dedicated to "Long John," published by Root & Sons Music Company. The vignette is adorned with a full-length cut of the hero of the march. Fortunately, however, the march is not as long as the hero.

Mr. Wolfsohn closed his series of piano recitals with a Beethoven matinee yesterday in which he played the sonatas in E flat major op. 7, in F minor op. 57, and C minor op. 111; also the fantasie op. 77 and polonaise op. 89. Miss Ella A. White sang the "In Questa Tomba," and the "New Life, New Love." The remaining eleven recitals of the series as originally contemplated will be given next fall.

The Beethoven Society, on Tuesday last, elected the following officers for the season of 1877-'78: President, John G. Shortall; Vice-President, O. W. Potter; Secretary, Fred G. Frank; Treasurer, J. Henry Greenebaum; Librarian, J. Maurice Hubbard; Directors, John P. Ledyard, Mrs. A. N. Eddy, Col. Ray, James P. Kelly, Charles A. Knorr, William Lewis, Miss Lizzie Hoyne, Miss Ella A. White, Mrs. A. K. Johnson, Mrs. Bush.

A testimonial concert was given to Miss Fannie Kellogg at Boston on the 25th ult., at which Mr. Wilkie, late of this city, sang. The *Transcript* says of his singing:

Mr. Wilkie's remarkable tenor, which has been far too little heard by the general public as yet, made a really splendid display in the aria "Salve dimora," from Gounod's "Faust," in Balfe's "Floweret, I kiss thee," and in a duet with Miss Kellogg from "Don Pasquale." Mr. Wilkie's voice is a true tenor of the finest texture, very bright, strong, and pure, both in head and in chest tones, and under admirable command to sound culture and good taste. Its fortunate possessor must prove a useful and valuable addition to the ranks of our resident artists."

The lecture on Chopin, Schumann, and Wagner last Wednesday afternoon at Hershey Hall, by W. S. B. Mathews, was illustrated by one of the finest programmes of the season. Among those numbers which were the most noticeable was Chopin's second concerto in F minor, of 21, by Mr. Emil Liebling, with organ accompaniment by Mr. Eddy. This is one of Chopin's most brilliant productions, and gives a large field for artistic performance. Mr. Liebling's rendering, particularly in the second movement, was especially fine. The organ parts, which are very difficult, not only in execution, but registration, were performed in a masterly manner by Mr. Eddy. The Schumann collection of songs, which was large, and a piano suite by Mr. Liebling, were also fine.

The third Illinois State Sængerfest takes place this week, 5th to 8th, at Quincy under the direction of Hans Balatka, late of this city. The soloists are Miss Helene Balatka, soprano; Miss Anna Drasdil, alto; Mr. Alexander Bischoff, tenor; and Mr. O. J. Saler, of St. Louis, basso. The chorus will comprise thirty singing societies, aggregating 600 singers, and the orchestra seventy-five pieces. The programmes contain no work of importance, being made up mainly of solos and part songs. The Germania Mænnerchor, of this city, will sing Abt's "Birdling in the Blue Sky" and "Legend from the Rhine," Germania Mænnerchor with Arion des Westen, of St. Louis (Mr. Balatka's society), the "Pilgrims' Chorus" from "Tannhauser." Mr. Bischoff will sing an aria from Mercadante's "Il Bravo," "Siegmund's Love Song" from "Die Walkuere," a cavatina from "The Flying Dutchman," Schubert's "Erl King," and "Walther's Prize Song" from "The Meistersænger." Miss Drasdil's selections are Beethoven's "In questa Tomba," the "De tanti Palpiti," and the "O mio Fernando."

The lady candidates for musical honors in this city are becoming so numerous that it is hard to keep track of them. Miss Emma Larson, pupil of Sig. Carrozzi, is a young lady with a beautiful mezzo-soprano voice, very sympathetic, and especially clear and sweet in the upper tones. Her peculiarly modest and retiring disposition has prevented her from asserting herself as others similarly gifted would have done, but the estimation in which she is held by others who know her best was testified by the benefit concert tendered her a short time since by the Freja and Swedish Singing Societies at Turner Hall, which was very successful, although of an unpretentious character. The success of the evening was the "Una Voce Poco Fa," which afforded ample opportunity for the display of Miss Larson's sweetness and flexibility of voice and the careful cultivation she has undergone. The sympathetic quality and style of singing was especially noticeable in the second piece, which called forth a hearty encore. This composition, by Signor Carrozzi, is greatly above the average of sentimental ballads, and was good enough to warrant the author in giving us more of his compositions, and, indeed, of his execution, which was quite a noticeable feature of this pleasant concert.

ABROAD.

CHANGES IN THE MENDELSSOHN QUINTET CLUB.

At the close of the present season the two violinists of the Mendelssohn Quintet of Boston, Messrs. Schultze and Allen, retire from the Club. The former will continue to be associated with concerts, etc., in Boston, and the latter has organized a new and brilliant concert company for next season of ladies and gentlemen, some of whom are well known, and others new to fame but of equal ability. M. Dannreuther, of Cincinnati, has accepted an invitation to become a member of the Club, but will probably remain in that city until September.

STRAKOSCH'S SCHEME.

A New York dispatch of the 31st ult. to the Cincinnati *Enquirer* says:

It is announced to-day that Max Strakosch has concluded arrangements with Adelina Patti to appear in this country next season. He has also engaged Adams, the tenor; Veri, Conly, Cary, and Kellogg, [illegible]

WHEREABOUTS.

[illegible]

MUSICAL NOTES.

[illegible]

TO THE NORMAL CLASS OF '77.

As two logs upon the ocean,
Driven by the mighty sea,
Meet and part and float away,
So upon Life's ocean we
Have been brought by Time together,
Sailing on its fretful main,
Drifting back and forth, uncertain
Whether we may meet again.

[illegible]

A NIGHT IN MAY.

[illegible]

THE "CABLEGRAMMERS."

[illegible]

THE WORLD [illegible]

Society Leaders Gradually [illegible] ing for the Summer [illegible]

Prominent Weddings of th[illegible] —Receptions, Surpris[illegible] Picnics, Etc.

The Latest Display of Ha[illegible] Fabrics and Fashiona[illegible] Novelties.

Increasing Popularity of the [illegible] Mode and the Polonais[illegible]

Oriental Brilliancy All the Rage[illegible] —Music and Fashion.

CHICAGO.

VERY LITTLE IN THE SHAPE OF SOCI[illegible] TAINMENTS transpired during the week last past[illegible] reason in this; the weather is be[illegible] tremely warm and oppressive, and [illegible] has a tendency to destroy social e[illegible] Many people are preparing to leave t[illegible] the summer, and some have alre[illegible] The number of ladies who have go[illegible] contemplate going, East this season [illegible] be far in excess of those who have go[illegible] vious years, notwithstanding the [illegible] nearly everybody went to the [illegible] Exposition last year. It canno[illegible] these parties expect to escape the sul[illegible] the summer months by leaving the c[illegible] must know by experience that Chi[illegible] coolest city in warm weather in th[illegible] Perhaps it is because they find so m[illegible] ment here during the gay season tha[illegible] not think of departing until society [illegible] in a measure stagnant, when they tu[illegible] tention to other methods of amuseme[illegible]

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WHEELER—BLANEY.

Last Wednesday evening a quie[illegible] took place at No. 86 Park avenue, [illegible] marriage of Mr. J. S. Wheeler, th[illegible] the premises, and Miss Maggie Blan[illegible] city. About fifty invited guests w[illegible] including only the relatives and [illegible]

THE WORLD.

Society Leaders Gradually Departing for the Summer.

Prominent Weddings of the Week—Receptions, Surprises, Picnics, Etc.

The Latest Display of Handsome Fabrics and Fashionable Novelties.

Increasing Popularity of the Princess Mode and the Polonaise.

Oriental Brilliancy All the Rage in Paris—Music and Fashion.

CHICAGO.

VERY LITTLE IN THE SHAPE OF SOCIAL ENTERTAINMENTS

transpired during the week last past. There is reason in this; the weather is becoming extremely warm and oppressive, and this alone has a tendency to destroy social enthusiasm. Many people are preparing to leave the city for the summer, and some have already gone. The number of ladies who have gone, or who contemplate going, East this season seems to be far in excess of those who have gone in previous years, notwithstanding the fact that nearly everybody went to the Centennial Exposition last year. It cannot be that these parties expect to escape the sultry heat of the summer months by leaving the city, for all must know by experience that Chicago is the coolest city in warm weather in this latitude. Perhaps it is because they find so much enjoyment here during the gay season that they cannot think of departing until society has become in a measure stagnant, when they turn their attention to other methods of amusement.

Weddings are again becoming fashionable, and Chicago, as usual, is not behind the world in this respect. A number of weddings are announced to take place between now and fall, and some notable ones in the near future. The watering-places in this neighborhood are expecting a lively patronage, and will probably get it. As business commences to gain ground, society always begins to be lively, and, as the former progresses, the latter always keeps pace.

WHEELER—BLANEY.

Last Wednesday evening a quiet wedding took place at No. 86 Park avenue, being the marriage of Mr. J. S. Wheeler, the owner of the premises, and Miss Maggie Blaney, of this city. About fifty invited guests were present including only the relatives and intimate friends of the couple. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Francis L. Patton, D. D. The presents were numerous and elegant. The company spent the evening in sociability and mirth until a late hour, when the assembly dispersed. A bountiful collation was served by Eckardt. The newly-married pair wisely concluded to forego the heat and vexations of a bridal trip, preferring to remain at home.

M'FARLAND—ROCKWELL.

Last Thursday evening the marriage of Thomas McFarland and Miss Jennie Rockwell took place at the residence of Otis Corbett, Esq., No. 53 South Curtis street. The ceremony being performed by the Rev. Sumner Ellis in the presence of the members of both families. Immediately following the ceremony the friends repaired to the supper-room and were served to a bountiful collation, after which the happy couple took their departure for their new home, No. 645 West Washington street. The bride was the recipient of many beautiful, useful, and decorative presents from the members of the family and her admiring friends. The wedding being a quiet one, no cards were issued.

WARMOTH—DURAND.

One of the most brilliant weddings which has taken place in Newark, N. J., for many a year was celebrated at Trinity Church last Wednesday evening, being the marriage of ex-Gov. Warmoth, of Louisiana, to Miss Durand. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. E. C. Eccleston, in the Episcopal form, after which a reception, banquet, and ball were given in honor of the occasion at the Durand mansion. At 11 o'clock the bride and groom started for New York in a carriage, rooms having been engaged at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Saturday they sail for Europe. The bride's presents were magnificent and costly, including a set of diamonds, brooch and solitaire earrings from the groom, an elaborate tea-pot of solid silver from her parents, a case of silver forks and spoons, sixty pieces, from the groom's father, and a magnificent gold glove-box from Mr. and Mrs. Inslee A. Hopper. Each of the bridesmaids were presented by the groom with a gold locket containing a portrait of the bride.

MAGUIRE—PIENKOWSKY.

One of the most important social events of the week past in Kenosha was the marriage of T. V. Maguire, Esq., a lawyer of Racine, and Miss L. T. Pienkowsky, a teacher in the public schools of Kenosha, Friday last. The bride was attired in a handsome gros-grain silk, one of the new shades, draped with bouquets of flowers composed partly of tea roses and lilies of the valley. She wore a set of jet and pearl jewelry,—a present from the groom; also a gold watch and chain. The ceremony was performed at the residence of the bride's mother at half-past 3 p. m., and the reception lasted until 5, during which refreshments were served, and then the happy pair left on the 5:23 train south. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. H. C. First, a brother-in-law of the bride. The presents were both useful and elegant, consisting of a full set of household linen from the mother of the bride; an elegant set of jet and pearl jewelry from the groom; beautiful silver butter dish and knife from the teachers in the public school; very pretty wall pocket from Mrs. Will Fisher; boquet holder, with silver standard, from Miss Colwell; silver salt spoon, from Miss Colwell; gold watch and chain, with charms, from Mrs. Young, a sister of the bride; scarlet velvet toilet cushion, and scarlet worsted lamp mat, from Misses Toto First and Eva Pienkowsky, nieces of the bride; very handsome silver caster, with cut-glass bottles, from Mr. and Mrs. George A. Pienkowsky; set of silver teaspoons, butter-knife, and sugar-spoon from Mr. and Mrs. Ed T. Pienkowsky; a fancy silver napkin-ring from Mr. C. S. Bronson; a china catsup receiver from Mrs. C. S. Bronson; an elegant silver water set, consisting of swinging water-pitcher, gold-lined goblets, and slop, from Mrs. A. E. P. Cummings, Mrs. E. P. First, and Miss Minnie E. Pienkowsky, sisters of the bride; set of toilet-mats from Mrs. Sutherland; scarlet hair and match receivers from Master G. Willis Cummings, nephew of the bride; wall-protector and set of toilet mats, consisting of eight pieces, from Miss Minnie Pienkowsky.

Among those present were: Prof. Maryett and wife, the teachers of the public schools of Kenosha, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Baker, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Lane and daughter Bertha, Mr. and Mrs. W. Fisher, Mr. and Mr. C. S. Bronson, Mrs. Swartz, Mrs. Sutherland, Supt. D. H. Flett, of Somers; the Rev. H. C. First and wife, of Plainfield, Ill.; Miss Fanny Maguire, of Racine; Mrs. S. N. Young, of Highland Park; Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Pienkowsky, of Woodstock, Ill.; Mr. and Mrs. George B. Cummings, of Highland Park; Mrs. George Pienkosky and sister, of Chicago. Also other member of the families and friends. Mr. and Mrs. Maguire will take a short trip, and will soon go to Racine, where a house completely furnished by Mr. Maguire awaits them.

MOORE—WERTHEIM.

The principal social event at LaSalle during the past week was the marriage, at 10 o'clock Tuesday morning, of Col. James Moore, of Gen. Sheridan's staff, and Miss Annie L. Wertheim, at the residence of the bride's mother, Mrs. Lindley. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Meyer, and was witnessed only by the relatives and most intimate friends of the contracting parties. Col. and Mrs. Moore left after the ceremony for the East, where they will remain until the 20th, when they will return to Chicago, and will be at home to their friends at the Palmer House.

GLICKAUF—SWARTCHILD.

Tuesday evening the marriage of Miss Theresa Swartchild, daughter of Joseph Swartchild, Esq., with Mr. Simon Glickauf, of the California Watch Company, San Francisco, was celebrated at the residence of the bride's father, No. 1163 Prairie avenue, the Rev. Dr. Norden officiating. The newly-wedded couple departed Wednesday for San Francisco, their future home.

ANTICIPATED HAPPINESS.

Mr. Charles F. Dorland is said to be engaged, and, strange to say, to a young lady, and the young lady is said to reside on the South Side.

The marriage of Miss Lizzie Law, daughter of Robert A. Law, Esq., of this city, will take place at the Second Presbyterian Church at 7 o'clock Thursday evening.

The *Saturday Herald* says "the engagement of Miss Nellie Pullman and Mr. Graeme Stewart is announced." It seems as though something of this sort has been intimated once or twice before during the past five or six years.

The marriage of Miss Emma Einstein with Mrs. S. S. Biers, of Rochester, N. Y., will be celebrated Thursday evening, June 21, at 7 o'clock, at the Sinai Congregation.

On Tuesday evening, June 12, at Oak Park, Miss Minnie June and Mr. William R. Owen will be united in marriage at the residence of the bride's father, Frank T. June, Esq.

The marriage of Miss Alice R. Harvey and Mr. Edgar H. Galt, both of Sterling, Ill., will occur Thursday evening at 9 o'clock at the residence of the bride's mother, Mrs. Rachael Harvey.

On the 28th inst., at 7 o'clock, Miss Sophia Belding, daughter of H. H. Belding, Esq., will be united in marriage to Mr. George W. Ellis, at the residence of the bride's father, No. 46 Bryant avenue.

The marriage of Miss Julia Brewster, daughter of W. J. Brewster, Esq., with Mr. Stephen P. Gardner, will be celebrated Thursday evening, June 28, at 6 o'clock, at the residence, No. 242 LaSalle street.

Miss Belle Camp, well known in the Centenary Methodist Church, is to be married at 3 o'clock next Thursday afternoon at the residence of her father, No. 387 Harrison street, to a Mr. Sherman, of this city.

It is rumored that Miss Helen Creighton, well known among the society of young people of Chicago, is to be married on the 15th of September, to Mr. M. O. Brown, a prominent insurance man of this city.

Next Monday evening, at 7 o'clock, at the residence of the bride's aunt, Mrs. Mary McTaggart, No. 236 East Market street, Indianapolis, Ind., Miss Minnie Cunningham will be married to Mr. George D. Griffin.

AMATEUR THEATRICALS.

Tuesday evening the parlors of Mrs. Dr. Roler's residence on Indiana avenue were converted into a miniature theatre, the occasion being the performance of Carl Blum's German comedy entitled "Erziehungs Resultate," by a club of American amateurs, before a numerous and select audience of invited guests, composed mainly of South Side literati. The play is one of great length and difficulty, and was especially characterized by the smooth manner in which it was given, there being a notable absence of any awkward hitches, largely due to the careful training of the young ladies and gentlemen by Mrs. Roller. The following is the cast:

Margarathe Western.......Miss Bessie Reeve
Florbach.......Mr. A. J. Nasmith
Louis von Sonnenstein.......Mr. C. H. Goodrich
Hauptmann Rheinfels.......Mr. Charles Neill
Frau Von Stern.......Miss Jennie Whitehead
Anna.......Miss Nellie Marshall
Henrietta.......Miss Mary Hill
Wilhelm.......Mr. E. Morley
Jacques.......Dr. Hatfield

The acting of Miss Reeve, whom many lovers of private theatricals on the South Side will remember, was especially notable for its excellence, while Miss Marshall, Miss Whitehead, and Miss Hill performed their parts in a manner seldom equaled upon the amateur stage. By their rendition of the difficult characters assigned to them the gentlemen displayed a close study and comprehension that insured their success.

RECEPTIONS TO M. D.'S.

The American Medical Association will hold a convention in this city during the present week, and in honor of the members five or six grand receptions are to be given, the honors to be divided up by the three divisions of the city. Tuesday evening entertainments will be given by Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Winston, No. 369 Superior street; Dr. and Mrs. R. N. Isham, No. 321 Dearborn avenue; and Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Peabody, Dearborn avenue and Division street. Wednesday evening, by Dr. and Mrs. J. P. Ross, West Washington and Ada streets; Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Bishop, No. 267 West Adams street; and Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Crane, No. 369 West Washington street. Thursday evening, by the Hon. and Mrs. Wirt Dexter, No. 869 Prairie avenue; Mr. and Mrs. George M. Pullman, Prairie avenue and Eighteenth street; and by Dr. and Mrs. E. O. F. Roler, No. 1084 Prairie avenue.

THAT BUTTERFLY BALL.

A meeting of ladies was held at the Grand Pacific Hotel last Thursday to complete the details for the grand "butterfly ball," to be given at McVicker's on or about the 15th inst. The event will be a novel one, none but children from 2 to 6 years being allowed to participate in it. Fairy dances, wood nymphs, fairy queen, tableau, etc., will revel to their hearts' content, after being trained by Bournique. Mrs. Laura E. Dainty will read from Drake's "Culprit Fay."

ROSE EYTINGE'S RECEPTION.

A very pleasant entertainment of the week was that given by Rose Eytinge at the Palmer House to a small circle of friends on the eve of her departure. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. Tilton, Mr. and Mrs. Severn, Mrs. Laura E. Dainty, Miss Marie T. Courcelles, Miss Annie Kerr, Mr. Jones, and Mr. Demet. A feature which added greatly to the enjoyment of all present was the recital of "The Deacon's Trial" by Mrs. Dainty.

SURPRISE.

A very pleasant surprise was given to Miss Mamie Ashman, at her residence, No. 824 West Monroe street, last Monday evening. The time sped merrily amid music and dancing, until a late hour. Among those present were Misses Mamie and Lillie Ashman, Grace Klumb, Florence Weaver, Fannie Rounds, Minnie Mather, Addie Wakefield, Nellie Crawford, Nellie Kingman, Imogene Ford, Maggie Bishop, Irene Wyeth; Messrs. W. Bassett, J. Whittlesey, J. Wakefield, G. Davis, H. Cashman, and others.

PERSONAL.

Mr. William Kane will go to Denver, Col., very soon for his health.

Miss Pleda Dickinson has gone to Winona with her mother to spend the summer.

Miss Marion Morgan was in this city on a visit a week ago. She returned to her home in St. Louis last Monday.

Miss Joan Pinkerton is expected home next week from New York, where she has been making an extended visit.

Miss Kittie Rounds, a society belle of the West Side, is expecting to start for Denver this week, where she will spend the summer.

Miss Carrie E. Barton, of St. Caroline's Court, has gone to New York, to remain during the summer season with her relatives and friends.

Miss Aggie Chalmers, of West Monroe street, will accompany her parents to Kansas City, Denver, and other prominent Western points, for a pleasure trip, this week.

A mistake in a single initial letter caused an explanation to be called for by the wife of Mr. B. F. Jones last Sunday morning, when she read in THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE that he was about to be married to Miss Pinney, and she inquired of her lord if he was thinking of turning Mormon. B. H. Jones, Esq., is the lucky man who expects to win the prize soon.

MINOR MENTION.

Miss Charlotte Smith, of the *Inland Monthly*, held a reception at the Inland club-rooms yesterday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Woodrow nee Boardman will receive their numerous friends Wednesday afternoons and evenings in June.

Thursday evening last, at St. Matthew's Chapel, Kenosha, Wis., Miss Minnie B. Doan was united in wedlock to Mr. Charles C. Brown.

Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Taylor entertained a small company of intimate friends last Wednesday evening at their residence, No. 647 West Adams street.

The members of the C. M. B. A. gave a lawn party Thursday afternoon at Central Park in honor of the birthday anniversary of Miss Lizzie Miller, one of its members.

The Ivy Club armed themselves with eatables Wednesday morning and went to the South Park picnic grounds, Woodlawn Station, where they enjoyed the spring air, grass, etc., in a first-class private picnic. This is the second picnic on the grounds this season.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The Thalian Club will meet Tuesday evening at the residence of Miss Addie E. Goodrich, No. 737 West Washington street.

A lawn party will be given at the residence of Mrs. Louis Wahl Friday, June 8, for the benefit of the Woman's Hospital. Tickets can be had of Mrs. Wahl, Mrs. Bartlett, Mrs. William Chisholm, Mrs. Dr. A. R. Jackson, Mrs. A. McBean, Mrs. J. H. Reese, Mrs. Pulsefer, and others.

The Just-For-Fun Dramatic Club will produce at Standard Hall during or about the second week in June the drama of "Caste," for the benefit of the Swedenborgian Society. The club made quite a success in the performance of "Caste" at the Ellis Avenue Music Hall some time ago.

SUBURBAN.

ENGLEWOOD.

The Rev. J. T. Sunderland was tendered a reception Thursday evening at the residence of Dr. A. H. Champlin, by the members of the Unitarian Society and others. The spacious parlors were well filled, and a most enjoyable evening was spent by those present. During the evening the company was entertained by Miss Jesse Couthoui, who read several selections and played several solos upon her violin. Mrs. A. H. Champlin and Mrs. N. A. Pierce gave some fine piano music. Ice-cream and cake were served.

HYDE PARK.

The Hyde Park Hotel hops will probably commence during the second week in June, when the usual good time will be enjoyed by the guests of Messrs. Pierce & Benjamine.

NAPERVILLE.

A delightfully informal hop was given by the young people of Naperville last Wednesday evening, at the hall, which was participated in by the following young ladies from Chicago: Miss Lou Brown, Miss Ida Richman, Miss Hattie Danforth, Miss Louise Freeman, Miss Fox, Messrs. F. C. Tyler, Frank Follansbee, J. M. Clifford, Frank Tyler, Warren Tyler.

RIVERSIDE.

The Riverside Social Club gave its first party at the spacious residence of Mr. E. E. Childs, Friday evening last. The Club has been recently organized, and it is intended to continue the parties, meeting every two weeks. The evening was very pleasantly spent in games, dancing, etc. At about 10 o'clock a sumptuous repast was spread; the dancing was continued until 11 o'clock, when the party disbanded. Among those present were Mrs. E. E. Childs, Mrs. Wickersham of Chicago, Miss Allie Hollister, Miss Minnie Nexsen, Misses Childs, Allen, DeGolyer, Ford, Chambers, May Cross, Clara Seckel, Dore, Jennie Bowles of Hinsdale, Louie Blayney, Sherman, Messrs. Childs, Sherman, Chase, Nexsen, Gilbert, Parsons, Coryell, Morford, Will Blayney, T. C. Blayney, W. Arthur. The next party will be given Friday evening June 14, 1877.

NEW YORK.

THE LATEST NOVELTIES.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

NEW YORK, June 1.—To lovers of fashion and admirers of lovely things June is the month par excellence. Many merchants reserve their handsomest fabrics and novelties for a display just now, and modistes prepare some startling coups de main for this season of fairest fashions and flowers. Among new materials is a pretty all-wool goods known as dentelle. It consists of alternate lace-like and solid stripes, and is chiefly in drab, light brown, and wood tints and gray. It is very fine, and as light as barege or grenadine. A fabric such as this is designed, of course, only for overdress, and combines more appropriately with silk than anything else. Bunting receives even more than its share of favor, and some of the toilettes made from it are undeniably very stylish and pretty. The colors most selected are green, light and navy blue, ecru, and gray. A very dainty toilette of light blue has the skirt bordered at the bottom by an eight-inch side-pleated flounce. Above this are two gathered ruffles, only moderately full, of Torchon lace a finger deep. The polonaise, buttoned diagonally across the entire front, is closed with large flat buttons of mother-of-pearl. The edge of the opening is trimmed with a ruffle of lace, and the bottom of the polonaise is trimmed to match the skirt. The sleeves, a plain coat pattern, are cut rather wide at the lower end, and are open a little way up the elbow seam. This, by-the-by, seems a favorite style of sleeves, and is a very pretty and comfortable one. An ornamental pocket relieves the long plain side of the polonaise at the right. A stylish and pleasing addition to this pretty toilette is a cape-shaped scarf reaching to the waist at the back, and having long straight ends which are carelessly knotted on the breast. This is also of the light blue bunting, and is trimmed with narrow pleatings and ruffles of Torchon lace. An English walking hat, worn with this dress, is simply trimmed with a light-blue veil and a pearl buckle which secures it.

Another very pleasing fabric for summer toilettes is a French material very light and fine, and all wool. It is imported only in white, and makes up most tastefully and dressily. A very pretty toilette of this material was worn at the recent parade of the Coaching Club, which, I may remark en passant, was a very brilliant affair. The skirt of this fine soft white goods was laid in broad side-pleats, just like the kilt-skirt of a little boy's suit. The skirt is but very little longer behind than before. There is, of course, no overdress. The basque is of that charming model, the Breton, and is enriched with bands of handsome India embroidery in brilliant colors. The long vest, coming several inches below the jacket, is trimmed by two bands of embroidery, one just below the belt, the other at the end. A third band crosses the chest some inches below the neck. Each band is headed by a row of small, smooth silver sequins. The jacket is similarly trimmed. A fancy pocket elaborately decorated with embroidery and sequins was suspended from the belt by a parti-colored cord and tassels. The hat, of black Neapolitan, of the "Danicheff" style, was trimmed with a brocaded scarf and white plumes.

Another very stylish costume adorning beauty on the box-seat was a handsome black silk trimmed with highly-colored embroidered bands. The bonnet accompanying it was a fine English straw, trimmed with ribbon in shade like the straw, and surmounted by two drooping ostrich feathers of vivid scarlet.

One very remarkable dress had the skirt of black silk, with several narrow plisses, each headed by a series of "milliner's" folds of Mandarin satin. A tight-fitting cuirass of Mandarin satin formed the foundation of a most showy and peculiar waist. A bodice or basque of bands of black velvet was laced together by fine silk cordings,—the satin showing between the lacings and imparting a rather bizarre appearance. A black straw hat of the Gainsborough shape, ornamented with Mandarin satin and black and Mandarin plume, was worn with this pronounced toilette.

TO REVERT TO NEW FABRICS,

from which coaching toilettes caused us to wander. There are two new materials for full-dress costumes. One of these is "Rayare d'Alger," with a ground of shaded ecru, and of light and open texture, woven of silk and wool. This ground is enriched by delicate lines of scarlet, purple, blue, orange, and Cardinal. It is of the usual width, and costs $2 per yard. The other new goods is Persian damasse, and is much more elegant and just twice as expensive. It has a ground of silk, in color a pale delicate blue, upon which is a curious raised design in black, orange, scarlet, and white. This material when introduced in costumes presents a rich and striking appearance. It is hardly necessary to say that so peculiar and showy a goods would form an entire costume only at the expense of good taste. It is especially adapted, however, for the lesser portions, and is then extremely stylish. A very beautiful material shown for overdresses, scarf-draperies, etc., follows the popular fancy of stripes. In this novelty the stripes are about one and a half inches wide, one consisting of fine silk threads woven lengthwise and the alternate one of mossy woolen threads held together by one of white and fine silk, which glistens almost like a silver thread. This goods is striped across the width. It measures, I think, some twenty-eight inches, and costs $3 and upwards a yard. Another charming material for very dressy costumes shows a ground of gauze very fine and soft, resembling exactly tissue veils. Upon this, in silk or satin, is some beautiful flower design, generally a running vine and blossom, or a trailing, drooping spray. In gauzes, indeed, there is immense variety, some showing a plush stripe, alternating with which is one of the most diaphanous texture imaginable. These are particularly lovely, and the colors—delicate blue, peach-blossom, tilleul, softest lavender—are exquisite. The majority of womankind, however, must stop at admiration of them, as their price—$5 and $6 per yard—places them well out of reach. Next to selecting a material, the most important thing is how to make it up.

First in point of popularity, and I think in gracefulness, is the Princess model. That I am not only in this opinion is well proven, as the Princess daily increases in favor. Every sort of material, thin and heavy, expensive and cheap, all are resolved into the Princess robe. I can't help thinking that among our republican, simplicity-loving people, part, at least, of its popularity is owing to its title. In light materials there is great profusion of drapery, and, as a rule, two or more fabrics and colors are combined. Princess dresses of black silk are elaborately trimmed with jet fringes and passementerie, and sometimes bands of open-work under which are ribbons of bright colors, which appear prettily, imparting tone and effect. Grenadine made in Princess form finds a beautiful trimming in satin bows and long flat loops and pleatings of French lace. The polonaise still holds its own, and a new modification of it grows daily in favor. This is the Juive or "skeleton" polonaise, and is delightfully adapted for thin materials to be worn over a plain, untrimmed Princess dress of colored silk. This "skeleton" polonaise is cut surplice in the neck, is joined on the shoulders, and has under the arms openings extending half way down the skirt. These openings may be fastened by bands crossing them, or left open, at the option of the wearer. Of the Breton costume, I need only say that it is constantly more admired and is much seen on the street and promenade. The blouse-front basque is in much demand for thin materials. It is well adapted to them, and is nothing more than the ordinary basque, having a plain width carried from neck to belt, and gathered at each end. Having considered the first two questions of importance, viz., the material and the form or pattern of the dress, the next consideration is the trimming, unless indeed, one does as I do, and buys the trimmings and then selects the dress to match them. Commensurate with the variety of materials is the immense variety of trimmings,—laces, galloons fringes, embroidered bands, passementerie, ruffles, pleatings, bands, etc., ad infinitum.

A NEW STYLE OF GARNITURE

for grenadine is jet, both fringes and galloons, and they produce very handsome effects. For the ornamentation of gauzes and fancy grenadines, there are beautiful embroidered bands and thin galloons of silk, floss chenille, beads, etc. Gauze galloons, embroidered in India colors, are a favorite garniture for black grenadines and other goods of that ilk. For trimming evening toilettes, satin is more used than anything else, and is so beautiful that one cannot wonder at this preference. The pinked ruches or "rose-leaf" trimming I have before mentioned increases in favor, and some blendings of color and tint are shown. One handsome bronze brown satin is trimmed with them, and the ruches combine ecru, pale salmon, light blue, and brown. For dresses of wash fabrics side-pleated ruffles of the goods obtain. These are generally edged with Hamburg embroidery, Smyrna lace, or Valenciennes. Some very fine varieties of Italian lace are not to be rejected either, as they are extremely pretty and fine. I have said that buttons are much used in trimming, and indeed some ladies carry this to such an extent that they look as if they had utilized the old-time "button-string" of the children. The Breton basque demands a quantity of buttons, but each one adds materially to the grace and beauty of the garment. Those who admired the shape of the winter and spring hats (and who did not?) will certainly not object to the continuance of these styles. Nothing absolutely new has made its appearance, but the old shapes, with various modifications, are so pretty and becoming that no one is disposed to cavil at them. For traveling and country wear, hats of light but extremely coarse straw are selected, and the colors most preferred are very dark brown, gray, navy blue, and black; occasionally white. The round and low crown with drooping brim is a favorite shape in these, though many admire a large, sloping crown and a broad brim upturned at one side. For full dress, bonnets are finest Tuscan braids, Leghorn, English straw, and chip. A great quantity of "Capote" bonnets and Normandy hats and caps have the brims of fancy Tuscany braid. A most desirable braid is the Dunstable, which are exceedingly handsome. The shape is a high, straight crown, and the brim, rather broad, which is upturned on one side, rolls slightly on the other. It is a becomingly coquettish style, destined to become very popular among young ladies. Of suitable garnitures for these elegant hats there is so much to say that it requires no little time to decide what to mention, what to omit. The trimmings are as handsome as are the materials and shapes of the hats, and what more than this can I say? MATTIE S.

PARIS.

"THE KING OF LAHORE."

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

PARIS, May 19.—All Paris is going wild over M. Massenet's opera "Le Roi de Lahore," and the name of Sita, the beautiful heroine, is on every tongue. We have coiffures a la Sita, toilettes a la Sita, and a fashionable modiste is preparing a robe a la Sita for the Exposition Universelle at an expense of 25,000 francs. The inauguration of simplicity is therefore postponed to an indefinite period, at least by the admirers of brilliant Oriental costumes. The actual mode, however, favors extremities, and many new summer styles present striking contrasts, in their complications and gorgeous hues, to equal numbers remarkable for simple arrangements and avoidance of brilliant colors. The latter are generally the more elegant, excepting some which are making their appearance so rigidly plain that all sense of beauty is lost in the effort to appear original. Thus, a fashionable costume presents, among new creations, a dove-colored tissue, without flounce, fold, or drapery on the skirt, or any possible relief to the high corsage and tightly-fitting sleeves. This exaggerated simplicity, which confounds the beautiful with the eccentric, is more censurable in its affectation than the extravagant combinations so profusely arrayed against good taste in the same establishment. In the latter category, a silk toilette of Florentin-bronze shade

WAS PROMINENT AS A NOVELTY,

and therefore must be noticed to the exclusion of some beautiful dresses, but which were overshadowed by the claims of the last arrival a la mode. The skirt of this toilette, which was of silk, was ornameted in front with three plaited flounces of grenadine, striped in the most brilliant colors. There were two of these flounces on the side and one behind, all of which formed an average-width trimming round the skirt, and the back one, with additional fullness, fell over a singularly-pointed train. A large open polonaise of the gay-striped grenadine was trimmed with equal numbers of silk puffings as the colors in the stripes, each puffing being of a solid color, conforming to those in the polonaise and flounces. Ribbon bows of the same variety of hues, which in this instance were red, mandarin, and "jaune d'or," were placed on the dress in every possible manner, and on the sleeves, which were of the bronze silk. A deep Oriental fringe trimmed the lower edge of the polonaise, and fell over the shoulders a la militaire. This style is increasing in favor for toilettes on all occasions, and sleeves are sloped and gathered sufficiently to allow quite an elevation on the shoulder, over which trimming is arranged in conformity with other portions of the dress. This is now one of the most distinguishing marks of a fashionable toilette, and is extremely piquant if not exaggerated; but extremists are already changing it into a deformity; more "a la mode chameau" than a la militaire.

TOILETTES FOR JULY AND AUGUST

have not yet made their appearance, but modistes inform that the most favorite combinations will be batiste with "foulard a jour," ornamented with the new chene ribbons. These have generally white grounds, on which are brocaded rosebuds surrounded by foliage, and other delicate designs in the palest tints imaginable, and are among the handsomest novelties of the season. A Normandy hat of rice straw, trimmed with this ribbon, attracted my attention yesterday as being worthy of notice on account of its extreme novelty and beauty. The face was rather more open than those which appeared last month, and the crown, higher in front and more sloping toward the back, was trimmed with a long scarf of the brocaded chene silk, falling in loops behind. This was embroidered in linden blossoms, moss-roses, and half-blown tea-roses, and a bunch of the same flowers placed on the crown in front exactly resembled those brocaded on the ribbon. Ties were placed under the rim, and, brought forward, formed a large bow under the chin, slightly to the left, and nothing could be more charming.

A BRILLIANT ENTERTAINMENT

was given last week by the Directors of the Vaudeville to M. Sardou, on the occasion of the hundredth representation of "Dora" at that theatre, which consisted of a magnificent supper followed by a ball. The artists of the Vaudeville participated in the festivities, and Mlle. Blanche Pierson made a poetical address in honor of M. Sardou and on behalf of the assembled guests, which was acknowledged with much feeling by the author of "Dora." The star of M. Massenet is still in the ascendant at the Grand Opera; although the young composer little dreamed in his retired chalet at Fontainebleau, where his most important works were conceived, that "Le Roi de Lahore" would guide him to the pinnacle of fame, rather than his productions of a higher order. The sacred drama, "Mary Magdelane," which was performed at the Odeon in 1873, was spoken of by Ambroise Thomas as possessing all the beauties of the highest order, and which he acknowledged affected him so powerfully that, stoical as he was, his emotion gave way to tears. It is true the grand passages of the Roi de Lahore, as I have before stated, deserve the honor now accorded to them, but in the future that opera will decline in favor when divested of scenic grandeur before the more perfect works of M. Massenet. The young diva, Mlle. Rezke, who assumes the role of *Sita*, has received a copy of the partition, superbly bound in light-blue velvet, from M. Massenet, with a dedication containing complimentary selections from the Oratorio of "Eve."

The Grand Opera announces a new ballet to be given in August with unprecedented attractions, but as the ballet in the Roi de Lahore exceeds the wildest imaginings in its beauty, M. Kalanzier's promises for the future cannot be relied on. M. Gounod promises a new opera on the occasion of the reopening of the Opera Comique on Sept. 1. He is now conducting Cinq-Mars on account of the resignation of M. Lamoureux, but this compulsory delay is a very naturally accepted. MATHILDE.

NIL DESPERANDUM.

Though dark thy way, the clouds opaque and dreary,
Thy heart oppressed with care,
Thy brain o'ertasked, and eyes with weeping weary,
Never despair!

Adversity o'ertakes thee—deep affliction
Ensues, so hard to bear;
But thou can'st bear it—scout not the prediction—
Never despair!

Who hath not trials? Is there any mortal
Exempt from some sure share
Of trouble? None this side of Heaven's portal—
Never despair!

Cheer up! endure what others have of sorrow;
The clouds will lift, and fair
Will break the dawn—fruition's blissful morrow—
Never despair!

EDWARD P. NOWELL.

LEIPZIG.

Student-Life at a German University.

The Semi-Annual "Ostermesse"—A Great Crowd of Merchants.

Rich Goods from Everywhere—No Sunday-Observance in Fair-Time.

The Emperor's Progress Through Alsace-Lorraine—Excitement Over the Eastern War.

GERMAN STUDENTS.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

LEIPZIG, Germany, May 9.—The lectures have begun again for the summer. Of course, no one, or almost no one, had spent the Easter vacation in Leipzig; even the most ardent admirer of its antiquities and its beer would hardly consider the old city attractive enough for that. The native students go, as a rule, to their respective homes. But, for the foreigner and German of ample means, the prospect of a little trip to Italy, Russia, or even across the Rhine into France, is too enticing to be resisted easily. If one goes to Italy, the route through Switzerland is rather cold so early in the season. As for Russia, the journey is expensive; and then, too, nobody can tell nowadays how many wars he may stumble upon up there. So, in some way or other, a good many of us

FIND OURSELVES IN PARIS

every spring. But this time Paris was uncommonly dull. It is seldom that there are so few strangers in town. The hotel-keepers were grumbling sadly. Probably the visitors will come back for the Exposition—that is, if the affair doesn't "fall through" (and there have been ominous whispers of that), and if the *Figaro* really gets the *speaking monkey!*

This University has a disagreeable way of "catching" confiding individuals, especially Freshmen (whom they call Foxes); they get a man out here at the appointed time, and then begin lectures some two weeks afterwards, leaving the hopeful aspirant for classical honors to promenade the streets a fortnight, dreaming of future glory. That is, in fact, of small consequence; for the Freshmen here never do much work, and seldom trouble the lectures. The story is not entirely without foundation which tells of a man newly arrived who asked a Freshman to direct him to the University. "Ja," replied the Freshman; "that I don't know; I've only been here three months." Of course, those who have been here some time already do not return so early. But a trifle later, say ten days, you meet a very jolly set of men on nearly all the trains coming this way; and, when the people along the line hear them singing, they know that the Semester has begun once more.

I wonder if the greater part of the Americans at home have before them a vivid picture of the

EVERY-DAY LIFE OVER HERE.

Doubtless many readers of THE TRIBUNE have studied in Germany. Now and then, when they pause for a moment in the busy whirl of American life, if it be only of an evening when they smoke a cigar in the twilight, perhaps they recall with pleasure those quiet, peaceful years that seemed to pass so slowly; the quaint stone buildings, gray with age; low-vaulted corridors, adorned with fresco-paintings of centuries gone by; and the old-fashioned lecture-rooms, on whose rough, black benches some of Germany's greatest men had carved their names. The ordinary traveler rarely learns to appreciate the student's life. He may have been present at a "Kneipe," or even have seen a little "Pauken"; but it is so easy to regard all that objectively, not really thinking and feeling *with* the student.

In some respects the people here are more tolerant towards the young fellows than they are at home. If one of them happens to drink a little more beer than he can walk with quietly, nobody thinks anything of it at all; and, if you were to criticise it, people would answer: "Oh, he's a good fellow, and the poor rascals are only young once." One must remember, however, that they have no out-of-door games, such as ball or cricket, nor do they row or run. There are no amusements which may be considered as peculiar to them; the most national are their

FENCING AND DRINKING CLUBS.

Their so-called "duels" are not very dangerous, and mostly tend to improve their rapier-practice, in which they are by no means clumsy. They know less about the fleuret, and lack the grace of the French when handling lighter weapons. They would seldom retain any marks from their little "affairs," if they did not especially wish them; and so they drink as much beer as they can before the wounds are healed, in order to make the scars as red as possible.

A student is made quite a lion of, and is regarded by the people with marked consideration. There is a great difference, however, between German and English universities in regard to expenses. In England a man *must* have considerable money, I think, to take any tolerable position socially. Here he can be President of a club, live passably well (according to German ideas), and drink an unlimited quantity of beer, for $1,000 per annum. That would be impossible, I am sure, at Oxford or Cambridge. I remember going on to Paris last summer with the young Comte de X., and how bitterly he complained because his father would only allow him £600 a year at Oxford. Still, it is true that the men here, many of them, borrow considerably; and I have known some to marry, quite heavily loaded with debts contracted at the University. The position of a student in Germany is

VERY PECULIAR.

He is regarded as *in numero civium academicorum*, and is entirely under the jurisdiction of the University Court, no policeman having the right to arrest him. But the one is about as bad as the other, for the University has as dingy an old jail as one could wish for. Of all offenses dueling is most severely punished, although encounters with pistols rarely occur, and there are far less meetings with swords here, comparatively, than at the smaller universities,—such as Heidelberg and Goettingen, for instance. The best fencer in Germany is at Jena, I am told, and the second-best at Leipzic. TYLER B. KING.

A TRANSFORMATION-SCENE.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

LEIPZIG, Germany, May 11.—This city has just passed through a transformation-scene which is of semi-annual occurrence, and, to an American, unique and interesting. Every Easter and Michaelmas the "Innerstadt" is turned completely upside down, and inside out, by the great fairs which are held, and which bring together merchants, great and small, from all parts of the world, with wares as various and multitudinous as the wants of mankind demand.

For a whole month the city is scarcely recognizable, as every available space is occupied by the temporary structures erected for the use of the merchantmen. The tri-weekly market is banished for the time to another part of the town; and the pretty, picturesque Market-Square is closely packed with booths. The large Theatre-Square, the University-Place, and all other places of the kind, become busy centres of trade. The streets are thronged by a bustling crowd, intent upon buying and selling; and the quiet citizen hardly feels at home in his own city. A variety of costumes meet the eye, as the representatives of the different nationalities often come in their native dress; but I am told that a few years since such sights were far more numerous than at present, as many Eastern people now adopt, for the time, the European style of dress—so much of the picturesqueness of the occasion is lost.

THE THOUSANDS OF STRANGERS

thus brought into the city, find lodging and food not in the hotels alone—for, abundant as they are, they fail to furnish accommodations for such a throng; so the class of householders who are not above "turning an honest penny" avail themselves of this occasion, and let their rooms at a large price.

Many of the smaller shopkeepers vacate their premises, and they are taken by the strangers for the display of their wares; and this not on the ground-floor alone, but often to the hight of three or four stories,—Continental people thinking nothing of mounting any number of stairs.

This Fair is a very old institution, and was in early times the celebrated meeting-place of merchants from every quarter. In these days of steam communication and rapid transit, the need of such a common centre, which was formerly in force, does not seem to exist; but there seems to be no probability of its being given up. The American merchant comes here and orders, from samples shown, the finest Bohemian and other styles of glass-porcelains, the rarest and richest carpets from the looms of Turkey and Persia, corals of the most exquisite workmanship, laces fit for a Queen, and, in short, as I have already said, all that man can desire. It is, as your readers will readily believe, a

TIME OF GREAT TEMPTATION

to an American,—remembering, as he cannot fail to, the enormous prices at which these goods are sold at home. It is a fine opportunity for purchasing, and one which is not neglected by the thrifty Germans who stand in need of the commodities offered. Many a good housewife furnishes herself for the year at this time, and not only with stuff for wearing-apparel and articles of household use, but even to a six months' supply of various kinds of cakes, which are made to keep as well as to be eaten.

The "Ostermesse" just closed has been a largely attended and most successful one, notwithstanding the cold and unseasonable weather which has prevailed. Large sums of money have exchanged hands, and business has received a fresh impetus.

One could not help pitying the men and women who were obliged to stand the whole day in the cold east wind, direct from the Steppes of Siberia, and laden with a blinding cloud of dust, which it gathered here in the Leipzig streets; but probably most of them were wholly unconscious of the fact that they were surrounded with such discomforts, so intent were they upon money-making.

THE QUIET

which succeeds such a time as I have described is truly refreshing. One can pass through the streets without being jostled on all sides. Sunday is again a day of rest, and a person can walk to church without feeling like Christian at Vanity Fair, in Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress." It is only during the "Messe" that Sunday is a business-day; then all banks and shops are open, and work goes on as on week-days. At other times it is a quiet day of rest.

On the whole, we are glad to settle down to our six months of order, and to see affairs moving in the ordinary channels. We are glad to get once more good seats in the theatre, and to buy our tickets at the every-day price, rather than at nearly twice that sum. Surely there are both advantages and disadvantages in nearly every state.

Just at present we are interested in the progress of

THE EMPEROR THROUGH ALSACE-LORRAINE,

whither he has gone for his first visit as Emperor, and where he has met with a reception most satisfactory. Strasburg, Metz, and other cities have received him with open arms, and it is believed that, in consequence of this visit of his Majesty, a more friendly feeling towards the Fatherland of old will spring up in the hearts of the people of these reannexed provinces.

His days there (as is usual with him) have been busy ones, spent in receiving and dispensing attentions, attending parades, inspecting forts, and visiting places of interest. During his stay in Metz, a fire occurred which entirely consumed the roof of the fine old Cathedral, and did much damage to the interior. It sounds rather comical to American ears to hear that "The Emperor, the Crown Prince, and Count Von Moltke were present directing the efforts for the extinguishment of the fire"! But so we are told, "Fire departments here are not at the same degree of perfection as in some of our American cities.

THE WAR.

The absorbing topic of the times, however, is one of graver import than those on which I have already written. The war-cloud, once "no bigger than a man's hand," has increased in proportions and blackness until all Europe trembles, and men stand breathless as though awaiting a great explosion. Not a few believe that England will still come out the defender of Turkey, and that war between England and Russia is inevitable; and so the whole of Europe will be disturbed. No man can pretend to say where the matter will end. Lord Derby's pretended efforts to "preserve the peace of Europe" seem likely to be the means of producing such a conflagration as the world has scarcely ever seen. The German newspapers, ordinarily so dry and reticent upon matters of this kind, are at present thoroughly aroused, and contain daily many criticisms on the conduct of Lords Beaconsfield and Derby. OBSERVER.

THE GAME OF DRAUGHTS.

Communications intended for this Department should be addressed to THE TRIBUNE and indorsed "Checkers."

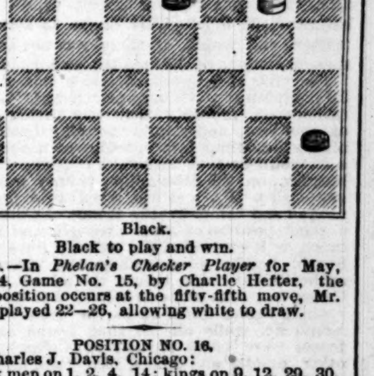
CHECKER-PLAYERS' DIRECTORY.

Athenæum, Nos. 63 and 65 Washington street.

PROBLEM NO. 16.

By W. E. TRUAX, Motley, Minn.

White.



Black.

Black to play and win.

NOTE.—In *Phelan's Checker Player* for May, page 14, Game No. 15, by Charlie Hefter, the above position occurs at the fifty-fifth move, Mr. Hefter played 22—26, allowing white to draw.

POSITION NO. 16.

By Charles J. Davis, Chicago:

Black men on 1, 2, 4, 14; kings on 9, 12, 29, 30.

White men on 6, 10, 16, 21, 26; kings on 3, 5, 11.

White to play and win.

SOLUTIONS.

SOLUTION TO PROBLEM NO. 15.

9—13	25—29	19—16	11—15	29— 6
3—10	20—27	12—19	4—25	2— 9
				White wins.

SOLUTION TO POSITION NO. 15.

11—15	10— 1	21—25	31—24	Black wins.
19—10	30—26	29—22	28—10	
2— 6	22—31	32—27		

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

John Dempster, New York City.—Favors duly received.

W. B. Fonville, Kankakee, Ill.—Communication received with thanks.

J. Osborn, City—Correct again. Your contributions would be very welcome.

Frank A. Fitzpatrick, St. Louis.—Your wishes shall have attention; will write soon.

W. T. Truax, Motley, Minn.—Your little problem for beginners is neat, and shall have a place in our columns soon.

CHECKER ITEMS.

Messrs. Priest, of Philadelphia, and Busby, of Glasgow, Scotland, have just finished another match at Wilmington, Del., for the championship of Pennsylvania. Score: Priest, 9; Busby, 3; drawn, 32; total, 44.

A match of twelve games for the championship of the Northwest has been arranged between Messrs. Orvis and Hawley. Play will begin at the Athenæum on Tuesday evening, June 5, and continue from day to day until finished.

Mr. John Johnson, the Troy checker champion, has been playing a match with Miss Emma Harrighton, of Saratoga, and, after a contest of several weeks, was declared a draw. The Rev. Mr. Hughes was referee for the occasion, and *tied* them on Tuesday, May 8, in the presence of a delighted and interested company of players.—*Turf.*

We had the pleasure of looking over Mr. Dunlap's checker library, while in New York. It was a real treat to look over those old-timed checker works. Payne, Pholman, and Sturges' original editions are puzzling to read with their quaint letters and figures. Mr. Dunlap has about everything that has been published in the checker line, including all the old files of magazines and newspaper columns. One might easily find amusement for a day among these antique prints.—*Providence Dispatch.*

No. 5 ANNFIELD ROAD, DUNDEE, May 8.—*Draughts Editor, Glasgow Weekly Herald*—SIR: As my late challenges in the *Turf* to play any one in the world for $500 a side (giving or taking $100 for expenses), and in *Bell's Life* to play any one in Britain for from £20 to £100 a side, have not been accepted, I now claim the championship of the world. It is now more than six months since I issued these challenges, the time for which I intimated they would remain open for acceptance. I am at a loss to see how Mr. Yates and Mr. Martins can assume to say they are to play for the championship of the world. Mr. Yates challenged any one in the world for from $50 to $200, to play in his own place, without offering expenses; of such I will take no notice, as I look upon challenges like that as idle bounce. As regards myself, I have no ambition to be called champion of the world at the game of draughts, but I shall certainly prevent Mr. Yates styling himself that. In conclusion, I have to state that, should any one issue a challenge to me, no notice will be taken of such unless it offers to give or take expenses. By publishing this letter you will oblige, yours, etc.,

JAMES WYLLIE.

As previously announced by a special dispatch to THE TRIBUNE, the great checker match in New York terminated last Monday evening in favor of the young American by the following score: Yates, 3; Martins, 1; drawn, 45. Total, 49 games. Mr. Martins resigned the match without playing the fiftieth game, as it could in no way affect the result. The conclusion of this important match, dispels all question of Yates' superior attainments in the science of draughts, and establishes more firmly than ever before his pre-eminence over any other player living to-day. Indeed, his great skill and power in the world of draughts are equal to the marvelous achievements of Paul Morphy in his palmiest chess days. Mr. Robert D. Yates was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., Dec. 22, 1857, and is therefore a little less than 21 years of age. He commenced playing draughts in the winter of 1871-72, and when Mr. James Wyllie, the recognized champion of the world, arrived in this country in 1873, Mr. Yates was regarded to be a very promising young player, yet hardly equal to several of the Eastern players. Mr. Wyllie, however, after having played all the leading metropolitan players, and, having finished his first tour through the West, expressed to the writer the opinion that Mr. Yates was the best player he had encountered in this country,—their score standing at that time, Wyllie, 6; Yates, 1; drawn, 7; total, 14 games. They did not play again until in March, 1876, since which time they have played in all 100 games, Mr. Yates winning nine, Wyllie two, and eighty-nine were drawn, leaving their final score—Yates, 10; Wyllie, 8; drawn, 96; total, 114 games. Mr. Wyllie and Mr. Martins have played 298 games, of which Wyllie won 24, Martins won 19, and 255 games were drawn. Thus these two great exponents of the magic squares, after struggling in a heated rivalry of twenty years for the world's championship, have both fallen before their youthful opponent. We must bow to genius, whether in youth or more mature age; indeed, we are proud of Mr. Yates' achievement in wresting the championship from the *wily* old veteran, James Wyllie, and so successfully defending it against such a formidable antagonist as Robert Martins.

GAME NO. 56—DEFIANCE.

(Sixth Game.)

Played in the Yates—Martins championship match.

Yates' move.

11—15	24—20	10—26	22—18	31—26
23—19	11—15	31—22	10—14	16—11
9—14	32—27	8—14	27—23	26—23
27—23	15—24	30—25	14—17	10— 6
8—11	28—19	7—10	19—15	13—17
22—18	4— 8	23—18	17—22	6— 1
15—22	22—18	3— 7	15—10	17—22
25— 9	1— 5	18—15	22—26	15—10
5—14	18— 9	11—18	20—16	9—13
29—25	5—14	22— 6	12—19	10— 6
6— 9	26—22	2— 9	23—16	13—17
25—22	14—17	25—22	26—31	Drawn.
9—13	21—14	7—10	18—15	

GAME NO. 57—OLD FOURTEENTH.

(Seventh Game.)

Played in the Yates—Martins championship match.

Martins' move.

11—15	30—25	8—11	1— 6	23—19
23—19	15—18	24—19	12—16	16—12
8—11	22—15	3— 8	6—10	2— 7
22—17	11—27	25—22	16—19	12— 8
4— 8	32—23	8—12	10—15	7—11
25—22	13—22	22—18	19—23	8— 3
9—13	25— 9	7—10	28—24	11—16
27—23	6—13	13— 9	23—27	9— 5
6— 9	29—25	11—16	24—20	16—20
23—18	13—17	18—15	27—31	5— 1
9—14	21—14	16—23	15—18	Drawn.
18— 9	10—17	15— 6	31—26	
5—14	19—16	23—27	18—14	
26—23	12—28	6— 1	26—23	
1— 6	31—13	27—32	20—16	

GAME NO. 58—DEFIANCE.

(Eighth Game.)

Played in the Yates-Martins-championship match.

Yates' move.

11—15	11—15	15—22	3— 7	1— 5
23—19	25—22	26—10	27—24	14—10
9—14	4— 8	7—14	6— 9	16—19
27—23	24—20	31—27	21—17	10— 7
8—11	15—24	8—11	7—10	19—28
22—18	28—19	23—18	30—25	7— 2
15—22	10—15	14—23	10—15	9—14
25— 9	19—10	27—18	25—22	18— 9
5—14	6—15	2— 6	12—16	5—14
29—25	22—18	32—27	17—14	Yates won.

GAME NO. 59—DEFIANCE.

(Ninth Game.)

Played in the Yates-Martins championship match.

Martins' move.

11—15	22—18	12—19	15—11	15—18
23—19	1— 5	22—18	26—23	16—19
9—14	18— 9	7—10	11— 7	13—17
27—23	5—14	15— 6	24—27	19—24
8—11	26—22	2— 9	7— 2	17—22
22—18	14—17	18—15	23—18	24—28
15—22	23—14	9—14	2— 7	22—25
25— 9	10—26	15—10	27—31	20—24
5—14	31—22	14—18	7—11	25—30
29—25	8—11	10— 7	31—26	24—27
6— 9	30—25	18—22	3— 8	30—26
25—22	11—16	7— 3	26—23	28—32
9—13	20—11	22—26	8—12	26—23
24—20	7—16	27—23	23—19	27—24
11—15	19—15	19—24	11—16	14— 9
32—27	3— 7	23—19	19—15	24—27
15—24	25—21	26—31	16—20	Drawn.
28—19	16—19	19—15	18—14	
4— 8	23—16	31—26	12—16	

GAME NO. 60—FIFE.

(Tenth Game.)

Played in the Yates-Martins championship match.

Yates' move.

11—15	22—17	3— 8	13— 9	12—16
23—19	7—10	32—28	20—24	21—17
9—14	27—23	24—27	17—14	19—23
22—17	8—11	28—24	1— 6	10—15
5— 9	24—19	27—31	5— 1	23—26
17—13	4— 8	24—20	6—13	22—31
14—18	31—26	8—12	1— 5	12—22
19—16	11—15	20—16	18— 9	15—18
12—19	26—22	11—20	5—14	22—25
26—23	15—24	19—15	24—27	31—26
19—26	28—19	31—26	14—18	25—30
30— 5	8—11	15—11	27—32	26—23
15—18	22—18	26—22	2— 6	16—20
26—22	10—15	11— 7	11—16	18—22
18—25	18— 9	2—11	6—10	20—24
29—22	15—24	9— 2	16—19	Yates won.
10—14	23—19	22—18	18—22	

TO BELLE.

Coming, coming, distant humming
Through the languid, Southern night—
Onward speeding, nothing heeding
In its headlong, desperate flight—
Nearer, nearer, sounding clearer
In its gradual rise and swell—
Glad eyes glisten, quick ears listen,
Hearts are waiting here for Belle.

Hopes so cherished sadly perished,
Peace grew out of bitter wo;
All life's seeming, all life's dreaming,
Passed as shades that come and go,
Since we parted, broken-hearted
From the echo of Death's knell:
But list! she's coming! far off, humming
Flash the wheels that bear us Belle.

Dreams we banished, hopes that vanished
Like the mists ere morning's sun,
Gather o'er us, pass before us,
And we count them one by one;
But still clearer, ever dearer,
Beamed the hope we've treasured well,
Of soon meeting, gladly greeting,
Clasping close and closer Belle.

Laughing, sighing, vainly trying
To repress the happy pain,
While we wait with hearts elate
The coming of the tardy train;
Hearts grow fearful, glad eyes tearful,
Night more drear than tongue can tell,
Till we hold her, softly fold her—
Laughing, crying, happy Belle.

CHICAGO, May 31. MAGGIE A. COYNE.

ALICE AFTON.

Alice Afton, by the gate,
Looks across the meadows.
Round her, on the velvet grass,
Rain the brown-gold shadows.
Slowly wanes the dying day;
Birds are homeward going;
In the west a star comes out,
Like a flower blowing.

Alice Afton looks in vain
For her sailor-lover;
His bright head the purple seas
Long since rippled over.
One by one the stars come out
Over field and river:
Vain she waits—her lover's soul
Has gone home forever.

Alice Afton waits again.
While the sunset's amber
Shoots its golden arrows in
Through the darkened chamber;
Waiting for a messenger,
Solemn-eyed and tender,—
Like a flower, her young life
Waiting to surrender.

Twilight tells her silver beads
While Life's chords are riven
Over smooth and shining seas
Alice floats to Heaven.
She will never wait again
Where the shadows quiver:
Two souls met by gates of pearl,
To be parted never.

VOLUSIA, N. Y. CARRIE F. WHEELER.

Shark-Fisheries in California Waters.

Anaheim (Cal.) Gazette.

It may not be generally known that shark catching is one of the industries at Anaheim Landing. For about four months every year the business is carried on vigorously and proves quite lucrative, there being no lack of fish on which to operate and the oil finding a ready sale. Mr. Ramage informs us the shark-catching season has just begun, and that the fish are swarming into the sloughs and creeks at the Landing. On Friday one man caught fifteen, and it wasn't a good day for fish either. Large stakes are driven into the sand at intervals along the beach. To these stakes is tied one end of a long rope; on the other end is a strong iron hook baited with fish. This is thrown into the water, and when, tempted by the bait, the shark is caught on the hook, he is drawn upon the shore and killed. There is sometimes a very exciting struggle during the latter operation. The sharks are generally about from sixto seven feet in length, and weigh about 150 pounds. Of course a fish of this size is possessed of considerable strength, and it is not often that one man can manage the caught monster. At such times assistance is invoked, and it occasionally requires the united strength of three or four men to place the victim on terra firma. Three kinds of shark are caught at the Landing. The leopard shark (so named because of its spotted appearance) and the flat shark are worthless, except for their fins, which are sold to Chinamen. The Mongols make delicious soup from shark fins, and it is also said that they make excellent combs from the same material. Each oil-yielding shark yields about two gallons of oil, which is sold at retail for 50 cents a gallon, and makes excellent sheep wash.

REAL ESTATE.

Loan Market Business Swelled by a Railroad Mortgage, and Re-records.

Payments Slow and New Loans Few—Specimen Transactions.

The Real Estate Market in a Healthy, Non-Speculative Condition.

The Sales of the Week.

Business is slow, is not good, and appearances are decidedly adverse to any improvement for some months. The figures below are abnormally increased by a $200,000 railroad mortgage, and by too many instruments being nothing but re-records, dating back from before the great fire. The actual transactions fall below $350,000. The decreased number of instruments is the fairest indication of the great falling off in the demand for money. It is also hard work for our loan agents to keep their clients up to the mark in the matter of payments, and complaints on this account have been more frequent latterly than for several weeks.

The monthly statement shows a large sum in excess of the two previous years, but some $13,000,000 of railroad mortgages are included in the figures for May, 1877, which ought to be deducted in ascertaining the actual loan business. The amount of business transacted as compared with 1876 has fallen off 20 per cent, and payments have decreased nearly 25 per cent. This latter item is to be deprecated, and calls loudly for improvement.

The notable transactions of the past week were as follows:

A mortgage in trust from the Baltimore & Ohio and Chicago Railroad Company to secure bonds to the aggregate amount of £40,000 sterling, interest at 6 per cent, payable semi-annually, at the office of the Treasurer of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company, in Baltimore. This mortgage covers their six miles of road, and all their equipments.

The heaviest private loan was for $100,000, secured by wharfing Lots 1 and 2, Block Y. O. T., being the northwest corner of South Water and State streets. Sixty thousand dollars of this amount is payable in five years with 6 per cent interest, and $40,000 is due in one year at 8 per cent interest.

Adams street, north front, 24 by 121 feet, west of Lincoln street; also, Cottage Grove avenue, east front, 100 by 175 feet, corner of Union avenue; $6,500, three years at 9 per cent.

Franklin and Market streets, 50 feet frontage on each street, between Jackson and Van Buren streets; $20,000, five years at 8 per cent.

Van Buren street, 53 feet south front by 86 feet, 100 feet west of Fifth avenue, to secure a note of $7,800, payable in four months.

Monroe street, 40 feet south front, between Fifth avenue and Franklin street; $40,000, five years at 7 per cent.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 2.

Instruments	1877. No.	1877. C'sidera'n.	1876. No.	1876. C'sidera'n.
Trust-deeds	120	$ 359,384	156	$ 417,657
Mortgages..	29	233,081	22	68,110
Aggregate..	149	$ 592,465	178	$ 485,767
Releases ...	128	....	182	....

STATEMENT OF TRUST DEEDS, MORTGAGES, AND RELEASES FOR THE FIRST FIVE MONTHS OF THE YEAR.

Months.	No.	Consideration.	Releases.
1877.			
January..........	743	$ 1,749,686	762
February.........	706	1,797,057	590
March............	755	3,477,790	669
April............	810	2,274,441	690
May	784	15,099,604	741
Total........	3,798	$ 24,398,578	3,452
Same period '76.	4,883	14,344,254	4,552
Same period '75.	5,750	17,223,947	4,865

SUBDIVISIONS.

The following plats were filed for record during the month of May within the city limits:

A subdivision of part of the block bounded south by Chicago avenue and east by Robey street.

A subdivision of the northeast and northwest corners of Twelfth and State streets.

The block bounded south by Oak street and east by Franklin street.

Outside the city limits there were to the north:

A plat of Westerfield's addition to Wilmette.

A subdivision of Lots 3 to 9, and part Lot 2 of Lots 27 and 28, Pine Grove.

McNally's resubdivision of Lot 3 in the west ½ of Block 17, east ½ Sec. 29, 40, 14.

Cobb's subdivision of the west 330 feet of the east 660 feet in the south ½ east ½ southwest ¼ Sec. 19, 40, 13, Mont Clare.

A plat of Block 44, Sheffield's addition.

A plat of the northwest ¼ of Sec. 29, 40, 14.

A plat of part of Sec. 19, 40, 14.

A subdivision of the west ten acres of Lot 6 of that part of the east ½ of the northeast ¼ of Sec. 36, 40, 13, lying north of Milwaukee avenue.

County Clerk's Division of part Sec. 6, 42, 13, and also of part of Secs. 33, 42, 13, and of the east ½ of northwest ¼ of 24, 40, 13.

On the West Side there was only one plat, and that was only a restoration of a plat of part of the northwest ¼ of Sec. 23, 39, 12.

South of the Southern limits: W. L. Sampson filed for record a plat of the northeast ¼ of southeast ¼ of Sec. 6, 38, 14, lying south of Forty-third street in the Town of Lake.

H. B. Bryant made a subdivision of the land at the southeast corner of Forty-seventh street and Indiana avenue.

There was also recorded a plat dated June 17, 1876, of part of Sec. 22, 37, 14.

From this it is seen that the North Side of the river carried off the honors.

SALES OF THE WEEK.

The transactions reported continue to be few and uninteresting. The demand has subsided into the dull regular condition which always mark an unexcited healthy state of the market. There are sales made every day, some to investors, some to builders, almost none to speculators. This is an eminently sound state of affairs, but it offers very few topics of comment. Some the principal transfers were:

Hair Brothers have sold White's Hotel, at Rockford, for $14,000, of which $8,000 was in cash and the rest on time.

Messrs. William A. Butters & Co. sold this week at executor's sale, to Benjamin Allen, fifty feet, east front, by 170 feet deep, on Indiana avenue, between Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth streets, at the price of $121 per foot, for S. H. Kerfoot & Co., on canal time, one-fourth cash, balance in one, two, and three years, with 6 per cent interest. Mr. Allen bought for a home, and will erect immediately a fine residence upon the property.

A. Loeb & Bro. sold to Mr. Pentz a house and lot on Oakley street for $2,800.

Fred Rickards sold sold 54x120 feet on northeast corner of Jackson street and Irving place, with buildings, to Frances E. Moore. for $12,000.

John Seba, sold the northeast corner of Clark and Ohio streets, 60x80 feet, with business block, to Paul Rothbarth, for $46,000.

James Cherry purchased 100x175 feet on northeast corner of Cottage Grove and Union avenues, for $21,500.

Samuel A. Sawyer sold to George A. Newman 15 acres on corner of Champlain and Thirty-third streets, for $20,000.

John E. Burton sold 8½ acres in the southeast ¼ of the southwest ¼ of 14, 42, 10, to Clara Fisher, for $15,000.

William B. Pierce sold 40x160 feet on Wabash avenue, in Lots 3 and 6, Block 20, Sec. 15 Add. for $20,000.

Christian Kohlsaat sold house and lot southeast corner Sheldon and Washington streets for $13,500.

Ludwig Wulff sold buildings and lots No. 109, 111, and 113 Lake street, near Desplaines, for $40,000.

E. S. Smith, as counsel for John McNab, by Trustee, sold 7.02 acres of Lot 2, adjoining South Park on Sixteenth street, $10,300 cash; also, 881 feet of Lot 5, on Sixty-first street, about eight acres, for $7,500, purchased by the owner of the debt secured by trust-deed. These three tracts of land sold after the fire for $120,000.

Edward Spring sold to Charles Clement 152x180 feet, on the east side of State street, 379 feet south of Fourteenth, for $33,000.

Ira Brown sold last week four lots at Park Ridge for $1,200, and thirteen lots at Lakeside for $1,300; also, eight lots at LaGrange to Annie Z. France for $800.

SATURDAY'S TRANSFERS.

The following instruments were filed for record Saturday, June 2:

CITY PROPERTY.

Michigan av, 250 ft n of Thirteenth st, w f, 25x130 ft; also Prairie av, n e cor of Forty-fourth st, w f, 400x160½ ft, dated May 28 (Eugene S. Pike to Newell Matson)........	$ 45,000
West Taylor st, 46 feet e of May st, s f, 31½x125 ft, dated June 1..........	2,500
Larrabee st, s w cor of Oak st, e f, 40x128 ft, dated May 3..........	1,300
Fig st, 191 ft w of Milwaukee av, n f, 24x124 ft, with buildings, dated May 23..	1,675
Tolman av, 275 ft s of North av, e f, 200x125 ft, dated April 30....	6,400
The premises No. 27 Ellis Park, dated April 10..........	9,000
Heydon av, 306 ft n of Fulton st, w f, 24x125 ft, dated June 2..........	500
West Chicago av, 75 ft e of Wood st, n f, 25x120½ ft, dated June 1..........	1,800
Trumbull av, s w cor of Twenty-first st, e f, 463 2-10x122½ ft, dated May 30..	3,300
Hinman st, 25 ft w of Wood st, n f, 25x125 ft, dated June 1	1,560
West Van Buren st, 26 ft w of Marshfield st, n f, 20 3-10x117 ft, dated June 1..	7,000
Depuyster st, 403½ ft e of Halsted st, s f, 23x118 ft, dated June 2..........	3,500
Morgan st, s w cor of Twenty-second st, e f, undivided ¼ of 600x248 ft, dated Nov. 6, 1873..........	10,000
Warren av, 208 ft e of Oakley st, n f, 24x124 ft, dated June 2..........	1,920
Block 100 in Canal port in e ½ Sec 30, 39, 14, dated June 1..........	6,000
Block 107 in same, dated June 1.	5,000
Farrell st, 251 ft s of Hickory st, w f, 25x94 ft, with improvements, dated June 2..........	550
Twenty-eight st, 25 ft e of Hanover st, s f, 25x124 9-10 ft, dated June 20, 1874..........	800
Same as the above, dated May 9..........	2,000
Marion place, 591 ft n of West Division st, e f, 47x107 ft, dated June 1..........	1,750
North State st, n w cor of Superior st, e f, 25x118 ft, dated May 1..........	3,750

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS, WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Fifty-ninth st, n w cor of Murray st, s f, 125x125 ft, dated May 31..........	2,000

SUMMARY OF TRANSFERS FOR THE WEEK.

The following is the total amount of city and suburban transfers within a radius of seven miles of the Court-House filed for record during the week ending Saturday, June 2: City sales, 54; consideration, $310,277. North of city limits sales, 1; consideration, $8,000. South of city limits sales, 19; consideration, $19,500. Total sales, 64; total consideration, $337,777.

SQUATTERS IN NEW YORK CITY.

New York Times.

A somewhat unusual case, not the least remarkable feature of which was the conflict of claims to valuable property, was disposed of yesterday at the Court of Special Sessions, Justices Otterbourg, Bixby, and Smith presiding. George W. Francis and James J. Hannegan were arranged as "squatters," charged by Aaron Raymond, of 726 Fifth avenue, with having taken possession of about 150 lots, valued at about $1,000,000, situated in Seventh avenue, at the upper end of Central Park, and using it for their own purposes without his consent. The complainant produced papers to show that he had obtained the title to the property on June 23, 1871, from C. C. Hastings. The defendants, on the other hand, produced one of a thousand deeds that had been brought into court to show that they took their title from the heirs. Jackson Vermilye, a cousin of the Wall-street banker, was called for the defense, and testified that he had a "blood" title to the property, having obtained it direct from his forefathers; his father and grandfather had, he said, both paid taxes upon it, and he further claimed that they had obtained the title in the seventeenth century from an English Governor named Nicoll. George M. Brandreth was next called for the defense, and produced what he claimed was a lease of the property; this lease, he testified, he had seen Alfred E. Tilton, an Oregon millionaire, sign; the lease gave the defendants the use of the land on the payment of $1 a year. The defendants were each sentenced to the City-Prison for ten days, but they assert that they will carry the case to the Court of Appeals to establish their right to the property.

REAL ESTATE AND INTERNATIONAL COURTESIES.

Chicago Real Estate Record.

The ex-President is being burdened with honors across the water such as no American has ever enjoyed before. The Irish and English people can see no one but Grant in the recollections of our great struggle. At home we know how to divide the honors of the victories achieved, and a majority here believe that Gens. Sherman, E. B. Washburn, Thomas, Meade, and a few others, had something to do with the result. Grant is the favorite of the fates. He is neither a great General nor an astute statesman. The reception he is meeting with has caused the first doubt ever entertained of Americans being the worst toadies on earth. To American eyes the attention paid to the General has a ludicrous look.

GEN. GRANT.

How He Was "Licked" (by the Chicago "Times") at Belmont—Who His Defamers Probably Are.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, June 2.—A characteristic string of words into sentences in a late number of the Chicago *Times* is dignified by being printed on its editorial page. This slush,—for it is nothing else, and that, too, of the lowest type of the article for which that sheet is notorious,—is provoked by a paragraph in THE TRIBUNE, which stated that Gen. Grant never lost a battle. To disprove and belittle your statement, the writer blurts out these fictions: "Grant was licked at Belmont, and again at Shiloh, and suffered two disastrous repulses in his assaults in May, 1863, before Vicksburg." This ought to settle the matter, and would, if there was any truth in these assertions of the mendacious scribbler.

The affair at Belmont, at which this wonderful historian says Grant was "licked," is less understood, probably, than any similar event of the War, and should be explained. The place at the time, late in 1861, was nothing but a Missouri-bottom corn-field, opposite Columbus, Ky., on the Mississippi, twenty miles below Cairo, Ill., and was used as a practice-ground and camp by the troops at Columbus, a rebel position of great strength and importance, as it controlled the railway lines to the South, besides commanding the river. The authorities at Cairo, before the advent of Gen. Grant, had been made to believe that there was nothing wrong going on in the great State of Kentucky, while all the time works and defenses were being erected at Columbus and other points, and among the "magnanimous Kentuckians," as it flattered them to be called, who assisted in this business, none were more conspicuous than Mr. Simon Bolivar Buckner, the owner at the time, through his wife, of valuable property in Chicago.

This was early in the War, and our officers were not so well acquainted with the questionable practices of the rebel as they were afterwards. So, late in the summer, when Gen. Grant was ordered to Cairo, he found one of the strongest positions in the enemy's lines right under his nose, and that, too, in a State which now struts around and brags that she never seceded! His first work, therefore, was, if possible, to possess this point. Through his Secret-Service Corps he learned that the bluffs around the town were completely mined, and that an army of 30,000 men could be blown into eternity as soon as they occupied the same; and also that the Mississippi was obstructed by torpedoes, and an immense chain was stretched across it, all of which was afterwards found to be true. Besides, the flower of the Southern army was stationed there, commanded in turn by Gen. Pillow (now seeking judicial honors) and the great Southern churchman, Bishop Polk. To assault such an impregnable position with his small force would be folly, so strategic methods must do the work. Paducah, Ky. (on the Ohio), was captured, Fort Holt, Ky., was established, and Bird's Point, Mo., strengthened.

The preparations completed, it was decided to invest the place. Col. Oglesby was sent with a column through Missouri towards New Madrid to drive off Jeff Thompson, the guerrilla,—he never would fight,—and reach the river at Belmont; Gen. C. F. Smith was to move with a column from Paducah and strike Columbus in the rear; Col. John Cook, with his force at Fort Holt, was to form a junction with Smith, while Gen. Grant was to move down from Cairo and Bird's Point with a wooden gunboat and some transports. These movements were planned so that all would strike the objective point at about the same time. Everything apparently was right; Oglesby had been gone two days; Smith and Cook were on the move, and the force at Cairo were ready to embark at any moment.

The night before the grand movement was to be made, Gen. Grant learned, through his secret-service men, whose communication with Columbus was complete, that a movement in force by the enemy was contemplated, but in what direction was a secret. This information showed the General that his plans had been suspected, if not discovered, and that whichever one of his small columns the rebels might strike, it would be their certain destruction; so, to save his faithful co-laborers, he embarked with his handful of men, steamed down the river, and landed at the upper end of the Belmont corn-field. His object was to make the Rebel commander think he was to be attacked by the river, and so cause the Rebel force which was to move to remain, or, if it had started, that couriers would be dispatched to bring it back, and in the meantime Grant's couriers would reach his men and order a counter-march. He never expected to bring on an engagement; he only wanted to make a feint, to make a show of battle, to accomplish an object. This part of the scheme was successful,—the Rebel troops did remain; but Gen. Grant forgot that he had volunteers to handle, and that, when they once got sight of the Rebel tents and artillery stores, they could not be restrained; they were bound to destroy them, and in doing so it gave the Rebels time to cross the river in force between the Federals and their transports. When the latter fully realized their situation, they were completely cut off from their boats, which were forced to move up the river to get out of range of the guns at Columbus. The affair resulted in a sharp engagement, the Federals fighting their way to the transports and the Rebels trying to prevent it. If there was any "licking" it was in favor of the Federals, because they gained their boats; and Company B, Chicago Light Artillery, not only lost none of its own guns, but captured one or two Rebel twelve-pounders, and got away with them. The loss of life was severe on both sides.

It is hardly necessary to waste words about Shiloh and Vicksburg. They are both pronounced by military gentlemen of experience, successes equal in brilliancy and tenacity of purpose with anything in the way of modern warfare. They were both so satisfactory to the country that the hero was given the entire command of the great army in the East, and, as he did not get any more "lickings" (by the Chicago *Times*), he ended the strife.

Gen. Grant is absent from his home, from the country which has honored him and which he has in turn honored. His countrymen have a just pride in his fame, and at no time has that fame shone brighter than in the last year of a long and eventful public career. Only such literary scullions like the author of the words quoted will stoop to belittle the patriot whom the whole world seems anxious to honor. If the malignant is an American-born citizen he deserves the severest punishment, but I imagine the author to be a no-souled foreign emmissary, who probably learned the art of disparaging anything American in some foreign charity school, and who no doubt reached this country via Canada, at the expense of the British exchequer. Of late years it is noticeable that this class of literary vermin fairly jostle each other in our schools, newspaper offices, and other educational and public sentiment-directing institutions. American citizens should make a note of this.

M. C. M.

I ASK NOT WEALTH.

I ask not wealth—I ask it not;
Contented am I with my lot,
Whate'er that lot may be:
Whatever God to me doth send,
Ask I no more. What I expend,
Held am I to a strict account,
And must disburse this, that amoun
In such a way, in such a cause—
Observe, obey the higher laws
Which say that I to others must
Give part of what I hold in trust
(For mine it is not—He alone
Who gives the same must still it own),
As, when I place my hand in thine,
Claim I it not by right divine:
I give, and yet I take away;
God doth the self-same thing to-day.
He gives us Body, Brain, and Mind:
He gives us these for what consigned?
He gives us these for what? For use
He gives them. No, not for abuse.
He gives them that we may proclaim
His ever great and mighty name,
His ever great, stupendous plan—
Creation fair—His image, Man.

O beauty true! O beauty rare!
Man's Soul—his life divinely fair—
Within the heart, within the mind,
She reigns, must reign, free, unconfined
Untrammeled by the baser fires,
Unholy thoughts, impure desires;
She sweeps the Future like a glass—
Beholds her own fair image pass
From out this vale of storm and strife
To higher, purer, nobler life—
To higher, purer, nobler scenes,
Faith's camping-ground, Love-land of dreams;
And like a bird,
Imprisoned long,
Flees from its cage,
Forgets its song,
Till it hath joined
The feathery throng
From which it hath
Been absent long.

I ask not wealth, but ask I this,
My God, of Thee: Health, Happiness;
And proudly, proudly will I wear
These gifts divine, forever fair.

CHICAGO, May 30, '77. JOSEPH D. TURNEY.

Microscopy.

Helmholtz and other mathematicians of the first order, who have applied their methods of analysis to the subject, have alleged that the limit of visibility with the microscope has been reached. This belief is based on the theory that light itself is too coarse to permit the subdivision by which yet smaller objects may be revealed to our most powerful lenses. The limit of visibility has been named as the 180,000th of an inch. But this view is not wholly accepted by microscopists. The Rev. William H. Dallinger has made experiments which point to a very different conclusion. He employs a new method of practical observation, specially adapted to testing this question, and has constructed lenses which carry the limits of distinct visibility far beyond the boundary announced by the mathematicians. Much smaller objects are thus revealed than the theory referred to would indicate as capable of being seen. Furthermore, Mr. Dallinger does not believe that he has yet reached the limit of division and visibility by instrumental means.

A Wonderful Time-Piece.

Jeweler and Silversmith.

Theodore Rohrer, a watchmaker of Newcastle, has invented a piece of mechanism which is thus described: It consists of a set of gold studs, in one of which is a miniature watch, which keeps excellent time. The combined weight of the two studs and watch, which are all connected together, is one and a half ounces. The face of the watch is about the size of a silver three-cent piece, and with its surroundings of gold it looks much like a small compass. When the watch and studs are on the shirt-front, they are about two inches apart, and by turning the upper one (in the same manner that a stem-winding watch is wound) the time-piece is wound. In setting the hands the lower stud is revolved. The most remarkable thing about the time-piece is, that it is not like ordinary watches, but has a dial resembling that of a clock. The pendulum will move correctly in whatever position the watch is placed, even when it is reversed, and run at the top instead of the bottom.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—AN UNMARRIED GENTLEMAN, past middle age, and possessing a fine home, etc., wishes to correspond with an educated, refined, and prepossessing unmarried lady, above medium height, [illegible]

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ON REASONABLE TERMS: House and 40-foot lot, northwest corner Thirty-[illegible]-st. and Stanton-av. Three brick 2-story and basement dwellings, Webster-av., near Lincoln-place, Nos. 491, 493, 497 Webster-av. Frame houses and lot 40 ft. Cottage Grove-av., north of St. Mark's Church. Frame house and lot 50 ft. Jefferson-av., near Chestnut-st., Hyde Park. Frame house and lot 50 ft. Fifty-fifth-st., near Woodlawn-av., Hyde Park. Frame houses and lot, Evans-av., south Forty-third. Frame house and lots, Highwood, Lake County. Frame house and lot, Highwood, Lake County. Two frame houses and 40-acre block, Winnetka. Two frame houses and lots, West Erie-st., east of Ashland-av. Frame house and lot, 74 Finnell-st. Frame house and lot, 229 Twenty-eighth-st. Frame cottage and lot, 68 Langley-av. Frame houses and lots, Washington Heights. Frame cottage and lots, Nichols-av., south of Fifty-fifth-st. Four brick houses and lots, Fifty-fourth-st., near Stewart-av. Three frame houses and lots, Factoryville. Warehouse and land, Railroad-av. and Fifteenth-st. The above for thirty days. C. G. CARLSON, 94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BY WALLER BROS. & MAGILL, 94 Washington-st.: BUSINESS PROPERTY. Several fine buildings on and near State-st., well rented. A large building centrally located, light on all sides, paying well. A number of bargains on West Madison-st., Milwaukee-av., and Blue Island-av. RESIDENCES. Brick, Washington-st., near Lincoln, part trade. Brick, 10 rooms, near Ashland-av. and Jackson-st., well furnished, has steam fittings, $4,500. Frame, 9 rooms, large lot, near Madison-st. cars, very cheap. Stone front, 7 rooms, Wilcox-st., $3,300. Brick, 10 rooms, near Thirty-fifth-st. and Indiana-av., very cheap, part trade. Frame, 2-stories, Prairie-av. near Thirty-fifth-st., $3,750. Cottage, Dearborn-st., near Twenty-ninth-st., very low. 1183 West Lake-st., store and residence, exceedingly cheap. LOTS. To builders and others wishing to improve we can offer a large number of very desirable lots in all parts of the city; prices very low; terms easy. We would call particular attention to some fine corners on, and west of, Ashland-av.

FOR SALE—LOT ON INDIANA-AV. BETWEEN Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth-sts., very cheap, location excellent, 26x168. Lot on North LaSalle-st., near Chestnut-st., choice location, very low; terms easy. Lot on West Madison-st., 100 feet west of Ada, south front, 40x125, very cheap. Houses and lots for sale and exchange in all parts of the city. Some excellent trades. Call and see our list. F. G. WELCH & CO., 142 LaSalle-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—NEW STONE FRONT..........$4,000
New stone front.......... 4,200
New stone front.......... 4,500
New stone front.......... 5,000
New stone front.......... 5,500
New stone front.......... 6,000
New stone front.......... 6,500
All modern improvements. J. S. GOULD, 12 McCormick Block.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—THE CHEAPEST PROPerty in Chicago for manufacturing purposes, building 100x100 feet, 3-story with steam power sufficient for any kind of manufacturing. S. A. TAYLOR, 135 LaSalle-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE—BLOCK 6, HAVING 42 LOTS, IN Pierce's addition, adjoining Humboldt Park, several fine lots on Wilcox, Adams, and Jackson-sts., corner of Sacramento; very cheap. GARNETT & THOMASSON, 125 Dearborn-st., Room 13.

FOR SALE—VERY LOW—25 OR 50 FEET ON WAbash-av., 250 feet south of Thirty-third-st., east front, $100 per foot; 50 feet on Michigan-av., 100 feet north of Twenty-sixth-st., east front; 125 feet on Michigan-av., near Forty-third-st.; 88 feet on Calumet-av., near Twenty-ninth-st.; 150 feet on Indiana-av., near Forty-eighth-st. J. TYLER, Room 6, 91 Washington.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—OCTAGON STONE-FRONT house, 2-story and cellar, on Wilcox-av. Apply to owner, M. J. RICH, 1090 West Madison-st. All modern improvements. A bargain.

FOR SALE—ON MILWAUKEE-AV., NEAR NOBLE-st., 2-story house and lot, cheap, and on long time. JOHN H. OHLERKING, 125 South Clark-st., Room 48.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—3 LOTS AND LARGE FACtory, engine, and boiler, on West Erie-st. JOHN H. OHLERKING, 125 South Clark-st., Room 48.

FOR SALE—LOT WITH BUILDING ON NORTH Clark-st., south of Chicago-av.; mortgage of $7,-000 due in June; will take unimproved property for equity. K 52, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A RARE BARGAIN IN A NEAT 6-room cottage and lot, for a few days more. Call, or address, 1150 West Jackson-st.

FOR SALE—A NEW 2-STORY AND BASEMENT brick house on West Adams-st.; price only $2,500 cash; cheapest property ever offered in this market. E. S. HEATON, 87 Fifth-av.

FOR SALE—25X125 ON SUPERIOR-ST., EAST OF St. Clair; great bargain. GARNETT & THOMASSON, 125 Dearborn-st., Room 13.

FOR SALE—A BIG BARGAIN OF A NICE COTtage on Joseph-st., between the St. Louis track and Hickory-st. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE NEW AND VERY COMPLETE 4-story residence, 46x56, corner Pine and Pearson; 14 rooms, 3 bath-rooms; lot 60 feet front, built with inside walls by days' labor; thorough ventilation; Hale passenger elevator; electric bells; hardwood floors and finish. C. W. DURHAM, 77 Major Block, 10 to 12.

FOR SALE—25 FEET TO 100 FEET, RUSH-ST. No money required down; or will exchange part. W. OTTAWAY, 127 South Clark-st., Room 44.

FOR SALE—BEST BARGAIN IN CHICAGO—FIFTY feet on Wabash-av., near Woodruff Hotel. E. P. HOTCHKISS & CO., 142 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—NEW 2-STORY AND BASEMENT stone swell-front house, 405 Forrest-av., near Thirty-eighth-st., $4,500. G. A. FOLLANSBEE, owner, Room 17 Bryan Block.

FOR SALE—BY THE OWNER—AN A NO. 1 TWO-story and basement octagon front brick house on Washington-st., near Union Park. Must sell; see the property and make an offer. Address K 32, Tribune.

FOR SALE—SOUTH SIDE, C. H. MULLIKEN, Room 6, 121 Dearborn-st., Real Estate and Loans—Nice cottage and barn on Forty-fifth-st., between Evans and Langley-avs.; lot 25x125; for sale very low; terms easy.

FOR SALE—NINE-ROOM RESIDENCE, FRAME, West Side; lot 25x100; incumbrance $1,500 (two years) interest paid; cost me $4,000; I cannot keep it; I must sell; will any one make me an offer, in cash, furniture, or restaurant, boarding-house, or any good railroad, or goods to move; will rent for $20 a month. Address H 80, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—112 and 114 COTTAGE GROVE-AV.—To pay 10 per cent; will take one-third cash or trade, balance may remain on mortgage at 8 per cent. Apply, there, to owners, daily from 10 to 4 o'clock.

FOR SALE—ATTENTION, BARGAIN-HUNTERS—Will sell 100 feet corner Lincoln-av. and Franklin-st. for $3,000. Apply to owner, 1340 South Halsted, corner Thirty-third-st.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID TWO-STORY, CORNER house, and lot 32x125; best location on the North Side. Address H 21, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK house, finely located, West Side. Make an offer. H. F. COY, 148 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BY NEWELL & MOSHER, REAL-Estate Agents, 188 West Madison-st. Two brick cottages, with lots 24x125, 438 and 440 Irving-place; $3,000 each; easy terms. We have also several bargains in vacant lots, good building sites.

FOR SALE—$1,200, $200 CASH, BALANCE MONTHly, without interest, will buy a 7-room frame house near depot, and lot 100x187 feet, seven miles from city limits; $500 cash will buy lot on Emerald-st., near Thirty-eighth, and money advanced to build. JAMES L. RAY, 90 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN—ONE OF those splendidly-built brick houses on corner Greenwood-av. and Forty-third-st., and near horse and steam cars; all modern improvements; parlor, dining-room, and kitchen, on first floor. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—AND EXCHANGE—IMPROVED AND vacant business and residence property in all parts of the city; have good exchanges and rare cash bargains. E. L. CANFIELD, 59 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—FOUR WELL-RENTed houses on North Side, well-located; want some cash and unimproved inside property, North or South Side, unincumbered. Address L 51, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A GOOD HORSE AND BUGGY WILL be taken for equity in two-story brick house on Walnut-st., west of the avenue. Title perfect. Call or address 47 West Randolph-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE—MARBLE FRONT HOUSE NO. 39 Twenty-fifth-st.; 14 rooms; in thorough repair. The property is unincumbered and will be sold very cheap. A great bargain for a cash buyer. Apply at office 13 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP—A TWO-STORY AND basement marble-front house, 272 Vernon-av., near Thirty-first-st. CHANDLER & CO., 202 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A NICE COTTAGE, EIGHT rooms and bath, with good barn; lot 40x130; alley in side and rear; on Twenty-sixth-st., between Calumet and Prairie-avs.; or would exchange for some nice South Side suburban improved property. Inquire of owner, 47 Twenty-sixth-st., morning or evening. D. W. JENKINSON.

FOR SALE—THE TWO-STORY DWELLING AND lot (28 feet front) 701 West Van Buren-st., for $4,000; one-half cash, balance five years; there is water, furnace, etc.; cars run past the door; this is a bargain. A. M. SEARLES, 142 Lake-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—ONLY $1,650 CASH; FIRST-class cottage, 22x44, and corner lot on Park-av. Inquire at 1055 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—SPECIAL BARGAIN—NO. 2 SOUTH Irving-place, 2-story and brick basement, 10 rooms, modern improvements, and barn; $2,600. H. C. MOREY, 95 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—2-STORY FRAME and brick basement, 413 Monroe-st.; deep lot; will sell cheap and at easy terms; look at it. C. W. STEVENS, 229 State-st.

FOR SALE—NORTHWEST CORNER INDIANA-AV. and Thirty-fifth-st., 102x164 feet; will take trade for part. H. McHENRY, 89 South Water-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR IMPROVED farm, clear city and suburban property. Address H 88, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—TEN ELEGANT STONE-front houses, in a block, on the West Side, with all modern improvements; in good locality. Address M 45, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A 3-ROOM COTTAGE, FULL SIZED lot, water in; 3-stall barn and sheds, for $1,000. No. [illegible] Stephen-st.

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT OCTAgon-front brick house, on Park-av.; 12 rooms, modern improvements; new first-class house and barn on easy terms. Will take a good building-lot in part payment, or $1,000 down. OLIVER BESLY, 121 Lake-st.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—VERY LOW, ON EASY terms, the elegant marble-front houses 211 and 213 Ashland-av.; the houses will be completed July 1; no trade taken. Inquire on premises, of GEORGE CADWELL.

FOR SALE—ON WABASH-AV., NEAR TWENTY-sixth-st., first-class marble-front house, 15 rooms, and brick barn, at a decided bargain. J. H. KEELER, 163 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—TWO 10-ROOM HOUSES, 333 and 335 Calumet-av., with all modern improvements, will be disposed of very low; these houses are in an excellent neighborhood. LE GRAND ODELL, 42 Times Building.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—EXCHANGE, OR RENT—TWO NEW 8-room houses, brick basements, finished in fine style, at Montrose, near Irving Park; near depots; 30 minutes' ride; 7 cents fare to Madison-st. Depot. Call at 165 South Clark-st., in bank.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN—A CHOICE 160-acre farm near Chicago; good timber, water, and soil. H. WHIPPLE, Room 14, 106 Washington.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD—GAS, LAKE WATER, and sewerage—I will sell you a nicer lot, amongst better surroundings, in the midst of better neighbors, with better railroad facilities, only 30 minutes from city, and can build you a better house of any size, with a good dry cellar, cheaper than any man in Cook County. I will show the lots, and make plans for house after your own notions, and furnish estimates of cost free. There never will be a time to buy a home cheaper than now. Terms easy. Call on C. D. PERRY, Fidelity Bank, 143 Randolph-st., afternoons of Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday.

FOR SALE—CHEAP HOMES, ON EASY MONTHLY payments, at Humboldt Park, reached by street-cars, and at Clyde and other near suburbs, with low monthly commutation fare; new houses now ready, or will build in any style to order. Secure a home in a clean, wholesome suburb, and escape the dirt, noise, bad smells, sickness, and taxes of the city. Your rent money will pay for it and make it your own. Call and learn full particulars of location, price, and terms. Office days, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. O. C. GIBBS, 130 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE — ONE OF THE FINEST SUBURBAN homes near Chicago at a bargain, on terms to suit; will take other property for part pay. A. J. AVERILL, 127 Dearborn-st., Room 5.

FOR SALE—$100 WILL BUY A BEAUTIFUL LOT, one block from depot, at Lagrange, 7 miles from Chicago; $15 down and $5 monthly; cheapest property in market, and shown free; abstract free; 10-cent train already on. IRA BROWN, 142 LaSalle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—THE PLACE TO GET BARGAINS IN first-class suburban property, houses, lots, or acres, is of O. J. STOUGH, 123 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—MARKET AND POULTRY FARMS, 4 acres, house, $575; $100 down; 10 acres, house, $1,150; will exchange for inside lots. Office days, Saturday and Monday. J. G. EARLE, Room 38, 116 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID TWO-STORY RESIdence in Evanston proper; choice location; want one-third cash; best bargain ever offered. Address F 68, Tribune office.

FOR SALE — OR EXCHANGE — GLEN FLORA Springs, Waukegan, with all of their magnificent surroundings. Milwaukee brick house containing 15 rooms, large coachhouse and stables, hennery, ice-house, glass grapery, etc.; over 1,000 fruit and ornamental trees, large variety of small fruits and shrubbery, beautiful lawns, walks, and drives. The property consists of about 50 acres, and can be bought at a great bargain. For further and full particulars call on or address A. J. AVERILL, Chicago, or R. H. PARKS, Waukegan, Ill.

FOR SALE—AT AUSTIN, A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, not finished [illegible]

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—AND RENT—IMPROVED and vacant [illegible] E. L. CANFIELD [illegible]

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—AT LOMBARD—20 miles [illegible]

FOR SALE—FARM NEAR HOME—CHOICE STOCK farm [illegible] Geneva Lake [illegible] 121 Dearborn-st. [illegible]

FOR SALE—TO BE GIVEN AWAY TO A GOOD party [illegible] lake shore. [illegible]

FOR SALE—THREE SPLENDID LOTS, EACH 25x 125 feet [illegible] depot; $600 [illegible]

FOR SALE—AN EIGHT-ROOM SUBURBAN COTtage [illegible] L 24, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—OR TO RENT—REMEMBER YOU CAN buy a house [illegible]

FOR SALE—EACH $75—I HAVE NOW THE best suburban [illegible] July 1, $75 [illegible]

FOR SALE—CHOICE ACRES, $100 TO $300; COTtages and lots [illegible] EDMUND G. [illegible]

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—$1,500 DOWN—A 320-ACRE farm [illegible] Lawrenceville [illegible] Vincennes [illegible] Room 7, 179 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—A SPLENDID FRUIT farm at [illegible] Chicago.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR ANY LEGITimate business [illegible] Southwestern Missouri [illegible] Tribune office.

FOR SALE—[illegible] farms in [illegible] E. P. HOTCHKISS & CO. [illegible]

FOR SALE—STOCK AND GRAIN FARM IN Indiana [illegible] J. F. LATSHAW [illegible]

FOR SALE—[illegible] tate in and [illegible] a partnership [illegible] Chicago, to M. R. LEVERSON.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR IMPROVED farms [illegible] house and 5 lots [illegible] and lot, with [illegible] ness, in a country [illegible] clear. Address [illegible]

FOR SALE—FLORIDA LANDS—[illegible] secure a home [illegible] call on us and [illegible] Florida settlement [illegible] vated, fertile [illegible] railroad and [illegible] ida June 19; [illegible] ERD T. SMITH & CO. [illegible]

FOR SALE—[illegible] cated near [illegible] rich soil, sup[illegible] one. Address [illegible]

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—[illegible] erty, a [illegible] acres in South [illegible] for one week, [illegible] property, H [illegible]

WANTED—[illegible] on good [illegible] buy equity or [illegible] H 82, Tribune [illegible]

WANTED—[illegible] street in [illegible] Lots near Central Park [illegible] Side, well [illegible] A bargain for [illegible] Western land [illegible] WALLER BROS. & MAGILL [illegible]

WANTED—[illegible] small farm [illegible] to good tenant [illegible] une office.

WANTED—[illegible] in south [illegible] frame dwelling [illegible] rooms, etc. [illegible] 82 Dearborn-st. [illegible]

WANTED—[illegible] Side, sou[illegible] Price not exceeding [illegible]

WANTED—[illegible] lots, or s[illegible] for fine house [illegible] 000, incumbrance [illegible] Tribune office.

WANTED—[illegible] house or [illegible] gain. Address [illegible]

WANTED—[illegible] can buy [illegible] Side. M 57, Tribune office.

MACHINERY.

A NEW MA[illegible] machinery [illegible] works, planing [illegible] wheel manufacturers [illegible] engines, boilers [illegible] and bar and leather [illegible] FAY & CO. [illegible] manager.

AT C. L. RICE & CO. [illegible] large stock [illegible] Also iron and [illegible] Send for prices.

FOR SALE—[illegible] hand machinery [illegible] cutting lathe, [illegible] Portable engine [illegible] power, cylinder [illegible] ufacture, cylinder [illegible] stationary engine [illegible] shafting, pulleys [illegible] ry; one new E[illegible] bargains apply [illegible]

FOR SALE—[illegible] hand machinery [illegible] hangers furniture [illegible] at SPRINGER [illegible]

FOR SALE—[illegible] chuck and [illegible] at Room 21, 1[illegible]

FOR SALE—[illegible] der; can be [illegible] 66 and 68 North [illegible]

FOR SALE—[illegible] 4 to 15 horse [illegible]

FOR SALE—[illegible] quartz stamp [illegible] age. C. EATON [illegible]

FOR SALE—[illegible] of iron saw [illegible]

ROCHESTER [illegible] Company, [illegible] the largest stock [illegible] boilers, saw mill [illegible] kept in the West [illegible]

SPLENDID [illegible] complete, [illegible]

WANTED—[illegible] mill, about [illegible] J. T. YOUNG, [illegible]

WANTED—[illegible] cheap. 1[illegible]

WANTED—[illegible] quarter [illegible] stating price. M [illegible]

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS W[illegible] superior [illegible] talkers and so[illegible]

AGENTS W[illegible] Stoves, [illegible] Send for circulars [illegible]

AGENTS W[illegible] enlarging [illegible] best inducements [illegible] Great Western [illegible]

BOARDING AND LODGING.

West Side.

6 SHELDON-ST.—WITH FIRST-CLASS BOARD, alcove room [illegible] Private family [illegible]

11 [illegible]

12 [illegible] sonable [illegible]

12 [illegible]

13 [illegible] board. [illegible] ers also [illegible]

13 N[illegible] room [illegible] in private [illegible] dolph-[illegible]

14 [illegible]

14 O[illegible] or unfu[illegible]

14 N[illegible] modern [illegible]

15 [illegible] with b[illegible]

17 L[illegible] with b[illegible]

17 P[illegible] with b[illegible]

18 W[illegible]

20 [illegible]

20 [illegible] with b[illegible] board f[illegible]

23 P[illegible]

43 [illegible]

[illegible]

BOARDING AND LODGING.

West Side—Continued.

[illegible]

South Side.

[illegible]

146 STATE-ST.—NEW AND SPLENDIDLY-FURnished rooms to rent cheap, with or without board; rooms very pleasant, light, and airy.

149 TWENTY-FIRST-ST., NEAR WABASH-AV. —A front suite to gentleman and wife or two gentlemen; would like a few day-boarders; call with reference.

171 CALUMET-AV.—ROOMS EN SUITE OR SINgle, with unsurpassed table; board very reasonable.

177 CALUMET-AV.—UNUSUALLY PLEASANT front alcove room, nicely furnished, to rent, with or without board; also a pleasant front room for gentlemen; terms reasonable.

184 AND 186 SOUTH STATE-ST. — NICELY-furnished rooms to rent, single or in suits, with board; also table board.

264 MICHIGAN-AV. — NEWLY FURNISHED rooms on parlor floor, with or without board, en suite or single, in private family.

265 MICHIGAN-AV.—ROOMS, FURNISHED OR unfurnished, suitable for families or gentlemen; terms low to permanent parties; table-boarders accommodated.

282 WABASH-AV.—TO RENT—FURNISHED OR unfurnished rooms with or without board.

285 MICHIGAN-AV. — PLEASANT, NICELY-furnished front room or back room at very moderate price, with board. References required.

353 SOUTH STATE-ST. — THE CLARENCE House, between Van Buren and Harrison-sts.; desirable rooms, with first-class board, at low rates.

372 MICHIGAN-AV.—FURNISHED AND UNfurnished room, en suite or single, with board, for gentlemen and wives or single gentlemen.

374 MICHIGAN-AV.—DESIRABLE ROOMS TO rent with good board.

388 WABASH-AV.—WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD, a trio of rooms, en suite, for four gentlemen, as reception and sleeping-rooms; very desirable; also parlor floor. References.

396 MICHIGAN-AV. — DELIGHTFUL SECOND story front room with board; references exchanged.

422 WABASH-AV.—PLEASANT FURNISHED room to rent, with board; also, day-boarders accommodated.

433 MICHIGAN-AV.—NICELY-FURNISHED rooms, with or without board; terms very reasonable.

437 MICHIGAN-AV.—FURNISHED OR UNFURnished front alcove room, or other rooms to rent with board.

470 WABASH-AV.—TO RENT—ONE SINGLE front room, furnished, with board.

481 WABASH-AV.—FURNISHED OR UNFURnished rooms, single or en suite, with board. Day boarders taken.

499 WABASH-AV. — NICELY-FURNISHED rooms, with or without board, at moderate prices.

528 MICHIGAN-AV. — ROOM, BREAKFAST, and supper $4.50 per week.

529 WABASH-AV.—PLEASANT ROOMS TO rent with board. Also day-boarders wanted.

560 WABASH-AV.—TWO FINELY-FURNISHED parlor rooms for gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen; also furnished and unfurnished rooms.

577 MICHIGAN-AV.—FURNISHED OR UNFURnished rooms, with board, at moderate terms.

608 WABASH-AV. — ELEGANT FURNISHED rooms with first-class table board for two or four gentlemen. References.

623 STATE-ST.—LARGE NICELY FURNISHED rooms with board at reasonable rates.

639 WABASH-AV.—SUITE OF THREE, TOgether or single, nicely furnished; also, one or two unfurnished with board. All are beautiful rooms with a south and east exposure. Terms low.

649 MICHIGAN-AV.—BOARD AND VERY DEsirable apartments can be obtained.

680 MICHIGAN-AV.—BOARDING AND LODGing; an elegant front room; also front hall bedroom. References.

738 WABASH-AV.—TO RENT—UNFURNISHED front alcove room, also other rooms, with board.

743 MICHIGAN-AV.—FRONT ALCOVE ROOM with board; also, pleasant single room.

756 MICHIGAN-AV.—FURNISHED AND UNfurnished rooms with board; references.

793 WABASH-AV.—FURNISHED OR UNFURnished pleasant room, with board.

797 WABASH-AV. — TWO PLEASANT ROOMS, first and second floors, with good board.

806 WABASH-AV. — TO RENT — PLEASANT rooms, with good table board, at reasonable rates; also day-borders accommodated.

812 MICHIGAN-AV.—FIRST-CLASS ROOMS, furnished, with board, cheap.

821 WABASH-AV.—FRONT ALCOVE ROOM, with or without board, in private family; day board.

835 WABASH-AV.—TWO NICELY-FURNISHED front rooms, suitable for gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen, $7 per week. Also other nice rooms, with or without board.

877 MICHIGAN-AV. — FURNISHED ROOMS with board. Terms reasonable.

903 MICHIGAN-AV.—PLEASANT FURNISHED room, with board, for gentleman and wife or two gentlemen. Terms moderate.

932 MICHIGAN AV.—PLEASANT ROOMS AND board at very reasonable rates. A quiet home, no boarding-house.

982 MICHIGAN-AV.—A GENTLEMAN AND lady or two single gentlemen can have pleasant furnished rooms with board and the comforts of a home in a private family.

1001 WABASH-AV. (FOLANSBEE'S NEW Block)—To rent with board, one pleasant room, suitable for lady and gentleman; also two single rooms.

1067 INDIANA-AV.—A LADY WITH REFERences, employed during the day, can find an unusual comfortable home with board.

1081 WABASH-AV.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHed alcove, also pleasant front room for two gents. Seats for two or three day-boarders.

1194 PRAIRIE-AV.—MARBLE FRONT, NORTH of Twenty-sixth-st, pleasant rooms furnished to suit with first-class board; low prices to permanent parties.

1216 WABASH-AV. — FIRST-CLASS BOARD, with several large and finely furnished rooms, very cheap.

1386 INDIANA-AV.—FURNISHED OR UNFURnished rooms, with hot and cold water and good board, for gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen. Also, a few boarders.

1695 DEARBORN-ST.—BOARDING BY THE DAY or week at low rates; convenient to Stock-Yards, dummy and horse-cars; 6 o'clock breakfast.

A COUPLE DESIRING AN ELEGANTLY FURnished alcove front room, second floor, in handsome marble front residence on avenue east of Wabash and north of Eighteenth-st., can have same at a moderate price for the summer; excellent table and private family; references exchanged. Address K 64, Tribune office.

A PRIVATE FAMILY OCCUPYING HANDSOME residence on Wabash-av. near Thirty-first-st. will take a couple to board who will pay a reasonable price for an elegant suite of front or rear rooms, with excellent table. Address M 11, Tribune office.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE AND TWO SINGLE gentlemen can find pleasant board for the summer at corner of Prairie-av. and Forty-first-st.; references.

A PRIVATE FAMILY ON NORTHWEST CORNER Prairie-av. and Twenty-sixth-st. have alcove room and suites for gentleman and wife and single gentlemen: table first-class.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED—FOR RENT, WITH board, suite rooms fronting Lake Park; first-class table; reasonable prices; also excellent rooms for single gentlemen. No. 282 Michigan-av.

MICHIGAN-AV., LAKE FRONT—ONE LARGE, elegantly-furnished front room, with first-class board. Gentleman and wife or two single gents, $12 per week; also one single room, $5.50 per week. M 56, Tribune office.

MICHIGAN-AV., NEAR THIRTEENTH-ST.—A pleasant room with board for single gentleman in private house. K 58, Tribune office.

PERSONS BOARDING AT HOTELS OR ELSEwhere can find large airy apartments for the summer in a private family on South Side; particular attention will be paid to their wants; refined, responsible people are desired; table and all its appointments unexceptionable. Address K 83, Tribune office.

ROOM AND BOARD IN EXCHANGE FOR LOAN of $50 for two months; good security offered for same. K 27, Tribune office.

TWO ELEGANT FRONT ROOMS, SINGLY OR EN suite, with superior board, in first-class private residence on lake shore, near Chicago University, can be obtained by addressing K 86, Tribune office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side—Continued.

[illegible]

North Side.

[illegible]

THREE NICE ROOMS TO RENT, WITH BOARD, in marble front, en suite or single, in best neighborhood on North Side, half block east of North Dearborn-st., very convenient to business. Terms reasonable to parties with references. Address M 60, Tribune office.

Hotels.

BROWN'S HOTEL, 276 STATE-ST.—FURNISHED rooms, with board, $5, $5.50, and $6 per week; day-board $4 per week; lodging, 50c.

BARNES HOUSE, CORNER OF CANAL AND RANdolph-sts.—First-class board, with good room, $5 to $8 per week. Good lodging 50 cents per night.

ELMORE HOTEL, 120 AND 122 SOUTH HALsted-st.—Rooms all on first floor above street, and well furnished, $1.50 to $2.50 per week, 50 cents a day.

IRVING HOUSE, 218 WASHINGTON-ST.—$1.50 A day; $6 to $8 a week; day-board, $4; as good accommodations as given by any $2 a day hotel in Chicago.

KLEINE'S HOTEL, 100 NORTH LA SALLE-ST.—First-class German board with pleasant rooms at $5 to $6 per week; day board, $4; single meals, 25 cents, including coffee.

NEVADA HOTEL, 148 AND 150 WABASH-AV.—First-class board and room; $1.50 per day; $6 to $8 per week; table-board, $4.50 per week.

THE BURDICK HOUSE IS THE MOST POPULAR family hotel in the city; newly and elegantly furnished throughout; refitted with patent suspension elevator, and all modern improvements. A few family and single rooms yet for rent, at reasonable prices. J. A. DEWITT, Manager.

WINDSOR HOUSE, 178 STATE-ST., OPPOSITE the Palmer House—Newly-furnished rooms; first-class board; day board $4 per week.

Country.

AUSTIN—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE OR TWO single gentlemen can obtain a pleasant room for the summer by applying at the Austin House.

A FEW BOARDERS WANTED AT NORTH LAKE, Wis., for the summer. Call or address H, Room 2, 177 Madison-st.

A SUITE OF NICE ROOMS AND BOARD IN THE best locality in Evanston. Address H 46, Tribune.

BOARDING IN NEAR SUBURB WITH PRIVATE family for a lady; one competent to teach music preferred; reference exchanged. H 51, Tribune office.

BOARDERS WANTED FOR THE SUMMER; large, well-shaded yard, very convenient to depot. Call upon or address Mrs. I. A. FISK, Evanston.

BOARDING FOR INVALIDS IN THE COUNTRY—A few patients with chronic diseases can be accommodated with board and treatment. Address MEDICUS, Box 65, Geneva, Kane Co., Ill.

FIRST-CLASS HOME BOARD FOR TWO COUPLES in private family, at Highland Park, close to depot. H 53, Tribune office.

GENEVA LAKE—ONE OR TWO PLEASANT suites of rooms can be had with board at Geneva Lake. House pleasantly located, large and shady grounds. Address K 37, Tribune office.

I HAVE TWO GOOD ROOMS WITH BOARD AT Evanston. O. FRENCH.

MOUNT FOREST HOTEL, MOUNT FOREST, Ill.—Now open; only 17 miles from city. For particulars address S. W. AINSWORTH.

SUBURBAN—A COUPLE CAN HAVE A GOOD room and board at Rogers' Park, 30 minutes from Wells-st. Depot. For particulars inquire of C. S. SHEPHERD, 137 Lake-st., second floor.

SUBURBAN HOME — ELEGANT HOUSE WITH very large desirable rooms; excellent table; pleasant surroundings; one block from the lake and three from depot; good stable; 10 miles out. Address H 71, Tribune office.

SUMMER BOARD IN ONE OF OUR FURNISHED Park cottages with all modern improvements at reasonable prices. Lakeside Hall Company, Evanston.

THE BURDICK HOUSE IS THE MOST POPULAR family hotel in the city; newly and elegantly furnished throughout; refitted with patent suspension elevator and all modern improvements; a few family and single rooms yet for rent at reasonable prices. J. A. DE WITT, Manager.

Miscellaneous.

FURNISHED ROOMS WITH BOARD IN STRICTLY private family for young married couple. References exchanged. Answer immediately. Address M 61, Tribune office.

I CAN FURNISH NICE ACCOMMODATIONS AND table for two gentlemen, or a gentleman and wife. Address NEWTON LULL, 153 LaSalle-st.

ONE OR TWO VERY PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH first-class board; one of the finest locations in the city; hot and cold water. Address L 35, Tribune office.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—BY A YOUNG GENTLEMAN ENGAGED in wholesale business, in a strictly private family where there are no other boarders; if suited, will be permanent, and willing to pay a fair price; location South Side, between Twelfth and Twenty-sixth-sts., west of State. K 11, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY DAY, WITHIN TWO SQUARES OF Warren-av. and Lincoln-st. Address K 59, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY DAY, ON SOUTH SIDE, EAST OF State-st., north of Sixteenth. Address K 100, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY A YOUNG MAN EMPLOYED through the day, with use of piano; terms reasonable; reference. K 89, Tribune office.

BOARD—A FIRST-CLASS BOARDING HOUSE ON the South Side, convenient to business, is owing me a large bill, which I have agreed to board out; would like to sell the bill at a big reduction. H 30, Tribune.

BOARD—FOR SELF, WIFE, AND BABY NEARLY 3 years old, in a pleasant suburb. Terms must be low. Address M 3, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND UNFURNISHED ROOM IN PRIvate family for gentleman and wife: South Side, between Thirty-fifth and Forty-third-sts., preferred. References exchanged. Address, stating terms, etc., H 84, Tribune office.

BOARD—FOR MYSELF, WIFE, AND CHILD 1 year old; want large pleasant room with private family. Terms not to exceed $50 per month. Address, giving full particulars, L 45, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY GENTLEMAN, WIFE, AND TWO young sons, two well-furnished rooms with good board, on avenues between Twenty-fourth and Thirty-first-sts. Address, giving full particulars and price, M 7, Tribune office.

BOARD—WITH FURNISHED SOUTH ROOM, FOR gentleman and wife, in a private family. References exchanged. Address 448 West Randolph-st.

BOARD—AND NICE FURNISHED ROOM IN pleasant family, by single gentlemen, near Union Park. L 96, Tribune office.

BOARD—WITH USE OF PIANO, IN A PRIVATE family, on the South Side, in vicinity of Twenty-second-st. M 30, Tribune office.

BOARD — BY GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, TWO rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with board, in nice locality. Address F 41, Tribune office.

BOARD—A GENTLEMAN, WIFE, AND LITTLE girl desire an alcove or suite of rooms in a genteel private family, where there are few if any boarders. Address, with terms, M 29, Tribune office.

BOARD OR RESTAURANT TICKETS (HOTEL down-town) for carpets, coal, or jewelry. M 33 Tribune office.

BOARD—A YOUNG MAN DESIRES BOARD IN A strictly private family where there are no other boarders; either on West Side east of Union Park or South Side north of Twenty-second-st. Address M 62, Tribune office, giving location and terms; best of references, and permanent.

BOOKS.

AMERICAN CYCLOPEDIA, 16 VOL., LEATHER, good condition, $40; Raymond's Life of Lincoln, $2; Innocents Abroad (Twain), $1; Plutarch's Lives, 5 vol., $7; Irving's Life of Washington, 5 vol., $7; Life and Works of Benjamin Franklin, 6 vol., $6; Spectrum Analysis (Roscoe), $4; Seward's Travels, $3.50; Chitty on Contracts, $3.50; Kane's Arctic Explorations, 2 vol., $4; Thomas Jefferson's Works, 9 vol., $15. Cash paid for good books, downstairs. MILLER'S Cheap Bookstore, 102 Madison-st.

AUCTION SALE OF MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS Tuesday afternoon, June 5, at 2 o'clock, at Butters' auction rooms, northeast corner of Wabash-av. and Madison-st.; 10 copies Biographical Encyclopedia of Illinois, 4to., morocco, steel illustrations; several 4to. Bibles, in rich bindings.

A FINE SET OF APPLETON'S NEW AMERICAN Encyclopedia, 16 vols., calf, for sale cheap. NIXON, 848 North Hoyne-st.

CASH PAID FOR BOOKS—CASH IN YOUR HAND. Good books will always bring big prices. CHAPIN'S Cheap Book House, corner Madison and Dearborn-sts.

TO LAWYERS—WANTED A COMPLETE SET OF Ills. Reps., Rev. Stats., and subsequent laws complete, Ills. Digest and Puterbaugh's L. & C. Practice for Ill., all second-hand. Address and give terms, etc., to C. A. MERRILL, Worcester, Mass.

MEDICAL.

MRS. C. THOMAS, M. D.—LADIES' PHYSICIAN, obstetrician. 251 East Huron-st., between Clark-st. and Dearborn-av. Patients can obtain rooms and treatment.

TO EXCHANGE.

ANY ONE HAVING SHOW CASES TO EXCHANGE for fine dress shirts, made to measure, at the lowest prices, address "LONE STAR," 188 Dearborn-st.

EXCHANGE—OR SALE—BEAUTIFUL SUBURBAN residence; 7 acres, all kind of fruit; cost $30,000; very short ride from Chicago; great bargain. F 24, Tribune office.

EXCHANGE—EQUITY IN HOUSE NO. 1026 Michigan-av., with lot 50x160 and barn; house 12 rooms, large yard, and shade trees, for suburban home. Call or address E. MEACHAM, 1026 Michigan-av.

EXCHANGE—760 ACRES IOWA LAND FOR CITY residence or business property; several equities in residences for cottages and lands. WM. S. McKNIGHT & CO., 97 Washington-st.

EXCHANGE FOR COTTAGE, TWO-STORY AND basement octagon front; modern improvements; corner lot. 468 Marshfield-av.

FARMS AND WILD LANDS IN MISSOURI AND Kansas, and part cash, to trade for merchandise. Call. E, Room 39 Clifton House.

FOR EXCHANGE—CLEAR LOT ON WARREN-av. for house and lot near Union Park, worth about $6,000. Brick house near Jefferson Park for suburban place. H. C. MOREY, 95 Clark-st.

FOR EXCHANGE—WHAT HAVE YOU CLEAR OR nearly so for equity in Michigan-av. brick house, 12 rooms? Address H 36, Tribune office.

FOR EXCHANGE — ENGLEWOOD LOT, CLEAR, for two-seated one-horse carriage. Apply at Room 5, 95 Clark-st.

FOR EXCHANGE—BY J. H. KEELER, 163 CLARK-st.: 320 acres fine land in Wright County, Ia., for house and lot.
1,000-acre stock-farm in Poweshiek County, Ia., for first-class city property.
200-acre farm, all cultivated, in Jones County, Ia., for first-class city property.
200-acre farm at Desplaines for first-class business property.

FOR EXCHANGE—HOUSE AND LOT ON TWENTY-seventh-st.—well rented—and 50 feet choicest, at Irving Park. Will take farm. H. M. SEAVEY, 89 South Water-st.

FOR EXCHANGE—$800 WORTH OF A NO. 1 HAND corn-planters; want horses, buggies, pianos, or any good property. WHEELER, Room 19, 35 Clark-st.

FOR EXCHANGE—A STOCK OF STAPLE GOODS at wholesale rates, and some laundry work for a good horse, harness, and light delivery-wagon. Address M 21, Tribune office.

FOR EXCHANGE—80 ACRES IN COOK COUNTY for Iowa lands; 10,000 acres in Michigan for good equities. POTTER & BALDWIN, Room 10 Methodist Church Block.

FOR EXCHANGE—$45,000—IOWA COAL MINE, in operation four years; net profits average $800 per month; exchange for good city property not much incumbered; reasons satisfactory; everything first-class, and invite investigation. E. P. HOTCHKISS & CO., 142 LaSalle-st.

FOR EXCHANGE—GOOD CLEAR WASHINGTON Heights lots; hardware or general merchandise, $2,000 to $4,000 worth. A. M. SEARLES, 142 Lake.

FOR EXCHANGE—NICE RESIDENCE WITH large grounds, at Englewood, for West Side improved or unimproved. H 54, Tribune office.

FOR EXCHANGE—CHANCES FOR POOR MEN—beautiful farms and large and small tracts of choice farming land in Kansas, Iowa, Wisconsin, Indiana, Illinois, etc. R. KENNEDY, Room 16, 125 Dearborn-st.

FOR EXCHANGE—VALUABLE IMPROVED CITY real estate and cash for merchandise; dry goods or gents' furnishing goods preferred; L 4, Tribune office.

FOR EXCHANGE—FINE HOUSE AND LOT ON North Side, and lots on boulevard near Humboldt Park; can put in other choice property. M. D. DEAN, 80 Dearborn-st., Room 23.

FOR EXCHANGE — FOR FARMING LANDS, frame house with large lot, small incumbrance, north of Twenty-sixth-st., east of State. M. D. DEAN, Room 23, 80 Dearborn-st.

FOR EXCHANGE—BRICK PACKING-HOUSE AT Union Stock-Yards, 80x150 feet, with lot 300x400 feet; want business property. E. D. & H. M. SEAVEY, Commission, 89 South Water-st.

GOLD WATCH, CHAIN, AND CASH TO EXchange for plumbing. Address L 83, Tribune.

JARVIS, 69 ASHLAND BLOCK, WANTS 12-ROOM house, South Side, in exchange for 10 acres with 15-room gothic house in Madison, Wis. Also 5 cottages and lots for farms and lands or hotel at Illinois depot, or grand piano. See Daily News advertisement and call.

NICE HOUSE AND 30 FEET VACANT GROUND on best residence street an West Side, to exchange for farm or property on North or South Side; must be good. L 50, Tribune office.

STOCKS OF HARDWARE, DRY GOODS, AND boots and shoes, several good flouring mills, and fine canal boat, for farms and good farming lands and cash. Bargains. W. H. WILLIAMS, 14 Methodist Church Block.

STORE AND LOT 925 WEST MADISON-ST., TO exchange for house and lot in good location; worth about $6,000; this property is desirable; well rented, but we want a residence. L. B. MANTONYA, 200 Madison-st.

TO EXCHANGE—NEARLY NEW—12-ROOM BRICK (corner) east of Clark and south of Division-sts.; subject to building loan. Something worth $2,500 buys it. See to-day's and Monday's Daily News for a long list of houses and lots which other property worth $500 and upwards will buy. M. P. BIDDLECOM, 178 Dearborn-st.

TO EXCHANGE—A TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT brick house, 84 Bowen-av., 10 rooms, water, marble mantels, etc. Price, $5,000. Incumbrance, $2,000. Will take Iowa or any good Western lands or leasehold property. T. F. ANDREWS, 102 Washington-st.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR IOWA OR WISCONSIN lands, or personal property, new 2-story house and large lot at Highland Park. Also, good brick residence for sale cheap. GEORGE ROSE, Highland Park, Ill.

TO EXCHANGE—HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE FOR gold or silver watch. Apply at Room 5, 124 South Clark-st.

TO EXCHANGE—A FIRST-CLASS STOCK OF DRY goods and carpets for part cash and improved city real estate. H. ROSENTHAL, No. 121 Blue Island-av.

TO EXCHANGE—INTEREST IN GOOD-PAYING drug-store for $500 to $1,000 cash. G. W. COOPER, 157 La-Salle-st., basement.

TO EXCHANGE—A MONEY-MAKING HOTEL, worth $25,000, in thriving Illinois railroad city; will take improved farm in part pay. HAIR BROTHERS, 69 Dearborn-st., Room 18.

TO EXCHANGE—A NEW BUGGY-HARNESS FOR lady's gold watch or clothing; also for sale three set of buggy-harness cheap. Address K 7, Tribune.

TO EXCHANGE—$18,000—CLEAR LANDS AND country property; would prefer to make one trade; would take a good equity in city. R. KENNEDY, 125 Dearborn-st., Room 16.

TO EXCHANGE—40 ACRES OF GOOD LAND IN Wisconsin for good horse, buggy, and harness. Address 28 West Randolph-st.

TO EXCHANGE—CLEAR CITY LOTS AND COTtage and lot for brick or stone house, well located. H. F. COY, 148 Dearborn-st.

TO EXCHANGE—650 ACRE FARM, BRICK dwelling, good barns, fences, orchards, water, and everything that a fine farm needs, all the stock of implements, two miles from Fulton, in Callaway County, Mo. Want city property. Will assume some.
80 acre farm nicely improved, half mile from Crown Point, Ind., (clear). Want good house and lot worth $5,000.
$5,000—Lot 50x100 clear, south front, on Illinois-st., between State and Cass-sts.
Nice brick hotel and 200x200 foot lot, clear for good farm in 400 miles of Chicago; must be worth $10,000. T. B. BOYD, Room 7, 179 Madison-st.

TO EXCHANGE—FARM 75 ACRES, ALL IMproved, within 80 miles of Chicago. Want Chicago residence or business property. H. F. COY, 148 Dearborn-st.

TO EXCHANGE—FINE GOLD WATCH FOR BEDroom furniture, new or second-hand. Address K 61, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—THE FINE LARGE BRICK house, with large corner lot, No. 712 Monroe-st., for a farm or a smaller house in city or country. C. B. WILSON, Room 3, 118 Randolph-st.

TO EXCHANGE—136-ACRE FARM NEAR WHEAton, in DuPage Co., Ill., large brick dwelling, 15 rooms, brick barn, dwelling over, large stock barn, fine orchards, elegant fences, &c. Crops, stock, and implements go with it. Will assume on improved property in city. Depot on farm, 25 miles from Chicago; one of the finest in Illinois. T. B. BOYD, Room 7, 179 Madison-st.

TO EXCHANGE—A GOOD LOT, WITHIN 150 FEET of Western boulevard, worth $500, for household furniture or jewelry. H 90, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—MARBLE FRONTS ON NORTH LaSalle, near Chestnut-st.; also fine house on West Side; J. W. HERSEY, 146 East Madison-st., room 4.

TO EXCHANGE—THRIVING DRUG-STORE AND Hyde Park lots for Western land and cash. WALLER BROS. & MAGILL, 94 Washington-st.

TO EXCHANGE—HAVE A FIRST-CLASS, GOOD-paying cranberry marsh; not being able to attend to it, will exchange for merchandise or clear real estate; none but principals need reply. Address M 12, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—ONE OF THE BEST CORNER grocery stores in the city for a good improved farm. Apply to the owner, 218 West North-av.

TO EXCHANGE—$40,000 WORTH OF TEXAS lands to trade for clear property in or near Chicago, or for equities that will pay; no time to spare; give full description of property. Address M 4, Tribune.

TO EXCHANGE—2,000 ACRES LAND IN ILLINOIS and Tennessee, 3 lots at Evanston, 2 lots on Erie-st.; all clear; also a stock of groceries, shelf goods, at $3,000; take Chicago property or stock of goods. Warehouse 19 North Clark-st., Uhlich's Block.

TO EXCHANGE—I OWN A PATENT ON AN article which is a common household necessity; being engaged in another business will exchange for merchandise or real estate, clear; only those who mean business need reply. Address M 10, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—SEVERAL NEW BRICK HOUSES on Oakley-st., near Ogden-av. cars; will be exchanged at great sacrifice. GARNETT & THOMASSON, 125 Dearborn-st., Room 13.

TO EXCHANGE—600 ACRES OF GOOD PRAIRIE land in Minnesota for improved farm; would assume $2,000. Address, with description, L 49, Tribune.

TO EXCHANGE—AN ACCEPTED ORDER ON A first-class gun store for household goods, new or second-hand. Address L 49, Tribune office.

TO EXCANGE—STOCK OF GROCERIES WITHOUT fixtures, $1,800, for cottage and lot on North Side; clear. L 15, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—40 ACRES OF GOOD LAND NEAR Portage City, Wis., clear, for horse, buggy, and harness. C. C. LANDT, Room 3, 188 Madison-st.

TO EXCHANGE—A GOOD BUSINESS LOT IN ONE of the most prosperous towns in Southern Kansas. Will trade for good breech-loading shot-gun or horse. Address M 41, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—PAINTING AND CALCIMINING for a good buggy, at 500 West Madison-st.

TO EXCHANGE—STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER, 40-horse power, suitable for manufactory; inclosed in a large building at a railroad station near city; $6,500. Call at 78 Dearborn-st., Room 21.

TO EXCHANGE—$10,000—ALL THE FURNITURE and fixtures complete, in splendid hotel, 80 rooms, all completely furnished, corner Madison and Canal, opposite Union Depot; call at once; want $3,000 cash; balance good farms or lands; here is without doubt the best chance for hotel man now offered. Call on me at hotel or my office. T. B. BOYD, Room 7, 179 Madison-st.

TO EXCHANGE—CLEAR LOTS ON SOUTH SIDE and other property for good Chicago equities. OGDEN, 146 Dearborn-st., basement office.

TO EXCHANGE—THE HOUSE AND LOT NO. 789 West Adams-st.; incumbrance, $1,700, due in 1882; equity, $2,300. Will take livery stock for same. GOODRIDGE & STOKES, 259 West Madison-st.

TO EXCHANGE—SOME FINELY-LOCATED LOTS in a thriving town in Kansas, clear, for Eastern or Southern property. M 26, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—STOCK OF GROCERIES, DRY goods, and notions for city property; cash equity in central business property for farm; 1,280 acres good land in Wisconsin (clear) for good city real estate; a fine residence with five acres of ground well improved for city lots; 25 farms, some with stock, crops, and farming implements, for good city property and cash. W. S. PROUDFOOT & CO., 170 Madison-st., Room 4.

TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—1,280 ACRES OF GOOD LAND (IN body) in Graham County, N. C., for house and lot, or good lot; will assume $1 500 on house. T. B. BOYD, Room 7, 179 Madison-st.

TO EXCHANGE—A GOOD CLOCK OR CLOCKS FOR cigars. Address UNION CLOCK CO., Austin, Ill.

TO EXCHANGE—BY NEWELL & MOSHER, REAL Estate Agents, 188 West Madison-st., a manufacturing business of large capacity, well located, a half interest to be exchanged for improved real estate in city; partner remaining, understands the business, wants a partner with some cash capital and financial abilities.

TO EXCHANGE—350 ACRES MINNESOTA LAND for a business or stock of goods; will pay balance in cash. L 1, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—SEVERAL THOUSAND DOLLARS in notes and accounts to party having time to attend to the collection. 68 West Monroe-st.

WANTED—25 FEET OR MORE NO. 1, NORTH Division, for 120 acres improved Delaware County, Ia., or clear houses and lots near Syracuse, N. Y.; will assume small incumbrance. H 59, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN IMPROVED FARM OF 160 ACRES in exchange for a lot on State-st., two and a half blocks of Palmer House. H. L. HILL, 142 Dearborn.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS FARM IN IOWA IN exchange for valuable city residence property; an exchange wanted on cash basis. Address, giving description, M 16, Tribune office.

WANTED—GOOD CITY PROPERTY FOR FIRST-class Minnesota farming-lands near depot.
Highland Park or Waukegan for Evanston house.
Good vacant city for improved city property.
New York property for improved business property.
Good West Side residence. I want only good property. E. L. CANFIELD, 59 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—STOCK OF STOVES AND HARDWARE for improved inside lightly-incumbered or Western lands clear. Addtess L 40, Tribune office.

WHAT HAVE YOU GOT TO EXCHANGE FOR A $3,000 equity in a marble-front on Calumet-av.? Rents will more than carry it. K 22, Tribune office.

WILL EXCHANGE GOOD UNINCUMBERED real estate for good equities. None but principals dealt with. Address H 12, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE, GOOD INSIDE CLEAR lot for horse and buggy or span of horses. H. F. COY, 148 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—HOUSE AND LOT, CLEAR, IN GOOD neighborhood, in exchange for clear acre and other property, and improved. Can pay some money if necessary. Address H 95, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN EQUITY IN FIRST-CLASS RESIdence property, North Side preferred, improved or not, in exchange for clear improved business property, well rented; address, with full particulars, H 100, Tribune office.

WANTED—TWO GOOD HORSES IN EXCHANGE for mill work, such as sash, doors, blinds, mouldings, &c.; apply 87 West Chicago-av.

WHAT HAVE YOU TO EXCHANGE FOR A good rig, span black mares, top-buggy, double harness, good sleigh and saddle; whole rig worth $700. Address M 17, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—LESSONS IN MUSIC, painting, elocution, and language, for carriage hire or sewing. Address H 80, Tribune office.

WANTED—BRICK IN EXCHANGE FOR TWO-seated carriage and cash. L 38, Tribune office.

$6,000—MODERN-BUILT HOUSE, EAST OF Wabash-av. Will take city property for my $3,000 equity, and, if necessary, will give a little cash for difference of exchange. H 17, Tribune office.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—BY THE FRENCH DYEING establishment for merchant work, with some capital, to keep the books, etc. Office, 40 Monroe-st., Palmer House.

PARTNER WANTED — IN AN ESTABLISHED planing mill and box business. To the right party good inducements will be offered. Capital required, $10,000 to $12,000. Call at 237 Fifth-av.

PARTNER WANTED—ACTIVE OR SPECIAL, FOR well-established profitable business; active partner preferred; capital $10,000 to $20,000. Address L. F. SHAW, Carrier 15, P.-O.

PARTNER WANTED—CLOTHING—WITH ABOUT $8,000 cash in one of the best established retail stores in the city; one who understands the business preferred. The highest of references given and required. Address H 31, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WILL INVEST FROM $5,000 to $10,000 in a sound, legitimate business, desiring partner with capital. Full name must be given, and business explained. H 22, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—SILENT OR ACTIVE, WITH $20,000, to extend a well-established manufacturing interest. An investigation will satisfy the most conservative man that it is a very rare opportunity for a safe and profitable investment. Address H 76, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $2,000 TO TAKE INterest in paying manufacturing business. Address K 4, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—IN FIRST-CLASS RETAIL grocery and meat market; capital required, $1,500 cash; no trade; references given and required. Address H 68, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—I WANT AN ENTERPRISing partner with $200 or $300 to join me in a legitimate business; it will bear investigation; it is not so much the money as a good man. K 88, Tribune.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $1,200, OR FURNIture for a 16-room house in first-class location. L. P. SWIFT & SON, 79 Dearborn-st., Room 14.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH FROM $5,000 TO $8,000 to invest in a mechanical and mercantile business; none but the principal need apply. Address H 88, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $300. INQUIRE AT 234 LaSalle-st., Room 7, between 10 and 12.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $1,000, IN A GENteel business where the profits are large and sales certain. A rare opportunity to an enterprising man. Address M 23, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH GOOD REFERENCE and from $300 to $400, to take a half interest in the right of an article patented June 2, 1877, for which I am receiving orders nearly every day; is giving universal satisfaction. Would give steady employment to a practical tinner. 531 Warren-av. H. MOORE.

PARTNER WANTED—ACTIVE MAN, WITH $500, to join me in purchasing a very profitable business. Will bear closest investigation. References exchanged. Address K 96, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $200, IN A WELL-established business. Best of references given. L 14, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $1,000 TO $2,000, TO manufacture an article as staple as nails; good record; indispensable; invite most rigid investigation. Hardware man preferred. Principals only. Address L 21, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—SOME GOOD PARTY WITH about $800 and a good experience in the manufacturing of picture molding and pier frames; I have a two-story factory, 6-horse power boiler and engine, with shafting, pullies, etc., which I will put in as half interest; this is a good chance for the right man. Address PICTURE M'LD, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—TO RUN A MILK DAIRY, ice-cream, and cold drinks establishment in centre of city; no rent. Address L 63, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—I HAVE A NEW AND RE-liable invention, and desire the assistance of a reliable business man with capital; if you are prepared to fulfill the requirements of this advertisement, it will pay you to investigate, otherwise it would not. Address L 34, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $1,200 TO TRAVEL. Col. T., Barnes House, Room 32.

PARTNER WANTED—I WANT A PARTNER WITH $2,500 cash to join me in a business very lucrative; must be willing to travel four months in the year; investigation solicited. L 69, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $5,000 CASH TO handle the entire production of an article as staple as kerosene or molasses. Address L 77, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $500 TO $1,000 IN A safe and profitable manufacturing business; no risk; can always have control over money invested. Address M 51, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $1,500 TO $2,000 cash in an established produce and commission business. Address Glass Lock Box 2, Fort Worth, Tex.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH SOME CAPITAL, TO extend introduction of the best fire-kindler ever invented, patented last February, and has been in successful operation ever since; a party with a few hundred dollars to control St. Louis and Missouri, or other good points. Investigation solicited. Address, for three days, L 92, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH SMALL CAPITAL TO extend a manufacturing business already established and patented. A rare chance. Address or apply to N. HAYDEN, at the drug store corner of Lincoln and Hubbard-sts.

PARTNER WANTED—A WHOLE OR HALF INterest in a grocery, retail shoe store, or cigar store, in either city or country, by a young man who has $500 cash and a good credit, or will invest that amount to enlarge an already established store. Address M 50, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH FROM $2,500 TO $5,000 to take the financial management of a commission machinery house. Address M 72, Tribune.

PARTNER WANTED—I WANT A YOUNG MAN with good business ability and $1,000 to take a half interest in an established pleasant business that will pay well and can be increased without more capital. A close investigation desired. Please state where an interview can be had. Address M 76, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—A MAN WITH $1,000 TO $5,000 to stock with cattle a large tract of land capable of feeding for the year about 300 head. Farm convenient to this city. Will answer only those who mean business. Address M 65, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $500 IN GROCERY business; good location. Call at or address 781 State-st., second floor.

SEWING MACHINES.

BUY THE NEW AMERICAN—IT IS THE ONLY sewing-machine that has self-threading shuttle. Sold on very easy terms. Office 244 Wabash-av. J. S. McKENNEY, Manager.

CHEAP FOR CASH—ONE HOWE MACHINE FOR leather work, one new improved family Weed machine. Address L 33, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS SEWING MACHINE, 18-foot awning, 50-gallon oil-can; will exchange for good express wagon, groceries, or flour. Address K 1, Tribune office.

NOTICE—IF YOU WANT TO BUY A SEWING-machine of any kind, new or second-hand, you can get it at your own price for cash at 146 Thirty-seventh-st.; must realize money at once. F. THOMPSON.

SINGER OFFICE OF A. J. MELCHERT, 228 SOUTH Halsted-st. Great reduction. The new Family Singer $35; also on monthly payments and rented.

THE WEED IS NOW THE LIGHTEST-RUNNING and most quiet machine made. Sold on easy monthly payments, or cheap for cash, at 203 Wabash.

THE PLACE TO BUY SINGER SEWING-MAchines, 167 Milwaukee-av.; work furnished to pay for the same.

WANTED—BY A DRESSMAKER, GOOD SECOND-hand sewing machine to pay for in sewing; must be cheap. 306 Thirtieth-st.

45 FAMILY AND MANUFACTURING SEWING-machines for sale, from $6 to $15; each machine has tucker and attachments, all in complete order; must be sold before the 15th. Call and examine them and get a bargain at 1440 State-st. G. P. BLAKESLEY.

70 FIRST-CLASS MACHINES, ALL KINDS, TO be closed at half the lowest prices; now is your chance to buy cheap; all warranted; money loaned on machines. Private loan office, 125 Clark, Room 2.

STORAGE.

A SUPERB, FIRST-CLASS STOREHOUSE FOR fine furniture, all house goods, or merchandise. Hale Building, 202 to 206 Randolph-st. Cash advances.

ABSOLUTELY SAFE FROM FIRE. WAREHOUSE 160 West Monroe-st., storing furniture, merchandise, carriages, etc.; lowest rates; money loaned 10 p.c.

FIDELITY STORAGE COMPANY, 101 AND 103 N. Clark-st. Separate compartments for furniture and merchandise. Free insurance. Liberal advances.

TO RENT–HOUSES.

West Side.

TO RENT–BY W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 EAST Washington-st.:

HOUSES.

Carroll-av., east of Ashland-av., two and three-story and basement marble-front houses, all modern improvements.

Ashland-av., between Fulton-st. and Carroll-av., facing west, two-story and basement stone octagon front house, with all modern improvements.

Monroe-st., near Winchester-av., No. 732, 2-story and basement marble-front house, furnace, and all conveniences, good brick barn; very cheap.

Walnut-st., Nos. 22½ and 24, west of Ashland-av., two-story and basement French roof houses; hot and cold water, etc.

Polk-st., No. 962, two-story and basement brick house.

West Monroe-st., No. 413, two-story frame and brick basement house, 13 rooms; will be put in thorough repair.

West Monroe-st., No. 137, two-story and basement frame house, 14 rooms.

678 West Jackson-st., 2-story and brick basement house, 11 rooms; lot 42x150 feet.

905 West Jackson-st., 2-story brick house, parlor, dining-room, etc., on main floor.

We solicit offers for any of the above houses.

FLATS.

756 to 760 West Lake-st., suites of three and four rooms at very low prices.

We have a large list of stores, offices, suites of rooms, and houses to rent in all parts of the city.

TO RENT–BY WALLER BROS. & MAGILL, 94 Washington-st.:
169 Ashland-av., stone front, 14 rooms, $60.
113 Sheldon-st., two-story and basement brick, $30.
153 Robey-st., octagon stone front, $35.
111 Throop-st., upper part of frame cottage.
Paulina-st., south of Harrison, brick, 10 rooms, $20.
764 Van Buren-st., frame, 8 rooms, $30.

TO RENT–TWO STONE-FRONT HOUSES, TWO-story and basement, just completed, with furnace, Nos. 657 and 659 West Adams-st. J. A. KING, 51 Lake-st.

TO RENT–NEW HOUSES NEAR UNION PARK and Western-av., $12, $15, $20. Sell on monthly payments. JOHN F. EBERHART, 107 Clark-st.

TO RENT–574 WEST LAKE-ST., 2-STORY AND basement marble-front house in complete repair. Inquire at 526 Fulton-st.

TO RENT–DWELLING NO. 87 HOYNE-ST., 10 rooms, in elegant repair; rent very low; also No. 93 Hoyne-st., cottage, 7 rooms, just repaired; half block from Madison-st. cars. Apply to J. M. MARSHALL, Room 10 Reaper Block.

TO RENT–A NICE COTTAGE OF 7 ROOMS AT 22 North Elizabeth-st., between Lake and Randolph-sts.

TO RENT–CHEAP–I HAVE GOT A FEW MORE stone-front houses left, two-story and cellars; all modern improvements. Apply to M. J. EICH, 1090 West Madison-st., or 1088.

TO RENT–739 AND 741 WEST MONROE-ST., two-story and basement dwellings, 10 rooms each; also 285 West Jackson-st., two-story and basement brick dwelling, all modern improvements. These houses are all in nice order and in good neighborhood. Rent low to good tenants. Apply at 735 West Monroe-st., or to NEWELL & MOSHER, 188 West Madison.

TO RENT–TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK house corner Paulina and Taylor-sts; $18. JOHN W. MARSH & CO., 94 Washington-st.

TO RENT–$15 PER MONTH, NEW BRICK HOUSE 515 Western-av.; $12, new brick 18 Holbrook-st.; $11, frame cottage 11 Harvard-st.; $8, 6 large rooms 24 Harvard-st.; $8, 6 large rooms 32 Harvard-st.; $7, 6 rooms first floor 27 Harvard-st. Inquire at 385 Western-av.

TO RENT–AN ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED HOUSE on Ashland-av., south of Adams, with barn; lot 100x150. No. 10 Warren-av., opposite Union Park, with furnace and gas-fixtures; the most elegant house on the West Side. Also 774, 778, 780 West Adams-st. Very cheap. E. S. HEATON, 87 Fifth-av.

TO RENT–47 HONORE; 2-STORY AND BASEment; brick; with barn; for $25 per month. Apply to H. C. BENNETT, 162 Washington-st.

TO RENT–A NICELY FURNISHED HOUSE AND barn on the West Side; first-class location; will be rented cheap to good party. FARRINGTON & HACKNEY, 105 Washington-st.

TO RENT–BY NEWELL & MOSHER, HOUSE-Renting Agents, 18 West Madison-st.: Houses 249 West Randolph-st., 545 West Adams-st., 285 West Jackson-st., 739 West Monroe-st., 147 South Green-st., 351 Carroll-av., 438 Irving-place, brick, $12.50, 29 Flornoy-st., 2-story and basement brick, $20; 108 Honore-st., flats, 5 to 7 rooms each; 190, 192, 163, 868 and 970 West Madison-st.; flat, 7 rooms, corner Curtis and Randolph-sts., and others.

TO RENT–BEAUTIFUL COTTAGE 457 HUBBARD-st., in perfect order. W. WALLER, 41 Clark-st., Room 11.

TO RENT–CHEAP–A FIRST-CLASS COTTAGE. Apply at 335 Centre-av.

TO RENT–3-STORY AND BASEMENT STONE-front house, 22 Aberdeen-st. H. C. MOREY, 95 Clark-st.

TO RENT–SMALL BRICK HOUSE (NEW) CORNER of North Robey and Bryson-sts., near Wicker Park; or will exchange for vacant lots. SCOTT & GAGE, 48 Clark-st.

TO RENT–880 FULTON-ST., COTTAGE AND LOT cheap to right party. EDWIN B. PEASE, Room 23, 97 Clark-st.

TO RENT–47 CAMPBELL PARK–10-ROOM BRICK, modern improvements; $20. Van Buren-st. cars. E. B. PEASE, 97 Clark-st., Room 23.

TO RENT–2-STORY BRICK DWELLING, NO. 5 Grenshaw-av., 2 blocks from street-cars; rent nominal. Inquire 143 LaSalle, Room 39, or 983 West Adams.

TO RENT–CHEAP–TO FIRST-CLASS TENANT, 352 Marshfield-av., one block west of Ashland-av. Key and particulars 348 Marshfield-av.

TO RENT–VERY CHEAP TO GOOD PARTY, 3-story and basement marble front house No. 29 Twenty-fifth-st.; in perfect order; splendid location; lake front. Apply at office 13 Chamber of Commerce.

TO RENT–NO. 101 WARREN-AV., NEAR UNION Park, 2-story and basement house; will be rented cheap. Apply at 242 South Leavitt-st.

TO RENT–A FIRST-CLASS FURNISHED SINGLE house on the best part of Michigan-av., for three or four months. Address H 18, Tribune office.

TO RENT–HOUSE PARTLY FURNISHED TO PARties that will board owner for the summer and longer, if agreeable. 456 South Park-av.

TO RENT–10-ROOM HOUSE, WITH BARN, 661 Warren-av., $20 per month. Inquire at 851 West Washington-st.

TO RENT–NO. 377 WEST WASHINGTON-ST., 4-story stone front house; parlors, dining-room, and kitchen on first floor; nicest residence on the street; brick barn; rent low to a responsible tenant. Apply to owner, J. B. MAYO, No. 171 State-st.

TO RENT–A 2-STORY NINE-ROOM HOUSE, 115 North Paulina-st., only $20 per month or $200 a year, if all paid in advance. Apply to 109 North Paulina-st., up-stairs.

TO RENT–THREE-STORY FRAME DWELLING with dining-room and kitchen, on first floor, large lot and barn. 577 West Adams-st.

Three-story frame, 776 West Washington-st.

Suites for families, corner Sangamon and Fulton-sts., and 712 and 714 Carroll-av.

Rent low to good tenants.

BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT–THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT stone-front dwellings, 302 and 304 West Washington-st.

Three-story and basement brick dwellings, with brick barns, 594, 596, and 600 West Adams-st.

Two-story and basement stone-front, 525 Carroll-av.

Two-story and basement brick, Oakley, near Harrison-st. Rent low to good tenants.

BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT–FOR TWO OR THREE MONTHS TO small family, a furnished cottage, with basement, in desirable location, South Side. Address M 32, Tribune office.

TO RENT–WELL-FURNISHED HOUSE OF TEN rooms on Peoria-st., between Van Buren and Adams, for board of man, wife, and child. M 54, Tribune office.

TO RENT–763 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.–TEN-room house, large lot, $25 per month. Inquire at 85 Park-av.

TO RENT–BOARDING-HOUSE OF 18 ROOMS; good location; rent cheap; part furniture for sale; house half full of boarders. Address 125 South Clinton.

TO RENT–THE 3-STORY BRICK DWELLINGS 45 and 48 Pearce-st. Have all modern improvements. In good order. JOHN A. YALE, 153 LaSalle.

South Side.

TO RENT–BY F. C. VIERLING, REAL ESTATE and Renting Agent, Room 5, 114 Dearborn-st.:
26 Thirty-eighth-st., 11-room brick.
52 and 54 Fourth-av., 34 rooms, suitable for first-class boarding or lodging house.
154 Vincennes-av., fine 10-room brick, desirable.
331 Dayton-st., fine house of 12 rooms.
496 State-st., nice flat of 4 rooms, cheap.
528, 600, 622, 626, and 660 State-st., stores and rooms.
119 and 121 East Twelfth-st., large packing-house.
575 East Division-st., desirable 12-room brick.
440, 1604, and 1805 Dearborn-st., nice flats.
230 and 236 Fourth-av., 4 and 5-room flats.
335 South Clark-st., fine large store.

F. C. VIERLING,
Room 5, 114 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT–FURNISHED–11 ALDINE SQUARE, 2-story and basement marble front, convenient to steam and horse cars. Inquire of GEO. G. NEWBURY, Rooms 8 and 9 Bryan Block.

TO RENT–TWO MODERN BRICK HOUSES, BOWen-av., near Cottage Grove-av.; rent $20; in perfect order. W. A. BARNES, 170 Madison-st.

TO RENT–SNUG COTTAGE OF SEVEN ROOMS ON large lot, near Douglas-place, three blocks from the lake; $20. Address one week K 21, Tribune office.

TO RENT–RESIDENCE OF THE LATE MRS. Esther B. Browne, 454 South Park-av. Call at the house. J. H. HUNT, Executor.

TO RENT–CHEAP–NO. 900 WABASH-AV. MODern improvements; newly painted, calcimined, and papered. G. S. THOMAS, Room 8, 149 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT–A WELL-ESTABLISHED HOUSE AND elegant furniture for sale; all complete from kitchen to parlor. A splendid opportunity for parties commencing business in renting furnished rooms. Apply at No. 10 South Clark-st.

TO RENT–INDIANA-AV., RICHLY FURNISHED octagon stone-front, 15 rooms, cellar and barn, complete and in fine order. D. W. STORRS, 94 Washington-st.

TO RENT–SOUTH DIVISION–1632 WABASH-AV., just south of Thirty-first-st., 2-story and basement marble front, with all modern improvements, only $45 per month to acceptable tenant. DAVIS & WALKER, 170 LaSalle-st., basement.

TO RENT–$30 PER MONTH–ONE OF THE NEW and elegant brick houses corner Greenwood-av. and Forty-third-st.; near horse and steam cars. Parlors and dining-room on first floor. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

TO RENT–1155½ INDIANA-AV., BRICK, 7 rooms, $25 per month. Room 10 Otis Block.

TO RENT–HOUSE 1172 MICHIGAN-AV., NEAR Thirty-first-st.; modern improvements, 9 rooms. F. W. SPRINGER, 152 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

TO RENT–CHEAP–2-STORY AND BASEMENT brick, 10 rooms, all modern improvements, Drexel-boulevard, south of Brooks-st.; parties will take board for the rent. Apply to WILSON & CONLIN, 919 Cottage Grove-av.

TO RENT–1344 PRAIRIE-AV., 2 STORIES, French roof, and basement house, marble front, in perfect order, or for sale very low.

TO RENT–100 WABASH-AV.; IN FINE ORDER; very low. C. H. MULLIKEN, Room 6, 121 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT–A SEVEN-ROOM COTTAGE, BARN, coal-house, etc., all complete; $16 per month. No. 1464 Butterfield-st.

TO RENT–2-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK house, 1276 Indiana-av.; beautiful neighborhood; $45 per month. H. BELL, 341 West Randolph-st.

TO RENT–A FURNISHED SINGLE HOUSE ON Michigan-av. until October, 1878, during an absence of the family. Address FRANKLIN MacVEAGH, Lake-st. and Wabash-av.

TO RENT–FURNISHED HOUSE, 27 GROVELAND Park-av. (formerly Cottage place), south of Thirty-first-st., east of Cottage Grove-av., bath-room, screens, awnings; every convenience; in complete order; only two minutes' walk from steam or street cars. Inquire of F. LESTER, next door, or 57 Lake-st.

TO RENT–HOUSES.

South Side–Continued.

TO RENT–BY W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 EAST Washington-st.:

Fortieth-st., between Drexel boulevard and Ellis-av., 12-room brick house, furnished; has all modern improvements; lot 40x150 feet.

Prairie-av., No. 1109, near Twenty-fourth-st., 2-story frame house, 11 rooms, all modern improvements, and in good repair.

We solicit offers for any of the above houses.

FLATS.

Clark-st., northwest corner of Adams-st., a very desirable front suite of 5 rooms, very cheap.

Clark-st., No. 265, marble-front building, near Van Buren-st., suite of 4 rooms at very low rent.

We have a large list of stores, offices, suites of rooms, and houses to rent in all parts of the city.

TO RENT–BY COX & BARNES, REAL ESTATE and renting agents, 146 La Salle-st.:
24 Sixteenth-st., a very desirable 3-story and basement brick, 14 rooms, in complete order, $50.
1119 Indiana-av., 3-story brick, 15 rooms, $66.66.
577 South Park-av., 2-story and basement brick, 10 rooms, and barn, $50.

In addition to the above partial list, we have a large number of cottages and houses at low rates.

TO RENT–HOUSE 134 SOUTH PARK-AV., 10 rooms, in good order, with large barn, $35 per month. Fine view of lake. Apply as above.

TO RENT–A GOOD BRICK HOUSE WITH MODern improvements, well furnished, with or without the barn, to a first-class tenant; good references required. Property 890 Indiana-av.

TO RENT–THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT stone front dwellings on Wabash-av., near Thirty-fourth-st; have just been put in complete order. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT–FINE HOUSE ON SOUTH SIDE; WILL take board for rent. Call at southeast corner of Thirty-second-st. and Calumet-av.

TO RENT–OR FOR SALE–ONE 10-ROOM HOUSE, with all modern improvements, 533 Calumet-av.; excellent neighborhood. LEGRAND ODELL, 32 Times Building.

TO RENT–FRAME HOUSE, 10 ROOMS; HOT AND cold water, frame barn. 1465 Prairie-av. W. D. ALLEN, florist, 145 State-st.

North Side.

TO RENT–BY WILLIAM D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 East Washington-st.:

Dearborn-av., No. 395, fine 3-story and basement brown stone front house, 3 rooms deep, all modern improvements.

Oak-st., No. 295, between Clark and Dearborn, fine 3-story and basement stone-front house, facing south.

Rush-st., No. 7, 3-story and basement marble-front house; has all modern improvements.

We solicit offers for any of the above houses.

A large list of stores, offices, and houses for rent in each division of the city can always be seen at our office.

TO RENT–NORTH SIDE.

C. H. MULLIKEN,
Room 6, 121 Dearborn-st.,
Real Estate and Loans.

To Rent–Handsome marble-front house, corner State-st. and Chicago-av., 15 rooms.

To Rent–Lower floor and basement (7 rooms) fronting north on Superior-st., between Dearborn-av. and State-st.

For Sale or Rent–Brick buildings on Huron-st., between Clark and LaSalle, 40x100, suitable for public hall, church, or manufacturing purposes.

TO RENT–A SPLENDID, LARGE, FIRST-CLASS residence, with all modern improvements, brown stone front, together with barn, situated on North State-st., near Lincoln Park. If desirous the parties renting can have the use of carpets and gas-fixtures for a reasonable price. For further particulars apply on the premises, No. 470 North State-st., for three days, in the forenoon.

TO RENT–VERY LOW–FURNISHED HOUSE, 10 rooms. 365 Belden-av., near Lincoln-av.

TO RENT–435 NORTH LASALLE-ST., 3-STORY and basement 14-room house; furnace, etc.; in good order; terms reasonable. J. L. WATSON, 437 North LaSalle-st.

TO RENT–NICE 2-STORY FRAME HOUSE, WITH brick basement and large barn, on Dunning-st., near Lincoln-av., two blocks north of city limits; cheap to a good tenant. Inquire at 74 North Wells-st. J. D. HAAKE.

TO RENT–IN A PLEASANT LOCATION ONE block from Lincoln Park, a house of nine rooms, two parlors, dining-room, and kitchen on main floor, with pantry and closets; all modern improvements; large grounds, with trees and shrubbery; a real country home in the city. Inquire at the premises, 727 Sedgwick-st.

TO RENT–A FINE BRICK HOUSE, 12 ROOMS, IN best block on North LaSalle-st., $50 per month. New carpets for sale at a great bargain for cash or payable in monthly installments. Apply at 493 Wabash-av.

TO RENT–WEBSTER-AV., NEAR LINCOLN Park, first-class 2-story brick, 9 rooms; bath-room, hot and cold water, and brick barn; $25. PERRY & HUNT, 85 Washington-st.

TO RENT–FURNISHED COTTAGE TO FAMILY without small children. Call to-day. 59 Grant-place.

TO RENT–ONE TWO-STORY BRICK COTTAGE, first-class improvements in it. 349 Hurlbut-st., near Lincoln Park.

TO RENT–NEAR LINCOLN PARK, A NEW 14-room brick, south front, very low; 10-room marble-front, furnace and gas fixtures; 9-room brick, all modern conveniences, good neighborhood, 2 lines street-cars; cottage 237 Dayton-st., $12. CHAS. N. HALE, 153 Randolph-st.

TO RENT–FOR THE SUMMER–A FURNISHED house on Fox River, 50 miles from Chicago; large grounds, garden, grapery, orchard, hills, shade-trees, row-boats; best fishing in Illinois; just the place for women and children to spend the summer quietly; fare from Chicago, $1.45; rent $30 per month. Address Box 4, Algonquin, Ill.

TO RENT–1ST JULY, TO A FAMILY OF 2 OR 3 adults, an 11-room marble-front; new; reserving 2 or 3 rooms. Want board for self and wife. Location desirable–near Lincoln Park. K 50, Tribune office.

TO RENT–TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK dwelling, 75 Maple-st., just east of Dearborn-av. NEWTON LULL, 153 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT–THE FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY and basement brick house, just put in perfect order, No. 240 North LaSalle-st. Keys at 244. Can be seen at any time; rent, $60 per month. W. A. BARNES, 170 Madison-st.

TO RENT–FIRST-CLASS COTTAGE 258 BISSELL-st., between Centre and Sophia. SCOTT & GAGE, 48 Clark-st.

TO RENT–NORTH SIDE–THE FLAT, 178, AND middle flat, 186 East Ohio-st., and upper flat, 203 North Clark-st.; 6 rooms each. A. T. GALT, 95 Dearborn-st., Room 23.

TO RENT–2-STORY BRICK, CORNER HURLBUT and Grant-place; 1 on Grant-place, 7 rooms, near Lincoln Park; no basements. M. PORTER, 14 Grant-place.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT–HOUSES–BY E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., 134 LaSalle-st., corner of Madison:

442 Warren-av., 10 rooms, brick	$30
64 Union Park-place, 9 rooms, stone-front	30
91 North Ada-st., brick, 10 rooms	
420 Fulton-st., large house, grounds, and stable	
784 West Madison-st., 2-story and basement, corner Robey	35
120 North Halsted-st., frame, 10 rooms	12
79 North Ada-st., brick, 10 rooms	30
694 Wabash-av., marble front, 12 rooms	
763 Wabash-av., 5 rooms	20
14 Vincennes-place, 10 rooms	20
25 Twenty-fifth-st., stone front, very cheap	
50 Twenty-fourth-st., 12 rooms, brick, south front, between South Park and Calumet-av.	
52 Twenty-fourth-st., brick, 12 rooms; will be put in good order	

Ridgland, between Austin and Oak Park, several new houses, large grounds, healthy and pleasant very cheap to good tenant.

TO RENT–118 SOUTH PARK-AV., TWO-STORY and basement stone-front dwelling.

186 East Randolph-st., second, third, and fourth floors; 15 rooms.

151 East Randolph-st., rooms on third and fourth floors for offices.

402 and 406 South Clark-st., stores 20x50 feet each.

194 and 196 North Clark-st., basement 40x80 feet.

Southwest corner of Canal and Meagher-sts., two-story and basement building for boarding-house.

JOHN GUNZENHAUSER,
151 Randolph-st.,
Room 1.

TO RENT–FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED houses; also unfurnished suites of rooms for light housekeeping. FARRINGTON & HACKNEY, 105 Washington-st.

TO RENT–NICELY FURNISHED COTTAGE FOR the summer, one of the best in the city; 11 rooms; good neighborhood; conveniently and centrally located. Address F 42, Tribune office.

TO RENT–PARTIES WISHING FURNISHED houses, furnished and unfurnished rooms, can be accommodated in different parts of the city, at the Chicago Rental Bower, 257 West Madison-st.

TO RENT–ROOMS IN SUITES OF THREE TO five, and cottages in city and suburbs, $3 to $10. EDMUND G. STILES, 99 Madison-st., Room 7.

Suburban.

TO RENT–IN EVANSTON–A FEW MORE HOUSES of from 5 to 8 rooms, with cultivated grounds attached, all ready to put into garden, and within three blocks of the north depot, Post-Office, church, and school, for from $5 to $8 per month, former rent from $15 to $25; who would not get out of the city and breathe pure air at that price? Also, a good house of 7 rooms in Glencoe; will sell low on monthly payments. Call from 2:30 to 5 o'clock p. m. at Room 23 Exchange Building, corner of Clark and Washington-sts. C. E. BROWNE.

TO RENT–SUMMERDALE (NORTH RAVENSwood), brick houses with ample grounds and lake water, at $8, $10, $15, and $20 per month for the summer or year; comfortable, substantial, economical; railroad fare 7c. R. GREER, s e cor. Monroe and Market.

TO RENT–ENGLEWOOD–FINE 2-STORY HOUSE and 6-room cottage, one block from cars; free ride to see them. E. N. TILLOTSON, 106 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT–A VERY DESIRABLE RESIDENCE IN Kenwood, only 2½ blocks from station. Apply to COX & BARNES, 146 LaSalle-st., or on the premises 4835 Madison-av.; rent very low.

TO RENT–VERY DESIRABLE 8-ROOM HOUSE at South Evanston; gas, water, nice lot, convenient to depot; $25. F 49, Tribune office.

TO RENT–FOR THE SUMMER, FURNISHED house at Oak Park. Apply to A. T. HEMINGWAY, Room 6, 78 Fifth-av.

TO RENT–GENEVA LAKE–HOUSE FURNISHED or unfurnished, with several acres of ground; or will sell or exchange for clear city property. Address for three days S K, 336½ West Lake-st.

TO RENT–AT AUSTIN, A HOUSE TO A SMALL family, $5 per month. Inquire of GILBERT, station agent.

TO RENT–OR FOR SALE–AT A BARGAIN, COTtage with 9 rooms and large lot, in Hyde Park; rent $15. A. GOODRICH, 124 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT–A CHOICE FARM, 40 ACRES, 12 MILES out; good buildings, garden, fruits, superior poultry-house; frequent trains; 15 cents fare. Call at 108 Franklin-st.

TO RENT–HYDE PARK–TWO HOUSES. ONE furnished, Washington-av., near Presbyterian Church; rent low. Apply to Mrs. BLAIN, on property.

TO RENT–AT EVANSTON–ONE OF THE FINEST houses on the ridge; 12 rooms, large grounds, good barn, pleasantly located; rent reasonable to good tenant. Apply to E. R. PAUL, Room 1, 94 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT–HOUSES AT HINSDALE FROM $5 TO $20 per month; with large grounds and country comforts. O. J. STOUGH, 123 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

TO RENT–ELEGANT RESIDENCES AT HIGHwood and Winnetka; also, one spacious house at Highland Park, free. CHAS. G. CARLSON, 94 Washington-st.

TO RENT–NEW 2-STORY DWELLINGS IN THE pleasantest part of Winnetka, only $15 per month to a good tenant. BALDWIN, WALKER & CO., 143 Dearborn-st., Room 8.

TO RENT–CHEAP–HOUSE AND GROUNDS ON the dummy road, in Lake View. T. B. VAN WYCK, 128 Fifth-av.

TO RENT–LARGE HOUSE AT SOUTH EVANSTON and one at North Evanston, with good lots. Rent very low. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT–FURNISHED COTTAGE–ENGLEWOOD; lake and cistern water, bath-room; to small family without children; rent accepted in board; immediate possession. H 53, Tribune office.

TO RENT–ROOMS.

West Side.

TO RENT–NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS IN A desirable location. 237 West Madison-st., near Peoria.

TO RENT–528 WASHINGTON-ST., HALF BLOCK west of park, large front room, furnished or unfurnished; all modern improvements. Quiet family.

TO RENT–44 SOUTH MAY-ST.–ROOMS, WITH closets, furnished or unfurnished, for light housekeeping.

TO RENT–VERY NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS at 4 North Sangamon-st.

TO RENT–AN INDEPENDENT FLAT OF SEVEN clean rooms, water and gas, at No. 145 West Twelfth-st.

TO RENT–FLAT IN THE NEW BRICK BLOCK corner Monroe and Desplaines-sts. Inquire of J. M. W. JONES, 104 East Madison-st.

TO RENT–228 OGDEN-AV., BETWEEN ADAMS and Jackson-sts.–Furnished bedrooms and double parlors (carpeted); charges reasonable.

TO RENT–ELEGANTLY FURNISHED FRONT parlor (sleeping room) opposite Jefferson Park; private family. 68 Throop-st.

TO RENT–FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED front rooms, with use of bath, at 334 Warren-av.

TO RENT–UNFURNISHED ROOMS ON BATH-room floor, one east-front alcove and one large back room. 23 Honore-st.

TO RENT–FRONT CORNER ROOM, WELL FURnished, for one or two persons; private family. 41 Carpenter-st., near Washington.

TO RENT–FOUR PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH water up stairs. No. 139 South Sangamon-st. Inquire No. 246 Ohio-st.

TO RENT–SUITE OF 3 UNFURNISHED ROOMS for housekeeping, with bath-room, hot water, &c. 541 West Madison-st.

TO RENT–AN ALCOVE ROOM, BATH, GAS, hot and cold water; comfortably furnished; easy of access, and within 15 minutes from State-st.; on the West Side. Address F 47, Tribune office.

TO RENT–FURNISHED PARLOR FLOOR AND basement of a two-story basement brick house to a family without children, for the board of two, or without. Inquire at 761 West Adams-st.

TO RENT–FLOOR OF 4 ROOMS AND CLOSETS; also 2 with pantry: unfurnished. 287 West Monroe.

TO RENT–NEAR UNION PARK–NEW HOUSE; one large unfurnished west room; two well furnished east rooms; private family. Address, with references, J S, 242 South Water-st.

TO RENT–TWO VERY PLEASANT BED-ROOMS. Apply at 832 West Madison-st.

TO RENT–AT 150 WOOD-ST., NEAR MONROE–Furnished rooms, single or en suite, with bath, etc.; $12 for front, $10 for back, or $20 for whole floor, to gentlemen; references required.

TO RENT–TWO NICE FRONT ROOMS ON LAKE-st., near Union Park. Inquire at 97 Clark-st., Room 64.

TO RENT–78 PAULINA-ST., NEAR MADISON, second-story flat 4 rooms, bath-room, and water-closet. Nine-room house on Sixty-second-st., near Wallace, Englewood, cheap. W. D. BABBITT, 618 Monroe-st.

TO RENT–SECOND FLOOR FOR HOUSEKEEPing. Call at 957 West Harrison-st.

TO RENT–PLEASANT FRONT ROOM WITH large bedroom, without board. Call on and after Monday at 418 West Jackson-st.

TO RENT–A FLAT OF NINE ROOMS AT 359 SOUTH Canal-st., suitable for two families or boarding-house. Apply at 433 South Canal-st., up-stairs.

TO RENT–SIX PLEASANT ROOMS AT 524 WEST Indiana-st., with barn, $12. Inquire at 202 West Ohio-st.

TO RENT–ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS FOR any length of time to quiet parties on the West Side. Address H 24, Tribune office.

TO RENT–UNFURNISHED FRONT ROOM OR suite, with all conveniences, at 325 Van Buren-st., near Aberdeen.

TO RENT–ANY LENGTH OF TIME, FURNISHED room, easy of access, West Side. Address H 1, Tribune office.

TO RENT–VERY DESIRABLE FURNISHED room for two persons. 14 Throop-st., third house north of Madison; table-board next door.

TO RENT–A NEWLY-FURNISHED SOUTH front room with closet; also one unfurnished. 435 West Van Buren-st.

TO RENT–FOUR PLEASANT ROOMS, BATH AND closet, to American couple without children; first-class neighborhood. 126 Throop-st.

TO RENT–ROOMS FURNISHED AND UNFURnished. 89 Desplaines-st., in brick building.

TO RENT–FRONT PARLOR, WITH KITCHEN privilege, to gent and wife; $3 per week. 71 Ann.

TO RENT–6 ROOMS AT 476 WEST OHIO-ST. Inquire at 478.

TO RENT–DESIRABLE 6-ROOM FLATS ON MADison-st.; bath and water closet, only $15 and $20; store and rooms $18. D. W. STORRS, 94 Washington-st.

TO RENT–A SUITE OF UNFURNISHED ROOMS in a first-class neighborhood. Apply at 842 West Adams-st.

TO RENT–FURNISHED ROOMS AT 53 SOUTH Curtis-st.

TO RENT–BY THE MONTH, ELEGANTLY FURnished lodging-rooms for gentlemen. 105 West Randolph-st., Room 40.

TO RENT–FURNISHED ROOMS, SINGLE OR EN suite, 420 West Madison-st. Gentlemen preferred.

TO RENT–NEWLY FURNISHED FRONT PARLOR and bedroom to gentleman and wife or two gentlemen, with other cheaper rooms, to respectable parties, at 58 South Green-st., near Madison.

TO RENT–5 ROOMS, UPPER FLOOR OF HOUSE No. 388 West Harrison-st., corner of Aberdeen. Inquire at 386 Harrison-st.

TO RENT–IN THOMPSON'S BLOCK, FLATS OF 3 and 6 rooms, 243 West Madison-st., suitable for housekeeping; modern improvements; rent low. WM. H. THOMPSON, 229 West Madison-st.

TO RENT–A LARGE OR SMALL NICELY-FURnished front room. Terms very low; location desirable. 356 West Randolph-st.

TO RENT–FURNISHED SLEEPING ROOMS; ALSO suit of parlors with use of kitchen if desired; 53 South Carpenter-st.

TO RENT–THE FIRST AND SECOND FLOORS of a handsomely-furnished house on Monroe-st., near Ashland-av. Inquire of M H, 153 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT–LARGE ROOM, WITH ALCOVE, UNfurnished. 18 North May-st.

TO RENT–A VERY DESIRABLE SOUTH FRONT suite; 365 Warren-av.

TO RENT–ONE LARGE FRONT ROOM, FURnished or unfurnished, 83 South Green-st.

TO RENT–12 OGDEN-AV.–TWO ELEGANT suites of rooms, on second floor, fronting Union Park, furnished or unfurnished; no objection to children.

TO RENT–SUITE OF ROOMS, FURNISHED, IN private family 47 South Sangamon-st.

TO RENT–THREE ROOMS, PANTRY AND CLOSet. 112½ South Jefferson-st.

TO RENT–489 WEST MADISON-ST.–ROOMS FURnished or unfurnished. Jefferson Park Hotel.

TO RENT–5 ROOMS–REASONABLE TERMS; something very nice; suitable for young couple. Apply at 15 Plum-st., near corner Loomis and Harrison.

TO RENT–THREE DELIGHTFUL ROOMS, CLOSET and bath-room, for light housekeeping, brick house, opposite Jefferson Park. 68 Throop-st.

TO RENT–LOWER FLAT; 4 ROOMS; FURNISHED complete for housekeeping. Two doors from Van Buren, at 190 South Peoria-st.

TO RENT–WEST JACKSON-ST.–DESIRABLE front suite of furnished rooms to parties without children, with unexceptionable references. Excellent day board near. Address L 91, Tribune office.

TO RENT–FRONT PARLOR WITH CARPET AND two rooms on second floor, furnished or unfurnished. New house on corner. 402 West Washington-st. Apply for three days. References required.

TO RENT–FINE SUITE OF ROOMS OR SINGLE room. 425 West Monroe-st.

TO RENT–NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS FOR housekeeping; also lodging. 145 South Halsted-st.

TO RENT–A PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOM, suitable for housekeeping. 161 West Washington-st.

TO RENT–4 LARGE PLEASANT ROOMS, ADjoining a large garden; halls and stairs carpeted; water and closets, for $7 per month. No. 46 Waller-st., near corner Blue Island-av. and Twelfth-st.

TO RENT–PLEASANT FURNISHED FRONT rooms for housekeeping at 630 West Madison-st.

TO RENT–FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED rooms, all modern improvements. 311 and 313 West Randolph-st.

TO RENT–NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS; ALSO, unfurnished. Call at 104 West Madison-st., first floor.

TO REN–FINE FLAT IN THE NEW STONE-FRONT block corner of Halsted and Van Buren-sts.; also several flats in the block corner of Halsted and Pearce-sts. In good order. JOHN A. YALE, 153 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT–ELEGANT FURNISHED ROOMS NEAR Union Park, from $6 to $10 per month. Call at 511 West Madison-st.

TO RENT–TWO SINGLE ROOMS, $6 EACH; three suites for housekeeping, $12 each; near Union Park; modern improvements; all finely furnished. Apply at 511 West Madison-st.

TO RENT–THREE ROOMS, FURNISHED FOR housekeeping; tidy, convenient; second floor. No children. References required. $16. 737 Lake-st.

TO RENT–FURNISHED ROOMS AT REASONable rates. Apply to P. F. RYAN, 284 and 286 West Madison-st.

South Side.

TO RENT–VERY PLEASANT ROOMS IN SUITES, in the Howe Building, at the corner of State and Jackson-sts.; will be rented to good parties at reduced rates. E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., 134 LaSalle-st., corner Madison.

TO RENT–ROOMS–BY E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., 134 LaSalle-st., corner Madison:

218 State-st., fine suites 2 rooms each, south exposure, in elegant building northwest corner Quincy.

242 and 244 State-st., 1 large pleasant room, second floor, inside blinds, water, etc.

107 Fifth-av., stone front, near Washington-st., suites on second and third floors, $10 to $14.

TO RENT–IN THE PIKE BUILDING, NORTHEAST corner State and Monroe-sts., opposite Palmer, elegant suites of rooms for lodging or light housekeeping. Building is being put in thorough order, and the location and the rooms are the finest in town. Apply at Room 21, or to E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., Agents, 134 LaSalle-st., corner Madison.

TO RENT–ROOMS FURNISHED OR UNFURnished, with or without board; most desirable location on South Side. References required. Address, for five days, H 6, Tribune office.

TO RENT–DESIRABLE ROOMS FOR HOUSEkeeping at 114 Cottage Grove-av.; two to five in a suite. Apply on the premises to owners from 10 to 4 daily.

TO RENT–A NICELY FURNISHED FRONT PARlor, first floor; also two partly furnished rooms on same floor, to respectable parties, at 562 Michigan-av.

TO RENT–SECOND, THIRD, AND FOURTH floors, 122 East Lake-st., and the following on South Clark-st.: Store 315; basement 222, 226, and 313; third and fourth floors 186 and 186½; office rooms in building 128 and 130; and Kentucky Block; also rooms in suite and single in Kentucky Block; sleeping-rooms in building 222 and 226; rents low to good tenants. Apply to MALCOM McNEILL, 224 South Clark-st.

TO RENT–A NICE SUITE OF ROOMS, WITH ALL modern conveniences, with or without board, cheap, to gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen. 412 Calumet-av., near Thirtieth-st.

TO RENT–ROOMS AT 109 STATE-ST.–HANDsomely furnished, central, and cool. Prices, $2.50, $3, and $4 per week.

TO RENT–PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS ON South Side, fronting the lake. Address L 8, Tribune office.

TO RENT–EAST FRONT ROOM AT 335 WABASH-av., Room 2.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, etc.

WANTED—JULY 1, 2 EXPERIENCED CLOTHING salesmen for Illinois, and 1 for Missouri. LEWIS YOUNG & CO., 512 Locust-st., St. Louis.

WANTED—A BUSINESS MAN WITH SMALL capital to take entire charge of a light manufacturing business; other business requires my attention. [illegible] Tribune office.

WANTED—A BOY WITH EXPERIENCE IN HATS and caps, at 457 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN FOR OFFICE BUSINESS; must be a good penman and correct figurer; one who lives with his parents preferred; references required and perhaps security. Address, in own handwriting, [illegible] Tribune office.

WANTED—A COMMERCIAL TRAVELER; ONE acquainted with the hardware or general store trade in Iowa and Illinois preferred. GEO. C. THOMAS, [illegible] Wabash-av.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE YOUNG MAN FROM 18 [illegible] as entry clerk in a manufacturing business; must write a good hand, and be quick and accurate at figures; salary moderate. Address K 31, Tribune office.

WANTED—A COMPETENT BOOKKEEPER; must have the best of city reference; salary $600. Address, giving references, K 30, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN ENERGETIC SALESMAN, TO SOLICIT orders in the city for the best shirts in the world; prices the lowest, work the best, and styles the latest. LONE STAR SHIRT CO., 188 Dearborn-st. Branch store, 446 State-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN OF GOOD ADDRESS familiar with bookkeeping and writing a good hand. Salary, $600. Address, with references, L 22, Tribune office.

WANTED—A SMART YOUNG GERMAN WHO can write grammatically, both English and German, and translate readily from one language into the other; permanent place at moderate salary to the right man. Address in own handwriting, stating age, business experience, and giving references, N 15, Tribune office.

WANTED—A SALESMAN THAT CAN COMMAND a good butter trade, by an established commission house; no other need apply. L 50, Tribune office.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS DRY-GOODS SALESman and trimmer to go to a live town about forty miles from Chicago; references required. Address L [illegible], Tribune office.

WANTED—A MAN WELL POSTED WITH ADDing up long columns of figures; must come well recommended; state salary expected. M 75, Tribune office.

WANTED—A DRUG-CLERK COMPETENT TO put up prescriptions and willing to work; good references required. 206 West Madison-st.

WANTED—CLERK—SMART YOUTH. REFERences required. NICOLL, the Tailor, 214 S. Clark.

Trades.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS CARRIAGE WOODworker at corner Canal and Adams-sts.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS CARRIAGE TRIMMERS. LOOMIS, AVERY & CO., 90 West Harrison-st., corner Canal.

WANTED—A RELIABLE CARPENTER AND builder to put up a small 3-room cottage in Hyde Park; to supply labor and material himself and rent to responsible party. K 36, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD, PRACTICAL PAPER-HANGer and painter can find steady employment; must be sober and steady and come well recommended. Address P. O. Box 62, Milwaukee, Wis.

WANTED—1 FIRST-CLASS CABINET-MAKER. Apply at 474 Wabash-av. Monday morning. HANS NIELSON.

WANTED—SILVER GILDERS. SIMMONS, CLARK & CO., 197 South Clinton-st.

WANTED—ON MONDAY MORNING AT 7 o'clock, with their tools, 3 carpenters for rough work. W. MORLEY, 83 Franklin-st.

WANTED—BLACKSMITH—HORSE-SHOER AND general jobber. Call Monday morning at 1009 West Madison-st.

WANTED—PAINTERS FOR SCROLL WORK AND striping. Apply before 10 o'clock Monday at 11 and 13 South Jefferson-st., city.

WANTED—GORDON AND CYLINDER-PRESS feeders at 107 Lake-st.

WANTED—SAMUEL WOOD AS BLACKSMITH BY a friend. Call at 313 Rush-st.

WANTED—CARPENTERS AND LABORERS AT 116 Franklin-st., Monday morning at 7 a. m.

WANTED—A GOOD HORSE-SHOER OR WAGONmaker to rent the shop 322 Ogden-av. Good chance for a good man.

WANTED—ADDRESS OF HOUSE-TRIMMERS working by job or day. Address H 14, Tribune.

WANTED—A FEW CARRIAGE-STRIPERS MONday morning at 446 North Wells-st.

WANTED—TWO FIRST-CLASS UPHOLSTERERS. 469 Wabash-av.

WANTED—CUTLERY GRINDER THAT UNDERstands the business. Address L 16, Tribune.

WANTED—A BOY CARVER. RONAYNE & CO., 45 South Canal-st.

WANTED—A GOOD HORSE-SHOER AND GENeral blacksmith for the country. Inquire corner of Clark and Eighteenth-st., barber-shop, from 8 to 12 a. m.

WANTED—CARPENTERS. APPLY AT 269 North Clark-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO SET TYPE AND feed press. Call Sunday between 10 and 12, or Monday, at 173 East Adams-st.

WANTED—A COOK, MAN OR WOMAN: ONE that can room out and is willing to work for small wages can have a steady situation. Call at 93 South Halsted-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG TINNER CAPABLE OF doing repairing, etc. Tin and Sheet Iron Works, 7 South Clark-st.

WANTED—A HELPER AT CARRIAGE-SHOP. 621 West Madison-st. J. SINGS.

WANTED—6 CABINETMAKERS WITH BENCHES on chair work; good pay. Call Sunday, 9 to 12. 371 Sedgwick-st.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS CABINETMAKER, AT R. W. BATES & CO.'S, 48 Adams-st.

WANTED—AT THE FACTORY OF C. J. HULL & CO., corner of Archer-av. and Bushnell-st., one good blacksmith and two finishers.

WANTED—A PAINTER AND CALCIMINER. 137 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A JOURNEYMAN TAILOR PANTAloon-maker at 392 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A CARRIAGE BLACKSMITH AND woodworker in the rear of 79 Thirty-fifth-st.

WANTED—CARRIAGE BLACKSMITH, HELPER, and trimmer at 173 West Adams-st.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS CRACKER-BAKER TO take charge of shop in the country. Call at Briggs House Monday evening, from 7 to 9. References required. WILSON.

WANTED—TWO GOOD CRAYON ARTISTS TO do [illegible] views; steady employment and good wages. Monday, 10 to 1. A. W. GORRELL, Room 10 Palmer House.

WANTED—GOOD FRESCO PAINTERS, AT 45 East Jackson-st. FRED. N. ATWOOD.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS CUTTER, CITY trade; city references required; permanent position; address M 68, Tribune office.

Coachmen, Teamsters, etc.

WANTED—A MAN WHO UNDERSTANDS THE care of horses, and who is also a careful driver; none other need apply. Apply at 35 West Adams-st., between 10 and 12 o'clock Monday morning.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, 25 RAILROAD LAborers; wages $1.40 per day; fare furnished; 10 [illegible] men for a coal mine at $1 per day and board; also 15 Swedes, and 5 farm hands. R. F. CHRISTIAN & CO., 228 South Water-st., Room 11.

WANTED—100 COAL MINERS AND LABORERS, $1 per day and board; 100 railroad laborers for Iowa and Wisconsin, free fare; 100 for Michigan, $1.40 per day, and farm hands, at J. H. SPERBECK & CO.'S, 22 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—MONDAY MORNING—25 GOOD HANDS for railroad. 258 South Water-st. E. G. HAIGHT.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—YOUNG MEN TO LEARN TELEgraphy at the Western School of Telegraphy, [illegible], Ill. Thirteen operators for the Western Union lines taken from the school since May 1. Situations and promotion certain. Reference, office of Western Union Telegraph Company. Call at the school, or address with stamp.

WANTED—MEN TO SELL MONEY TUBES, GEM heaters, jewelry caskets, combination pencils, non-destructable pens, glass cutters, medals, chromos, photographs, oil paintings, and 500 other fast selling articles. Catalogue free. C. M. LININGTON, 45 and 47 Jackson-st., Chicago.

WANTED—TRAVELING SALESMEN; MEMBERS of Masonic fraternity; $100 monthly. 145 Clark-st., Room 35.

WANTED—A STRONG, EDUCATED MAN FOR A term of years to assist in the management of my real estate, one who can plan buildings, collect rents, and do surveying. C. J. HULL, 167 Washington-st., Chicago.

WANTED—CANVASSER FOR PRINTING. WILL pay large salary to a good man. Come early Monday. 785 Cottage Grove-av.

WANTED—A GOOD BOY TO WORK IN GROCERY store. One living in the neighborhood preferred; at 489 Blue Island-av.

WANTED—A BOY TO TEND BAR AND LEARN the saloon business; must come well recommended, and board with his employer. Apply at 508 West Madison-st.

WANTED—FIVE GENTLEMEN OF GOOD ADdress. To the right men a permanent situation. Call Monday. DUFF & CO., 415 West Madison-st.

WANTED—JANITOR. MUST BE ABLE TO CALcimine, do small repairs, and attend to rental and collections. Permanent situation for the right man. Address H 55, Tribune office.

WANTED—ODD-FELLOWS TO SOLICIT ORDERS. Money made without capital and without risk. DUNCAN & JOHNSTON, 286 Wabash-av.

WANTED—AGENTS TO SELL OUR 24X30 chromos and frames. Cheapest house in the city. DUNCAN & JOHNSTON, 286 Wabash-av.

WANTED—INTELLIGENT MEN OF GOOD ADdress to sell standard subscription works. O. J. GRIFFITHS, 138 Dearborn-st., second floor.

WANTED—A SMALL, ACTIVE BOY TO WATCH office at $2 per week. Call before 9 o'clock Monday. Room 9, 116 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—THREE OR FOUR MORE CANVASsers for the West. Call at 203 and 205 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A MAN WHO HAS EXPERIENCE and can command a trade in Nebraska and Kansas to travel soliciting consignments for a grain commission house. Address K 63, Tribune office.

WANTED—MONDAY—MAN WITH $25 TO $50; steady business opening; will pay $25 weekly and expenses; no peddling. 152 Dearborn-st., Room 5.

WANTED—A FEW MORE LOCAL AGENTS TO sell the new patent tea and coffee boiler; used on kerosene oil lamps; boils water in ten minutes; sells [illegible]; is on exhibition at the office of Crystal Illuminator, 79 South Clark-st. Call or address as above.

WANTED—A MAN WITH GOOD REFERENCES, and who will loan employer, for short time, $200 [illegible], to drive delivery wagon for grocery. State [illegible] expected. L 7, Tribune office.

WANTED—DO YOU WANT TO MAKE MONEY fast and easy in any city in the United States? Call at 210 LaSalle-st., corner, first floor.

WANTED—AN OFFICE MAN AT $50 A MONTH, one who can loan from $700 to $1,000 on good security. Address K 85, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD, ENERGETIC MAN AS CITY salesman for a wholesale tobacco house. A married man preferred. Address K 93, Tribune office.

WANTED—MEN WITH $50 FOR HANDLING [illegible] quick sales; large profits; exclusive [illegible]; will pay $30 per week. 133 Madison-st., [illegible]

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Miscellaneous—Continued.

WANTED—A COLORED BOY FOR HOUSEWORK; must be honest and capable. Apply on Monday at 470 Washington-st.

WANTED—A CASHIER IN A LARGE ESTABlishment; must have $600 to loan for 60 days; security and good pay for 4 months. L 64, Tribune.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS TRIMMER OR ONE to work evenings at 190 North Clark-st.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED CANVASSERS TO solicit trial orders for a domestic article sold on installments. Address L 30, Tribune office.

WANTED—TRAVELING MEN AND FIRST-CLASS canvassers to call at 125 West Randolph-st., upstairs; big money.

WANTED—MEN TO SELL 4 NEW PATENT articles, chromos, and frames. AMERICAN NOVELTY COMPANY, 186 State-st., up-stairs.

WANTED—AN ENERGETIC MAN IN MISSOURI. Address L 78, Tribune office.

WANTED—A SMART, ACTIVE YOUNG MAN for office work; must be accustomed to hotel. Apply at Atherton House, 973 Wabash-av.

WANTED—AT 471 WEST WASHINGTON-ST., A boy 15 or 20 years old, to work around the house; white or colored.

WANTED—FOUR MEN WHO ARE SATISFIED with $3 profit a day. Call after 9 at 250 Fifth-av., office over entrance.

WANTED—BOY IN OFFICE. ADDRESS IN own handwriting; wages must be low; H 27, Tribune office.

WANTED—TWO MEN TO CANVASS IN A BUSIness that they will be instructed how to make from $2 to $4 a day. Address K 15, Tribune office, stating former occupation.

WANTED—A CITY SALESMAN IN THE LIQUOR business. 51 West Washington-st.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR HELP. GOOD HOME, piano and vocal lessons, or wages. 71 Wood-st., near Madison. May call Sunday.

WANTED—STRANGERS WILL BE ASSISTED, and American women and girls will find employment in city and country. Also, board at a low price upon application to the GOOD SAMARITAN SOCIETY, 173 East Randolph-st.

WANTED—A GOOD, HONEST GIRL FOR GEN- [illegible]

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER, AND ironer; liberal wages. Davis House, corner Butterfield and Forty-second-st.

WANTED—A SCANDINAVIAN OR GERMAN girl for second work. References required. Apply immediately at 233 Michigan-av., corner Harrison-st.

WANTED—A GERMAN OR SWEDISH GIRL FOR general housework. None need apply without good references at 1251 Wabash-av., near Twenty-ninth-st.

WANTED—A GOOD, STRONG GIRL FOR GENeral housework; to one who is not afraid to work good wages will be paid. 1255½ Indiana-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GARMAN GIRL FOR GENeral housework. Apply to-day or Monday at 912 State-st.

WANTED—A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN TO DO general housework at 157 Archer-av.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR SECOND WORK; MUST have good references. Apply at 607 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; must be a good cook, washer, and ironer, and come with good references; family three persons; no children. 301 Orchard-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; German or Scandinavian preferred. Apply at 243 Lincoln-av.

WANTED—GERMAN OR NORWEGIAN GIRL TO do general housework at 268 West Twelfth-st.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK AND DINING-ROOM girl; first-class; wages, $5. Call at 416 Wabash.

WANTED—A PLEASANT, WILLING GIRL FOR general housework in small family; must be a good cook, washer and ironer. Call Monday prepared to stay. 664 West Monroe-st.

WANTED—A GOOD, STEADY GIRL FOR GENeral housework and milking a cow. Reference required. Apply between 9 and 10 o'clock Monday morning at Room 8, 85 East Washington-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork. Call at 464 West Indiana-st.

WANTED—A WOMAN FOR COOKING AND GENeral housework at Park Place Hotel, corner Milkee and Western-avs.

WANTED—ELDERLY WOMAN TO ASSIST IN housework; $1.50 per week; reference; northwest corner Paulina and Thirteenth-sts.

WANTE—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork; family of three. Apply on Monday at 393 Warren-av.

WANTED—GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork; family of three. 1429 Prairie-av., south of Thirty-first-st.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED GIRL FOR THE dining-room. 107 Dearborn-av.

WANTED—A GIRL WHO UNDERSTANDS GENeral housework. Call Sunday and Monday at 363 West Polk-st., corner Aberdeen-st.

WANTED—A CAPABLE GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework; family of four. 895 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork. No. 318 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK, WASHER, and ironer to go to South Evanston; small family; none but first-class parties need apply; Swede preferred. Call, between 1 and 3 p. m. Monday, on HENRY A. WARREN, Room 16 Reaper Block, corner Washington and Clark-sts.

WANTED—A THOROUGH GOOD GIRL TO COOK, wash, and iron in a private family; none need apply without references. 909 Indiana-av., Monday.

WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN OR SWEDE GIRL for general housework in a private family. Call at 492 Lake Park-av., fronting the lake and Thirty-first-st.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED GIRL FOR second work in boarding-house. Apply at 344 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork; also one from 15 to 18 for nurse. Call at 404 Michigan-av.

WANTED—GERMAN, SWEDE, OR NORWEGIAN girl (German preferred) for general housework in an American family: must have good references. Apply at 495 West Lake-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO LIGHT HOUSEWORK; one who understands working Singer's machine. Call at No. 151 Throop-st.

WANTED—A GERMAN OR NORWEGIAN GIRL; must be a good cook, washer, and ironer. Call at 42 Fifth-av.

WANTED—A STRONG, TIDY GIRL FOR KITCHEN work in a private boarding-house; good wages to a competent girl. Apply at 221 Ontario-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork; a good cook. Apply at 217 North Dearborn.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK, WASHER, and ironer, wages $4 a week, to go to Waukegan for the summer. Apply at 722 Michigan-av. Must come well recommended.

WANTED—GIRL WHO UNDERSTANDS COOKing and is a good laundress, in small family; wages $3. Call Monday forenoon at 41 East Twenty-fifth-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork; must be a good cook and have good recommendations. Apply at 21 North Throop.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER, AND ironer at 123 South Sangamon-st. References required.

WANTED—A GERMAN GIRL IN PRIVATE FAMily, for general housework. Apply at 323 South Halsted-st.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED GIRL, FOR GENeral housework, in a small family. Apply at 333 Vernon-av.

WANTED—A TIDY AMERICAN, SWEDE OR Scotch girl, for small family; also one with machine to make mattress ticks and bedding. Apply at WHIPPLE'S, 327 State-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN OR SCANDANAVIan girl, to do general housework in a small family. Apply Monday and Tuesday at 29 Silver-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. Apply at 130 West Adams-st.

WANTED—A GIRL ABOUT 20 YEARS OF AGE to do light housework and tend bar. Address L 68, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO CHAMBERWORK IN Bryant Block, corner of Randolph and Dearborn-sts. Apply at Room 54.

WANTED—GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEWORK in small private family. Apply or address 27 Cottage place.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO HOUSEWORK, AT 426 Larrabee-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL TO HELP DO housework. Come this evening or to-morrow morning ready for work. 823 Fulton-st.

WANTED—AT 42 RUSH-ST.—A COMPETENT girl for general housework. No Irish need apply.

WANTED—A GOOD, RELIABLE GIRL FOR GENeral housework in a small family, at 169 Centre-av.

WANTED—1 CHAMBERMAID, 2 SCRUBS, 1 paint-cleaner, and laundry girl. Apply at Briggs House, Monday.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork. Apply Sunday at 210 Chestnut-st.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork; German or Swede; one that can sleep at home at night; none but those competent need apply. 976 Wabash-av.

WANTED—GERMAN OR SWEDE GIRL, WITH references, for general housework. 85 Park-av.

WANTED—A GIRL AT 339 ORCHARD-ST., TO do general housework. Please call soon, Monday.

WANTED—SMART GERMAN, SWEDE, OR NORwegian girl for general housework at 1579 Indiana-av.

WANTED—A CHAMBERMAID WHO UNDERstands washing. 193 East Washington-st., Room 21.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK AND TWO dining-room girls at 16 East Adams-st.

WANTED—A GERMAN GIRL FOR GENERAL housework, at 1106 Indiana-av.

WANTED—KITCHEN GIRL AT 63 WEST LAKE-st.

WANTED—STOUT HALF-GROWN GIRL FOR light housework and care of child. 511 Carroll-av.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS GIRL TO COOK, WASH, and iron; must be competent cook; none other need apply. Call at once at 520 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A KITCHEN GIRL IN A PRIVATE family, good cook; good wages; also girl from 14 to 16 years of age to take care of children and assist in second work. 582 West Congress-st.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics—Continued.

WANTED—GOOD GIRL IN SMALL PRIVATE family to assist in general housework and take care of child. Call at 556 West Madison-st.

WANTED—GOOD ASSISTANT PASTRY COOK at Burdick House, corner Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework. 215 South Halsted-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in a private family. 55 South Curtis.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework in family of two; must be good cook, washer, and ironer. Apply Sunday and Monday at 1190 Harrison-st., corner Campbell-av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork, at 168 Throop-st.

WANTED—TWO GIRLS, ONE AS COOK, THE other for second work. 76 East Van Buren-st.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—SEWING-MACHINE OPERATORS TO work on fine shoes; permanent employment to good operators. C. H. FARGO & CO., Madison-st., corner Market.

WANTED—SEWING-MACHINE OPERATORS TO work on fine shoes; permanent employment and good wages to first-class experienced operators; none other need apply. C. H. FARGO & CO., Madison-st., corner of Market.

WANTED—SEWING-MACHINE GIRLS TO WORK on fine coats. 473 West Ohio-st.

WANTED—GOOD OPERATOR ON SINGER MAchine, on coats. 18 Depuyster-st.

WANTED—A DRESSMAKER—SOUTHWEST CORner Larrabee and Sophia-sts.; none but experienced hand need apply. Call Monday morning.

WANTED—APPRENTICES TO LEARN DRESSmaking; must be good sewers. 212 Erie-st., first door west of Clark.

WANTED—A SEAMSTRESS FOR PLAIN SEWING. Apply Monday, at 52 Vincennes-av.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED SHIRT-MAKERS AT St. Nicholas shirt factory, 182 East Madison-st.

WANTED—GOOD HANDS ON OVERALLS AT 468 North Wells-st., in basement.

WANTED—ONE GOOD SEAMSTRESS; ALSO TWO girls to learn dressmaking. Call Monday 174 Howe-st.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS DRESSMAKERS AT [illegible]

WANTED—THREE APPRENTICE GIRLS TO learn dressmaking; only neat sewers need apply. Room 12, 210½ South Clark-st.

WANTED—TWO SEAMSTRESSES; THOSE ACcustomed to dressmaking preferred. Also, a girl to learn dressmaking, where she can have her board. 39 Waller-st., West Side.

WANTED—AN APPRENTICE FOR DRESSMAKing, one who can sew. 630 West Madison-st.

Laundresses.

WANTED—A GOOD LADIES' CLOTHES' IRONER; one that can work steady; must be first-class. At No. 362 Wabash-av.

WANTED—AT WILSON'S LAUNDRY, CORNER of State and Thirty-fourth-sts., a young woman to sort and bundle up clothes; also ironers.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SHIRT-IRONER, AT Occidental Laundry, 112 South Halsted-st.

WANTED—25 GIRLS FOR MISCELLANEOUS work, but principally ironers. Only strong, willing girls that want to work steady wanted. Apply Monday morning at MUNGER'S laundry, 668 Wabash.

WANTED—AT WOOD'S HOTEL—A GOOD LAUNdry girl. Mary O'Niel preferred. Call Monday.

WANTED—A GOOD COLLAR IRONER AT RICHold's Laundry, 199 West Madison-st. Apply Monday morning.

WANTED—FIVE NEW SHIRT IRONERS AND two starchers. Call Monday ready for work, at 59 Third-av.

WANTED—NO. 1 SHIRT IRONERS AND FINishers. Apply after 12 o'clock Monday at Peerless Laundry, 432 West Madison-st.

Nurses.

WANTED—A NEAT, INTELLIGENT GIRL OF from 14 to 16 years of age to take care of a child. Apply Monday morning at 31 East Pearson-st.

WANTED—NURSE TO CARE FOR BABY YEAR old and assist in light work in private family; Protestants only with unexceptionable references need reply. To avoid trouble of interviews, address with references L 90, Tribune office.

WANTED—A SMALL GIRL TO TAKE CARE OF a baby, 14 or 16 years old, at 99 East Sixteenth-st. up-stairs.

Housekeepers.

WANTED—A WOMAN TO TAKE THE ENTIRE charge of the house and do general work for small family. Call at 992 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN AS HOUSEkeeper in a small family, at 413 South Oakley st. corner of Polk.

Milliners.

WANTED—500 EXPERIENCED STRAW AND manila braid sewers. No others wanted; work given out every evening. A. A. TURNER, 144 and 146 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS MILLINER TO GO to the country. Call on H. W. WETHERELL & CO., 141 Wabash-av.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—GERMAN AND SCANDINAVIAN girls for private families and boarding houses at G. D. USKE'S office, 173 North Halsted-st., corner Milwaukee-av.

WANTED—IF THERE ARE ANY GIRLS IN Chicago that want work and are willing to work at good pay and good families, come at once to 669 Cottage Grove-av. I have good situations for German, Swede, or American girls, in private families.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—LADIES TO CROCHET ZERHYR yarn at home. Address M 14, Tribune office.

WANTED—A LADY TO GIVE INSTRUCTION and collect on sewing-machine leases. Address M 13, Tribune office.

WANTED—TEN GIRLS WHO KNOW HOW TO assort rags. 731 State-st.

WANTED—TWO SMALL GIRLS AT LIGHT work. Apply to Feather Duster Factory, 48 State-st.

WANTED—FIVE GIRLS 15 YEARS OF AGE ON light work. A. G. GARFIELD & CO., 59 West Washington-st.

WANTED—GIRLS TO LEARN ARTIFICIAL flower-making. Inquire 180 East Adams-st., Room 20.

WANTED—AN ENGAGING YOUNG LADY TO assist in a small store. Must furnish good reference. Address, with full particulars, H 48, Tribune.

WANTED—TWO YOUNG LADIES OF GOOD ADdress to engage in light and pleasant business. Expenses guaranteed. Call at Room 32, 69 Dearborn.

WANTED—GIRLS TO ASSORT RAGS; MUST UNderstand the business. M. & O. ROSKI, 290 Fourth-av.

WANTED—LADIES TO SELL FIFTH-AV. HAIR crimpers, chromos, and fast-selling articles. American Novelty Company, 186 State-st., up-stairs.

WANTED—A GIRL EXPERIENCED IN PAPERbox making. Apply to W A C, Tribune office.

WANTED—APPRENTICES FOR HAIR WORK. W. BENNETT, 489 West Madison-st.

WANTED—20 GIRLS TO DO PIECE WORK, AT 59 State-st., third floor.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, etc.

SITUATION WANTED—I AM A BUSINESS MAN of twenty years' experience, capable of keeping any set of books; have first-class references, and desire a situation at anything honorable that will earn bread for my children. Please address H 20, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, 24 years of age, as bookkeeper; can give bonds for a place of trust. Address F 32, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED ACcountant desires to occupy a few hours daily posting books and accounts. Address F 43, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF several years' experience in the fur, hat, and cap trade; best of references given. Address H 29, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—HAVING CLOSED OUT his own business, a man of large experience and first-class reputation as buyer and manager, wholesale and retail, is open July 1 for engagement in general or fancy dry goods line; special knowledge of hosiery, linens, and laces. Address MERCHANT, Box 1184, Post-Office, New York.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN WHO is honest, sober, industrious, and willing to work; will act as bookkeeper, assistant, receiving, shipping, entry, and waybill clerk; references unexceptionable. Address J J K, 266 North Halsted-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A THOROUGH BOOKkeeper of long practical experience and first-class city references. Address H 40, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE boot and shoe house, as salesman; German; understands his business, and is well acquainted through the country. Address K 83, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDE WHO CAN give the best of reference; has been 4 years with his last employer; would like to drive a delivery-wagon. GUS JOHNSON, 1114 Wentworth-av.

SITUATION WANTED—TO KEEP SET RETAIL grocery books after 6 o'clock; will take pay in trade. K 95, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SHORT-HAND writer of experience, as amanuensis. First-class recommendation as to character, ability, etc. Address, 5 days, Room 7, 121 Lake-st.

SITUATION WANTED—IN DRUG-STORE. HAVE many year's experience. Low wages expected at first. Address H 73, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN EIGHT years in wholesale and retail grocery. Good references. Address K 43, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT DRUGgist of twelve year's experience in the retail trade, with good references. Address K 48, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS CLERK, SALESMAN, OR traveler by a young man with good references. Address H 69, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A DRUGGIST WITH four year's experience. Good references. Address H 70, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—$25—I WILL GIVE TO ANY gentleman the above money, $25, who will get me a situation in any wholesale store, or a good place where I can work myself up. I have been working for a corporation for the last eight years in this city, and can furnish the best references if required. Address K 54, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SALESMAN IN A JOBbing grocery-house by a gentleman having an extensive acquaintance among retailers, and a thorough knowledge of their commercial rating. Satisfactory references. H 42, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS DRUGgist; attended one course of lectures at Philadelphia College of Pharmacy. M 25, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF considerable Board of Trade experience as bookkeeper or any other position in connection with commission, grain-shipping, or receiving business; best of references from present and former employers. Address M 20, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS CLERK, PORTER, driver, night watchman, or anything by a reliable young man of good address. H 91, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AS assistant bookkeeper or anything that he can make himself useful; grocery business preferred. Address H 79, Tribune office.

Coachmen, Teamsters, etc.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN; UNDERstands horses; steady and temperate; handy about a house; good references. M 42, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN, THORoughly understands his business; will make himself generally useful; low wages; two years' reference from last place. Address M 39, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS coachman in a first-class family; willing and useful; best of city references given. Only first-class and no others need address H. COACHNAN, 115 East Twenty-ninth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN BY A Swede, honest, sober, and who thoroughly understands horses; is not afraid of work, and will give the best of references. H 63, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COLORED BOY OF 19 to take care of horses and carriage; is not afraid of work; references. Address K 10, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN BY A married man; can give the highest references from former employers; was three years in last place. Please address for one week, H 67, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY A MARRIED MAN AS coachman, wife as cook or do general housework; both competent workers; with references; without incumbrance; no objection to the country. Address K 18, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN BY A young man (Swede); has long experience; willing and obliging; will make himself useful; good references. Address K 17, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN AS first-class coachman; thoroughly understands the business; best city references. H 77, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COACHMAN (DANE) in a private family; thoroughly understands the care of fine horses and carriages; willing to make himself useful, and furnish first-class city references. Address H 5, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SCOTCHMAN IN A private family as coachman and gardener; best reference given. Address H 32, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN BY A married man; no children; wife capable of doing laundry work; references given. F 46, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN (SWEDE) as coachman and general work; has the best of reference from the last place. Apply or address J. SIMSON, 243 Michigan-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE ENglishman as coachman; has had experience for 9 years in the City of Chicago, and can come well recommended. Please address L 71, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AND wife; man as coachman, strictly temperate, woman as cook, laundress, or second work; both willing. Address L 38, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN, BY A steady young man 19 years of age; is a good driver and understands his business thoroughly; can milk; has good references. Address F 40, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AS coachman or teamster; can make himself useful about house or store; best of reference. Call or address A M, 764 Indiana-av.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A PRIVATE WATCHman; has good recommendations. Address 67 Cornell.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WISHES a situation as bar-tender. K 6, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG COLORED man, such as working in a private family or waiter in a hotel. Apply for three days at 695 Carroll-av. G. W. ALL.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MAN THOROUGHly posted in cigar and tobacco business; would buy a paying stand. L 57, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A LIVE AUCTIONEER and one who understands the business would like a position as salesman; city or country. Address M 49, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MAN OF BUSINESS experience, who can give satisfactory references, as a managing man, or superintendent in most any of the branches of business; writes rapidly and plain. Address or inquire of F. L. STEBBINS, chief clerk American Express Company. Office Monroe-st.

SITUATION WANTED—FOR A BOY OF 17, WILLing to do anything. Address H 28, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDISH GIRL as good cook, washer, and ironer. Call at No. 430 Twenty-sixth-st., basement.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY TO do second work and sewing. Call Sunday or Monday at 29 Rucker-st., second floor.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL as cook and laundress in a small private family. Call at 176 Jackson-st., corner Halsted.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO DO second or general housework in a small family. Call Monday at 1037 Butterfield-st., corner Twenty-first.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK from the East in a respectable private family. Call Monday at 399 Portland-av., near Thirty-first-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COOK; FIRST-CLASS; no other need apply at Room 64 Pacific Block, corner Clark and Van Buren-sts.

SITUATION WANTED—IN PRIVATE FAMILY, TO cook, wash, and iron. Apply at 18 Twenty-sixth-st. Call Monday. Reference if required.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL TO do second work in a private family. Call for two days. 377 Oak-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDE GIRL FOR general housework or second work in a private family. Address 318 Cottage Grove-av., Monday.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL TO DO general housework. City or country. Call at 149 Eighteenth-st., in the rear.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS GIRL to do general housework in a small family. H 50, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO SECOND WORK and plain sewing. 737 South May-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL TO DO general housework or second work. Address 315 Twenty-second-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO GOOD GIRLS, one for general housework, and the other for second work or to wait on table in a private boarding-house. Call at 948 Butterfield-st., off of Eighteenth. Please call for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL to do cooking, washing, and ironing, or general housework, in a private family. 29 Whiting-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl to do second-work. 470 Sedgwick-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY NORWEGIAN GIRL TO do general housework. Call at 163 West Indiana-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL; IS capable for second-work or laundry-work in any private family. Please address K 42, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SECOND GIRL OR waitress (English) in a private family. Call or address K G P, 54 Smith-st., near Paulina.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl to do general housework or second work. Call at 523 Wabash-av., up-stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—WOMEN IN WANT OF work, and good homes, and employment in any capacity, American housekeepers, nurses, and seamstresses, will be found through the Good Samaritan Society, 173 East Randolph-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl to do second work. Please call at 131 East Erie-st., in the rear.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FOR TWO GIRLS FOR general housework. Apply at 890 South Clark-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AN AMERICAN GIRL with first-class references as chambermaid in a hotel in the city. Apply to Good Samaritan Society, 173 East Randolph-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A NORWEGIAN GIRL to do general housework. Call at 346 West Randolph-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL to do general housework. Call Sunday at 234 Sedgwick-st., in the rear.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL TO DO kitchen or general housework. Address M 27, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL TO DO general housework in a private family; references if required. Please call at 547 Kinzie-st., up-stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT English girl with good references to do general housework in a private family. M 19, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO GIRLS; ONE AS cook or laundress, the other second work or nurse-girl; both competent; good references. Call for two days 399 East Erie-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL TO DO kitchen work or general housework in a private family; best of references. 752 Indiana-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL; COOK, washer and ironer, or general housework in a private family. Call at 431 Sedgwick-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SCANDINAVIAN girl in a private family for cook and general housework; references given. Apply at 68 Illinois-st.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO SECOND WORK or general housework in a small family. Call Sunday or Monday 1894 Arnold-st., near Thirty-seventh.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL FOR general housework in a private family. Please call or address 917 Cottage Grove-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL TO DO GENeral housework in a private family. Please call at 183 West Twelfth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDISH GIRL with the best city references as cook or to do second work. Call for three days at 70 Julian-st.; not on Sunday.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A NO. 1 CANADIAN girl; is an extra good cook and laundress; is pleasant and agreeable. Call Monday at 144 Twentieth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SECOND GIRL OR nurse in a private family. Address or call at 178 State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED cook in meat and pastry; first-class city reference. Call at basement door 1198 Prairie-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GERMAN girl; can cook, wash, and iron; in a small private family; North Side preferred. Apply at 514 Wabash.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD COMPETENT girl to do chamber-work or plain ironing, in a hotel or restaurant. Call at 218 Fulton-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN GIRL to do second work and plain sewing in a private family; country preferred. Address M 55, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COOK IN A FIRST-class family by a Scotch girl; city reference. No. 39 Ruble-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, meat or pastry, in a hotel or boarding-house. Call at 218 Fulton-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY A COMPETENT woman cook and a boy for dining-room work. Call at 1535 Dearborn-st.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO SECOND WORK OR general housework in a small private family; willing and honest. Best of references given. Please call at 42 Superior-st., up-stairs. Swedish girl.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COOK AND LAUNdress. Reference given if required. Please call at 377 Chestnut-st., North Side.

SITUATIONS WANTED—AS COOK AND SECOND girl, together if possible; English and American. Call for two days at 163 Townsend-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO GIRLS, ONE AS cook and the other as second girl. Call for two days at 1260 Butterfield-st. Good reference if required.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG PERSON AS second girl in a private family. Good references. Address K C, corner of Fiftieth and State-sts., for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL to do general housework in a small private family; best of references from her last place. Please call for two days at 1984 Dearborn-st., up-stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDISH GIRL as chambermaid or second girl in a private family. Good references. Address 181 Bushnell-st., near Archer-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL AS cook or general housework in a small private family. Call or address 351 Twenty-sixth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL to do general housework. Best of reference. Call at 306 South Park-av. for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A TIDY SWEDISH girl, who can give best of references for first-class cooking and laundry work. 71 Twenty-sixth-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO COMPETENT girls, one to cook, the other as second girl. Reference given if required. Inquire at 885 Butterfield-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL to do second work or general housework in a small family. Call at 191 Twenty-fourth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL to do second work or as nurse; can give good city reference from last place. Please call Monday and Tuesday at 8 Fourteenth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COOK WHERE A second girl is kept; reference given if required. Address 1483 Dearborn-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH WOman; would work for her husband's board; can give good reference if required. Call on or address J M, 5 Fifteenth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO assist in general housework in a small family. Apply at 72 Sherman-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO SISTERS, ONE to cook, wash, and iron, the other second work or would take care of children. Please call Monday and Tuesday at 50 Superior-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO COMPETENT girls, one to cook, wash, and iron, the other to do general housework, together or separate; best of references if required; no cards will be answered. Call on Sunday and Monday at 995 State-st., up-stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL to do general housework. Please call Monday at No. 18 Ray-av., in rear.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GERMAN girl for second work or chambermaid. None but first-class need apply Monday morning at 336 West Ohio-st., corner of Noble.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL TO do general housework in a small family. Call at 17 Cornell-st. Monday morning.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK in hotel or restaurant, city or country. Call at 255 Twenty-sixth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD NORWEGIAN girl to do housework in a small family. Call at 545 West Indiana-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL TO DO SECond work and sew. Please call or address for three days 11 Indiana-av.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork by a Norwegian. Call for two days at 189 West Second-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL AS cook or general housework. Reference. Call at 21 Ada-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—THE WOMAN'S CHRIStian Association can furnish parties with capable domestics of all nationalities. Cooks for the city or country. Also bookkeepers, copyists, seamstresses, nurses, etc. Apply at 9 Arcade-court.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL to cook, wash, and iron in a first-class private family. Please call at 889 Blue Island-av. for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS Swedish cook in a small, private, American family. Best of references. 276 East Division-st.

SITUATION WANTED—A RESPECTABLE GIRL would like a good place to do general housework in a small private family, or to do second work. Best of references can be given. Call or address 223 West Taylor-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A NEAT, RESPECTAble girl in small private family to do second work or take care of children. Call or address 880 Dearborn-st., near Sixteenth, for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO do housework in a small family. Please call at 555 South Jefferson-st. for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl, to do general housework in a small private family. Please call at 1192 Arnold-st., in rear. Good references.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SCANDINAVIAN girl to do ironing in a hotel, or general housework in a small private family. Call Monday morning at 243 West Erie-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD COOK, WASHer, and ironer; good reference given. Please call at 885 Butterfield-st., between Sixteenth and Seventeenth.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO NORWEGIAN girls, one as cook, and one for up-stairs work in a small family. Call Monday and Tuesday at 132½ North May-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO DO second work in a private family. Apply at 11 West Fifteenth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL to do general housework in first-class family. Call at 140 West Adams-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL for general housework in a private family; best of references given. Call for two days at 365 Warren-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL to do second work in a private family of two or three. Apply at 222 Sedgwick-st., North Side. Apply Monday and Tuesday.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD RESPECTAble girl to do general housework in a private family; no objections to any part of the city. Please call at No. 1573 South Dearborn-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDISH GIRL FOR housework or sewing; has experience in dressmaking. Call at 119 Sedgwick-st.

Seamstresses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A NORWEGIAN GIRL to do plain sewing in families. Please write to or call at 2 Bismarck-court. MRS. LARSON.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED seamstress in private families; good city references. H 65, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD DRESSmaker; good cutter and fitter; in private families by the day or week; good city reference. H 64, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SEAMSTRESS IN A family to sew; can do all kinds of family sewing, and can run any machine. Address K 19, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A STYLISH DRESSmaker direct from New York, engagements by the day; perfect fit guaranteed; satisfaction given or no compensation required; bridal outfits a specialty; testimonials given; no dressmakers need apply. Call at 1463 Prairie-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY TO sew in a dressmaker's shop; steady work more an object than high wages. Please call or address 803 Blue Island-av.

SITUATION WANTED—AS DRESSMAKER ON children's clothes in families or at home. Address 1777 South Dearborn-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED dressmaker to work by the day in families or at home; newest French styles. Address M F, 351 Thirty-first-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS seamstress; understands dressmaking; would do light work if a permanent situation will be given; references given. Address K 91, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT DRESSmaker and seamstress, a home in a good family. Work exchanged for board. Address L 18, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A DRESSMAKER AND seamstress in families by the day or the week. Call at 116 Twenty-second-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE lady as seamstress in a private family. M 35, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A CAREFUL REspectable lady to wait on an invalid lady or one or two children; no objection to travel; speaks English, French, and German; best recommendation given. H 85, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A GERMAN GIRL WHO wishes to return home wants an opportunity to go with a family or ladies going to Europe as nurse or servant. Address L 5, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT nurse; willing to assist up-stairs; would travel; have references. Call Monday at 238 Calumet-av.

SITUATION WANTED—A LADY WOULD LIKE TO go as wet-nurse. Her baby has been dead five weeks. Inquire for MRS. OLSEN, No. 190 North Green-st., corner of Milwaukee-av., third floor.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A THOROUGHLY COMpetent person to take entire charge of a young infant. Address A, 285 Portland-av.

SITUATION WANTED—AS WET-NURSE BY A young, healthy woman, with or without her own child. Apply for two days at 396 South May-st.

SITUATION WANTED—ANY ONE WISHING board and kind care for children from 1 to 3, will please call or address Mrs. JORDAN, 480 West Lake-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY RESPECTABLE AMERican lady, nurse, second work, or sewing; no objection to short distance in the country; best reference. Address or apply 178 State-st., Windsor House, Room 23.

SITUATION WANTED—AS WET-NURSE. CALL at Dr. ELENOR ROLSHAUSEN, 198 West Madison.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—TO KEEP HOUSE FOR A respectable single gentleman. Please call at 63 West Indiana-st., up-stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—AS WORKING HOUSEkeeper, by an American. No objection to children. Best of city references. 803 West Lake-st., up-stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG WIDOW, AS housekeeper, seamstress, or chambermaid, where she can have a little boy with her. References given and required. Address Mrs. F. EDISON, 1626 Prairie-av., Chicago, Ill.

SITUATION WANTED—A THOROUGH HOUSEkeeper in all branches desires a position of trust. Home more than salary. Will care for house in absence of parties or take entire charge. No objection to children. Years of experience; and best of references given. K 39, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS WORKING HOUSEkeeper, by a middle-aged woman. I am not afraid of work; location not limited. Call at No. 9 Arcade-court, for 3 days.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER BY an American widow lady of 30; am competent to take full charge, having had several years' experience; no objection to children; where a servant is kept preferred; only honorable parties need answer; can give good reference. Address L 27, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED American lady as housekeeper; more for the comforts of a home. Address M 34, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER FOR a widower, by a lady living alone and providing her own furniture; would not object to the care of one or two children. Address M 33, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN WOMan as housekeeper; not afraid of work; none but respectable parties need apply. 311 West Randolph-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN INTELLIGENT and capable lady as housekeeper in a respectable widower's family. Address M 63, Tribune office.

Laundresses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD AND REspectable Norwegian girl as head laundress or first-class ironer. Please call or address LAUNDRESS, 1198 State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS FIRST-CLASS LAUNdress; to wash or iron in a public laundry or private family. Please call Sunday or Monday. 30 O'Brien-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD SECOND girl; is a good seamstress; can cook wash, and iron; in a private family. Call at 221 North Clark-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS laundress; washing and ironing 75 cents per dozen; rough dried 40 cents. Call or address 86 Smith-st.

Employment Agencies.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MRS. E. K. SHOLL'S EMployment office furnishes all parties with first-class servants. No. 187 South Halsted-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—LADIES IN WANT OF first-class female help of any nationality should apply to Mrs. S. LAPRISE, 384 West Madison-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MRS. SCHMID'S EMployment office is patronized by all first-class families and servants. 416 Wabash-av. German and Swedish can be sent.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES IN WANT OF good Scandinavian or German female help can be supplied at G. DUSKE'S office, 173 North Halsted-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MRS. GRIEF'S EMPLOYment Agency furnishes all parties with servants at 406 Larrabee-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES IN CITY AND country can be suited with first-class of all nationalities. Two sisters (Germans) would like a place in one family. Best of reference. Apply to MRS. W. J. O'NEILL, 193 West Adams-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—ANYONE IN WANT OF first-class female servants of all nations can immediately be suited at MRS. P. REISS', 397 South State.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO scrub office or halls. Address 48 Fourth-st., near Halsted.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LADY OF CULTURE and respectability as governess, seamstress, or housekeeper; best of reference. Please call Monday at 148 West Jackson-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY TO do copying; writes a fair hand; or work in office or work of any kind during the day; good references. Please address 272 West Ohio-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY IN a millinery or fancy store. Address L 9, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—A GENTLEMAN WHO for many years was connected with one of the largest roasted-coffee and spice manufacturing firms in the East, desires to connect himself with a firm engaged in the same business either in this city or in St. Louis. His knowledge of this line of business is such as would make his services invaluable. Having some money to invest, would prefer engaging with a house in which a partnership can be given him. Can give the very best references. None but first-class houses need respond to this notice. Address M 5, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS GOVERNESS BY A refined, intelligent lady teacher of experience in private family; class of children, besides French, German, English, and needlework lessons. H 37, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A HUNGARIAN LAdy as governess in an American family where she can teach German, French, etc., and also assist in all kinds of family sewing, either by hand or machine. Address H 8, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY AS corresponding clerk, copyist, assistant bookkeeper, or cashier; can furnish satisfactory references. Address K 3, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD SALESLADY in a dry goods house, or any other respectable business. Address H 19, Tribune office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A GRADUATE OF 1877, AND PRIZE-MAN OF McGill's University, Montreal, wishes to form a connection with an established physician in Chicago, or some other Western city; unexceptionable references given. Address MEDICUS, 189 East Washington-st., Room 5.

ALL CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING; pants, $3 to $5; coats, $5 to $10; dresses from $5 to $25; also miscellaneous goods. Address MR. J. YOUNG, 398 State-st.

ALL CAST-OFF CLOTHING BOUGHT; COATS and vests, $5, $10; pants, $2 to $4, and all other goods. Mr. D. E. YOUNG, 275 South Clark-st.

A SHORT-HAND REPORTER OR COPYIST, LADY or gentleman, wanted to take desk room in a desirable office. Rent low. Will assist in securing business. Address K 9, Tribune office.

ALL LADIES ARE INVITED TO CALL AT 99 East Madison-st., Room 2, and examine the new plaiter if they want fine pleating.

AN EXPERIENCED SALESMAN ENGAGED AS collector in the States of Iowa and Nebraska wishes to negotiate for a line of goods to sell on commission. A stove house preferred. Address K 38, Tribune office.

A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF HUME'S AMESBURY phaetons, which we are selling as low as inferior grades are being offered. G. L. BRADLEY, 218 Wabash-av.

A NEW PLAITER CALLED THE BAZAR. VERY fine, at 99 East Madison-st., Room 2.

A QUIET HOME FOR LADIES DURING CONfinement at reasonable terms can be had by addressing B 17, Tribune office.

AT ROOM 7 TRIBUNE BUILDING YOU CAN ALways find an elegant assortment of scrap-book pictures, wholesale and retail.

A GOOD GOLD WATCH, 62 P. W., STEMwinder, fine finish, to trade for second-hand furniture and carpets. Call or address F B, Room 53 Major Block.

A DETECTIVE OF EXPERIENCE SOLICITS CORrespondence with ladies or gentlemen requiring his services in any capacity. Terms reasonable, and all business strictly confidential. Address P. O. Box 409, City.

A CURE FOR CATARRH THAT NEEDS NO ADvertising: Dr. Sykes' Sure Cure, established here in 1870, has cured thousands. Guaranteed. Free trial given daily at 169 East Madison-st. Sunday hours only 2 till 4. DR. C. R. SYKES.

ALL LADIES WISHING STAMPING DONE WILL do well to call at 377 State-st. Patterns and powder for sale.

ALL LADIES AND GENTS THAT HAVE CASToff clothing for sale will receive the highest cash price in the city at C. MYERS', 82 Blue Island-av.

ALL CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING, carpets, miscellaneous goods of any kind, by sending a letter to JONAS GELDER, 368 State-st.

ADJUSTABLE WINDOW-SCREENS, 40 CENTS, sent to any address upon receipt of price. Agent wanted in every town. WHIPPLE'S Manufactory, 327 State-st.

BEST SCREENS FOR DOORS AND WINDOWS, 15 cents per foot. 215 North Sangamon-st.

ELECTRICITY POSITIVELY CURES RHEUmatism, asthma, seminal weakness, impotency, and all nervous diseases. Parties interested are requested to call and see proof. Electro-magnetic treatment. Consultation free. Open nights. DR. C. W. CHASE, 198 Clark-st.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCY—PARTIES WISHING first-class female help of any nationality can be supplied on short notice at the Chicago Rental and Employment Bower, 257 West Madison-st.

FRENCH FLUTING, FINE KNIFE-PLEATING, and all styles of pleating made and basted for 5 cts. a yard. Mrs. T. COLLINS, 168 West Van Buren-st.

FINE CARD PHOTOGRAPHS $1.00 PER DOZEN. WHITING'S Art Studio, 622 West Lake-st.

FINEST PICNIC GROVE NEAR CHICAGO; 25 acres on river and railroad, dancing-platform, boats, etc., to rent by day or season. EDMUND G. STILES, 99 Madison-st., Room 7.

HAVE NAMES OF 100,000 FARMERS IN NORTHwest. Will send circulars and divide postage. No better chance to advertise. Address L 37, Tribune.

I WILL SELL MILLINERY GOODS FOR THE NEXT 30 days cheaper than any other house in the city. WM. REED, 147 North Clark-st.

I WILL PAY THE HIGHEST CASH PRICE FOR any amount of household furniture, carpets, etc. S. P. BAMBERGER, 639 Lake-st.

IF YOU LEARN PHOTO-ENAMEL, GO TO WHITING'S Art Studio, 622 West Lake-st., near Union Park.

JERSEY COWS—I HAVE TWO OR THREE CHOICE young cows for sale; catalogue furnished on application. P. L. HANSCOM, 100 Madison-st.

JOHN BLAIN, FORMERLY SUPERINTENDENT of city parks, offers his services to make plans of grounds. Address Oak Park, Cook County, Ill.

KNIFE-PLAITING, 3 CENTS PER YARD, AT 128 South Clark-st., Room 1.

LADIES—I SHALL CONTINUE MY UNIVERSAL Business School for Ladies at 250 State-st., where we teach dresscutting, millinery, hairwork, embroidery, painting, and wool work. We teach trimming, draping, and designing of trimming. We have a full line of millinery goods and the latest styles of French trimmed patterns. Situations furnished. Trade-mark and copyright secured. Any one using it or copying after any of my business will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law. Mine is the first and only one ever started in America. MRS. D. C. HAMILTON, Proprietor and Superintendent.

LAUNDRY—GOOD SAMARITAN—FAMILY WASHing and ironing is done for 75c per dozen. Address orders to Room 14, 173 East Randolph-st.

LADIES ABOUT TO BE CONFINED WHO WISH A good home in a quiet, respectable family; no questions and terms to suit circumstances. Please address MRS. H. S. ADAIR, care Carrier No. 3, N. W. Sta., city.

MRS. BROMFIELD BEGS TO INFORM HER CUStomers and the ladies of Chicago that she has removed her dressmaking establishment from 82 State-st. to 125 State-st., northeast corner of Madison; take elevator to Room 4, fifth floor; she respectfully solicits a continuance of their custom and thanks them for their patronage.

MRS. A. L. BALKAM IS CONTINUING TO to give the public, city and country, the best cooks and all other needed help that can be found anywhere. 154 East Madison-st., basement, Major Block, Room A.

MRS. H. H. CROCKER HAS REMOVED FROM 40 Ogden-av. to 461 West Washington-st.

NOTICE—FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING HIGHEST price paid, at D. AXMAN'S, 407 South Clark-st. Your orders will be quietly and promptly attended to.

ONE GOOD CHANCE—I WILL PAY THE HIGHest price in cash for ladies' and gentlemen's castoff clothing. E. HERSCHEL, 546 State-st., Chicago. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

ON WEEKLY PAYMENTS—MONTPELIER BABY carriages at manufacturer's price. COLBY, HUTCHINS & CO., 432 West Madison-st.

PATENTS—INVENTORS AND OTHERS INTERESTed will find it to their advantage to consult with us. We make a specialty of reissues and rejected cases. Caveats prepared and filed on short notice. We procure trade-marks, labels, and copyrights, and transact a general patent business. L. B. COUPLAND & CO., 60 North Clark-st., Room 5. On and after June 7 our place of business will be 70 LaSalle-st., Room 14, opposite Court-House square.

PERFECT FITTING CORSETS MADE TO ORDER. MRS. STEUER, 614 North Clark-st.

PARTNERSHIP WANTED—WHERE A FAIR capital, a large acquaintance among the city retail grocers, and ability to supervise all or portion of the business can be made profitable; best of references. Address, in confidence, H 43, Tribune office.

RAILROAD TICKETS—SAN FRANCISCO, EMIgrant, $50; New York, first class, $14; St. Louis, $8; Milwaukee, $2.50; Cincinnati, $8.50; Dayton, $7; etc., etc. MULFORD & McKENZIE, 79 Clark-st.

THE ELECTRIC PEN—DO YOUR OWN ADVERtising. Do your own printing. Save time and money by the use of the electric pen. Call and investigate, at general office, 142 LaSalle-st.

TEN-POUND LETTER-HEADS, $4 PER 1,000 AT "Pomeroy's Democrat" job rooms, 83 East Madison-st.

TO CONTRACTORS—SIX FOR ONE—$9,000 EQUITY will be given in lots west of Central Park for $1,500 in building. Address TRADE, 178 South Water-st.

THE ELECTRIC PEN—THE ONLY RELIABLE process for taking 5,000 copies of a single writing. 10,000 now in use. General office 142 LaSalle-st.

THE BAZAR PLAITER BEATS THEM ALL, IT lays lightly, and very fine, at 99 East Madison-st., Room 2.

TO CARPENTERS—I WANT TO BUILD A WOODEN structure costing about $800 or $900; want short time on part; state terms. Address L 65, Tribune.

TO CONTRACTORS—TO LET CARPENTER AND mason work of three buildings. J. W. HERSEY, 220 Park-av.

THE ELECTRIC PEN—THE LATEST WONDER OF electricity. Indorsed by the U. S. Government and all the leading establishments in the country. 142 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—A MEDIUM-SIZED YACHT. MUST be cheap for cash. Address K 8, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE—A COAL YARD ON railroad, between Twenty-sixth and Thirty-ninth-sts. Address K 29, Tribune office.

WANTED—THE ADDRESS OF THE GENTLEman who was at the Home of the Friendless a few weeks ago inquiring for Mrs. Pemberton, nee Waggott. Address Post-Office, Chicago.

WANTED—40 FEET OF GOOD SHELVING SUITable for dry goods. Address L, 705½ West Lake-st., describing same and stating price.

WANTED—A BOARD OF TRADE MEMBERSHIP. Address H 2, Tribune office.

WANTED—NELLIE: FOR GOD'S SAKE COME back, and do not work any more. All will be well between us.

WANTED—HOT WATER RANGE AND BOILER, cheap for cash. L 16, Tribune office.

WANTED—SMALL CLEAN STOCK OF HARDware for retail store; will give cash and clear lots. Address K 49, Tribune office.

WANTED—CONTRACTS TO BUILD WITH SECond-hand material. Will do your work cheaper than any one. Call at Room 53 Major Block.

WANTED—BIDS FOR BUILDING AND COMpleting six 2-story dwellings. Room 72 Major Block.

WHY HAVE YOUR ROOMS PAINTED WHEN WE do the finest kinds of graining cheaper? Room 9, 234 LaSalle-st.; highest references furnished.

WRITING BY ELECTRICITY—FROM 1 TO 5,000 facsimiles of circulars, letters, postal cards, price-lists, envelopes, cards, bill-heads, forms, receipts, blotters, drawings, maps, plats, &c., promptly executed with the electric pen. M. L. DAWSON, Draughtsman and Electric Pen Writer, Room 9 Exchange Building.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN, A first-class laundress, a few families' or gentlemen's washing to do; first-class; 75 cents per dozen; or family washing done reasonably by the month. All laundry conveniences and large drying-grounds. Best of references given. Address W 200, Tribune office.

WANTED—BABY-CARRIAGE PERAMBULATOR, first-class second-handed; must be very cheap. Address H 38, Tribune office.

WANTED—A NICE YOUNG MAN TO ROOM and board with a young English Catholic. Address M 24, Tribune office.

WHO HAS IN HAND ABOUT $500 FOR A 2-STORY frame house (8 rooms) and lot, near Milwaukee and Diversey-avs. Address K 98, Tribune office.

WANTED—WASHING AT 75 CENTS AND SMALL 40 cents; all kinds of fine fluting done. M 28, Tribune office.

WANTED—MEN OF BRAINS TO SELL COOK'S improved Self-Copying Letter-Book; no brush, press, or water used. Agent's outfit, $1.50. Sent on receipt of price to any address. Send stamp for circular. Beware of base imitations. C. A. COOK & CO., 110 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—PHYSICIAN AND ATTORNEY TO settle at Highwood; will give either equity in handsome residence as inducement. CHAS. G. CARLSON, 94 Washington-st.

WANTED—PARTY TO OPEN GROCERY STORE at Lakeside and dry goods store at Highwood. CHAS. G. CARLSON, 94 Washington-st.

WANTED—A PRESCRIPTION CASE, SUITABLE for a country drug-store; cost not to exceed $15. Address where can be seen, C. S., care Van Schaack, Stevenson & Co., Wholesale Druggists, 92 and 94 Lake-st.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE A BUSINESS OR stock of goods for cash; must be a decided bargain. Address L 1, Tribune office.

WANTED—A DOUBLE-BARRELED SHOT-GUN, cheap; state price or no attention paid. Address F 83, Tribune office.

WANTED—EVERY ONE TO KNOW ABBOTT IS making the best ferrotypes in Chicago; 10 for 50 cents; cards, $2 per dozen. 150 State-st.

WANTED—A TWO-BARREL ICE-BOX; MUST BE cheap. Address M 9, Tribune office.

WANTED—WALL PAPER TO HANG AT 12½ CTS per roll; all work warranted. Call or address J L, 90 East Jackson-st.

WANTED—BY A WET NURSE, A YOUNG BABY to board where child will have every care. Apply at 37 Avon-place, near Hoyne-av.

WANTED—GROCERY STORE DOING GOOD BUSIness, cheap for cash and real estate. Address M 48, Tribune office.

18 LAMB-KNITTING MACHINES FOR SALE cheap or for exchange. Address L 56, Tribune.

NEW YORK.

Something of the Cost and Cheer of Coaching.

Progress of the Pastime in the Metropolis.

How Royalty Goes Coach-Back in Merry England.

Twelve Hours of Excursion with Nothing to Eat.

Hoboken the Home of the Persecuted Pool-Sellers.

Romance of a Poor Young Girl Who Wants to Be an Heiress.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, May 31.—Coaching has grown rapidly into favor here among those who can afford it. From a start in organization made two years or so ago by half a dozen gentlemen, owners of as many coaches, the New York Coaching Club has progressed to a membership of sixty, and a full muster would show seventeen coaches, of the first make in the world, in line. The pastime is a thoroughly costly one. Tere is said to be a rule on the books that no person worth less than a million is eligible to membership. This is probably not the fact, but if it is, it must not be set down altogether to snobbishness. It takes a millionaire, or pretty nearly that, to run a coach of the required order. Col. Delancey Kane makes a daily trip, and charges so much per capita; yet at the close of his last season he published a statement showing a loss to himself of, I think, some $3,000. This was an assurance, indeed, that he made the drive to Pelham not as a business speculation, but for the love and glory of it. The Colonel is credited with a strong desire to make coaching as popular in New York as it is in London, and mayhap this desire impels him to the loss of his money. But I fancy the excitement of the dash down Fifth avenue, with its splendid chance to display horsemanship, and the start and finish made in the presence of a throng of admiring spectators, has something to do with it, too. As for this

ANNUAL COACHING PARADE,

it is emphatically an occasion of display. Everything connected with it, including the toilets of the ladies, is gotten up to be looked at and admired. Nor has it yet failed to be looked at and admired. In spite of a showery afternoon, Madison square, where the drags drew into line for the start, was fairly packed with people Saturday. And all along Fifth avenue to Central Park the sidewalks were lined with spectators, the church-steps and private piazzas were covered with them, and in the park itself it seemed as if pretty much all the rest of the gaping world had congregated. Some there are who like such publicity, some who don't. To the latter give rather the evening excursions into the country, or the drives to the races at Jerome Park and to the polo grounds. It does not then look so much like inviting everybody to come forth and stare at you, whether everybody comes forth or not.

The first regular parade was that of last year, when six drays appeared. Saturday there were within one of twice as many. Mr. Bennett, one of the founders of the Club, was missed, as were two or three other coach-owners who could make less plausible excuse for absence. The display, nevertheless, was an excellent one. There were neither a poor coach, nor a poor team, nor a poor whip in the line, and if the Club is exclusive, it is for the purpose of keeping the standard of the turn-outs just so high. The first equipage was that of Mr. William Jay, President of the Club. His coach, built by Gower, at Stratford, Eng., had a bright yellow body, with black-striped red under-carriage. The horses were bays and chestnuts, full of spirit. The company on the top comprised three ladies and three gentlemen. As in other instances, the

THE COLORS WORN BY THE LADIES

were selected with reference to the colors of the coach, thus making a harmonious whole. The effect would have been heightened had the guards been decorated with sunflowers for boutonnieres, but perfection must not be expected of a sudden. According to the English custom, the rear was brought up by the Vice-President, Col. Kane, whose well-known "Tally-ho" was greeted with cheers and applause, as an old friend recognized among strangers. As for the others, there were coaches with brown and green bodies, coaches with blue bodies, and coaches with merry bodies—the latter on top. Eight of the eleven drags were made in England, two here in New York, and the odd one in Paris. Those made here are superior if anything to the rest, and in future there will be less demand for the foreign article. Speculator Keene was expected to make his debut as a coachman, but did not put in an appearance. On 'Change and elsewhere he is generally not doing what others expect him to, and possibly not doing what he himself expects to.

Not the least agreeable feature of the parade was the banquet that came after it, as one of the *Herald's* Dublin men would say. Coaching has this in its favor, that it is wonderfully appetizing. The landlord up at Rochelle will take solemn oath he does not make anything but progress towards bankruptcy out of the dinner he furnishes to the Tally-ho passengers, and that not infrequently he dreams of famine in the land.

HOW THEY COACH IN LONDON.

About the time of the formal opening of the coaching season here, the London papers arrived with accounts of the like opening there. The drags numbered twenty-eight, and royalty lent a glory we know nothing of to the occasion, as this extract from the *Standard* will show:

The seventeenth drag, brown body and yellow wheels, was that of the President, driven by Lord Arthur Somerset, beside whom was seated the Prince of Wales, looking in robust health and high spirits. His Royal Highness wore a gray overcoat, as did, indeed, the majority of the whips, over their club uniform, in deference to the unstable appearance of the weather. Immediately behind the box seat sat Lady Westmoreland and Lady Emily Kingscote. From this moment, of course, all or nearly all eyes were directed to the President's coach; and but secondary attention was paid to the rest of the animals. As the drags were drawn up three abreast, the picture they presented was one of rare and stirring beauty. With the exception of the President's coach, which carried the Prince of Wales, and that of Capt. Whitmore, who was accompanied by the Duke of Teck, that which it is to be supposed may be regarded as the seat of honor, next to the driver on the box, was occupied by a lady. What with the ladies in their bright summer dresses and bonnets, showing such a contrast against the more sombre habiliments of their male companions, who occupied seats upon the coach roof as well as inside; the champing of the high-mettled horses making music out of their richly-mounted harness, as if impatient to commence the work of the holiday; the multitude of the pleased and expectant spectators; the bright sun and the general surroundings of water, field, and foliage, the scene was one at once exhilarating and impressive. Among those who came to witness it were the Princess Mary of Cambridge, Duchess of Teck, who drove in an open barouche; the German Ambassador, Count Munster, and others. At 12:30 precisely the word was given to start, and the President's team, admirably tooled by Lord Arthur Somerset, led the way, the Prince of Wales acknowledging to right and left the hearty greetings by which he was received along the whole route. In capital style the gay and elegant procession took its way along the Serpentine to Hyde-Park Corner, thence by Albert Gate, and issued from the park through Queen's Gate into Kensington road, and so on by Hammersmith over Kew bridge, and through Richmond to Orleans House, where a lucheon awaited the distinguished company.

C. C. C.

I have given this much space to coaching, because the time cannot be far off when Chicago will have a club devoted to the exhilarating pastime. There are reasons why the time should not be far off. The city has enough gentlemen of means who could afford the outlay and enjoy the returns. Nowhere are there opportunities for dashing drives exceeding those of the grand boulevards. What an addition, moreover, the coaches would make to the meetings at Dexter Park. And if for no better reason, the Chicago Coaching Club ought to be formed if only to preserve so rhythmical and complete an alliteration. Mr. Potter Palmer, no doubt, could show along with Col. Kane that there is no money in coaching as a business; but escape from business is the very thing needed, and neither gentleman would be likely to say that there is no value in coaching as a recuperation.

HUNGRY EXCURSIONISTS.

While the rich ride in their chaises, the poor take to the excursion boats, especially of a Sunday. There are numerous places to go to, and numerous boats to go their on, yet never places or boats enough to avoid a crowd. The Plymouth Rock, which is the largest excursion steamer afloat, and altogether too large for speed, made her first trip to West Point last Sunday. It was a memorable trip, as others made by the same boat have been. Last season the first-trip passengers were stranded, this season they were starved. It happened that, owing to cold and unpromising weather, the steward made provision for some 700 people, not expecting that number would make the journey, and not wishing to have provisions spoil at his expense. The actual number of passengers was nearer 3,000, and in consequence the food was all gone before the excursionists woke up to the fact that the bracing air had made them hungry. Then the scenes began in a rush for the dining-room. The discovery of the crowd was similar to that unpleasant one made by Mother Hubbard, and the action of the crowd was more than that of her poor but mild-mannered dog, if the story is to be believed. The steamer reached West Point about 8 o'clock in the evening, having left New York at 2. A landing was attempted, but given up because of the unmanageableness of the mob. By this time liquors and beer began to tell on empty stomachs. Young women became so faint they had to be supported about the waist by young men. When the moon got up where she could see the decks, it was a most affecting sight that she saw. And during all the hours there was

A HOWLING HERD

endeavoring to burst open the door of the dining-saloon, although that was as provenderless as a Turkish hamlet after the passage of foraging Bashi-Bazooks. The Plymouth Rock reached her landing at the Battery about 2 in the morning, twelve hours after her departure therefrom, and burdened so heavily with curses and execrations that had she been a less solidly built boat she had certainly sunk under the weight. This mammoth steamer, by the way, is one of the successful enterprises of Messrs. Jarrett & Palmer, who do not confine themselves to theatrical management by any means. The fare to West Point and return, 100 miles distance, is put down to a half dollar, and there is always plenty of music on board, what with a band, madrigal choir, and special performers. But music, while she may have charms to soothe the savage, hath none as yet discovered that will serve the purpose for the hungry. The steward, after all, was the most dejected party to be found, for while the others had merely lost a meal, he had lost the chance for a large profit. Well may the poet ask, What is home without a larder?

ONE EFFECT OF THE POOL BILL,

and possibly the chief effect, has been to create increased business for the ferry companies. The pool-room proprietors, finding themselves outlawed in New York, quietly packed up and moved over into Jersey. Some of them tried Jersey City, others Hoboken. As the latter monopolized the business, the former also pitched their tents in Hoboken, and now all the old pool-sellers of this city, except John Morrissey, can be found within a few doors of each other on the same street. The up-town sports do not mind the trip over the river, and the betting business is thriving with nearly its wonted vigor. One enterprising auctioneer of chances fitted up a floating pool-room, securing an unused barge for his purpose. Through this ingenious method he could run over to New York for a load of passengers, carry them into the waters under Jersey's jurisdiction, and then calmly proceed to sell them pools. Of course the law will be remarked Saturday, at the opening of the races at Jerome Park, through the absence of the "call" on the quarter stretch. It is probable, however, that there will be a private room where such as desire may name the winning horse. To stop betting by law is as impossible as to stop the sale of liquor; but to stop public betting will be a step, and this can be done.

THE SUMMER CONCERTS

at the Hippodrome, transformed again into Gilmore's Garden, were begun last week, and appear to be even more popular than in former years. The music certainly was never better, while the beer does not have chance to be anything but fresh. Some dissatisfaction exists among the Germans because the police have been making another of their spasmodic attempts to close the beer gardens in the upper part of the island, at Jones' Wood and other places, on Sunday, while the patrolmen outside the Hippodrome have tipped the knowing wink and wisely closed their eyes so as not to see any violation of the excise law. These difficulties are always arising, and attend upon the appointment of a new Captain or Sergeant as faithfully as the waters of the sea upon the inconstant moon.

Mr. Gilmore has literally had a garden home for a few days, during the exhibition of the New York Horticultural Society, which has made an unusually fine display of plants, shrubbery, and cut flowers. Mr. Arbuckle's cornet, like wine, seems to improve with age, but perhaps the credit should go to the player and not to the instrument. Among the special artists are Signorina Golimberti, Signor de Carlo, and Mr. William Hamilton. Miss Julia Rive, pianist, is to begin an engagement Saturday. A piano engagement in this huge house means, unfortunately, an unequal struggle against space.

A story with much of the

ROMANCE OF REAL LIFE

in it was brought out in court the other day. That the name of the heroine is Mary Ann, but adds to the real life part of the story. This young woman asked the Court to give her title to a fortune of more than a quarter of a million, rightfully hers, but now held by an usurper of the basest sort. It seems that ten years or more ago, when Mary Ann was a child, her father became a domestic deserter. From the day he left his wife and Brooklyn till some weeks since, no knowledge of him reached his family, that is, the family he ran away from. Hard years they were for the mother and her two or three children. She did her best at sewing, and at length Mary Ann, who grew into a comely maiden, took to the ballet, to aid her mother. She was in the company at Fisk's Grand Opera House in 1869, when the accident occurred which resulted in the injury of nine of the dancers. Unfortunately she was one of the nine, and was crippled for life. Not long afterward her mother died, and Mary became the permanent inmate of a hospital. Meanwhile the deserter had gained a fortune and lost his life, after living several years in Pennsylvania and bigamy. He made his fortune out of an oil-well, and left it, at his death, to his unlawful wife. The notice of his death was what struck Mary Ann's eye, as she glanced over a newspaper chance threw in her way. Inquiries told her he died wealthy, and lawyers told her she was an heiress. Hence the suit, in which the heroine of a plaintiff has excellent prospect of success, as the facts are perfectly plain and straight, and prove her title clear to at least a goodly share of the property.

CHEAP BOOKS.

The competition between English and American publishing-houses in this market makes it possible to now and then get a well-printed, well-bound, and otherwise desirable book at what is a merely nominal price compared with the common rates. Take the poem of "Harry," for instance, which is just now the popular thing, and which defies the critics by a certain ingenuousness and unpretension. This little book of 150 pages, published by Macmillan, was reprinted by Scribner in three forms, extra cloth at 50 cents, plain cloth at 25, paper at 10. In consequence the Macmillan cloth edition, very tasteful, and equal to the best of Scribner's, can be bought for 20 cents. Booksellers say this does not cover the cost, but that is the Macmillans' business, and readers take the cheap volume without compunction. Through the same kind of competition with a Philadelphia house, the last edition of Chambers' Encyclopedia, ten large volumes with colored maps, has been selling as low as $20 a set. Like the railroad wars which bring down rates, this style of business may prove decidedly unpleasant for those engaged in it, but decidedly agreeable all the same to passengers and purchasers. H. G.

The Russian "Lariat" Drill.

Boston Herald.

One feature of the Russian cavalry not generally known will account for the great superiority of the artillery which accompanies them. Every Russian mounted soldier is provided with a stout "lariat" or rope, and is trained to help heavy guns out of trouble. In the Crimean war, on more than one occasion the Russians brought twenty-four pounders into the field in this manner, with as many as twenty horses hitched in the teams and Cossacks helping with the drag ropes. In 1814, when Napoleon beat the Russians near Paris, in a heavy rain storm, Gen. Osteu Sacken saved all his guns, in spite of the fearful state of the roads, by putting fifty cuirassiers with their drag ropes to each gun and caisson. This habit has accustomed the Russian cavalry to take plenty of artillery with them, and accounts for much of their superiority over the Turks in Asia.

Springfield (Ill.) Register.

During the late unpleasantness, the commander of a light-gun battery attached to an Illinois cavalry regiment, provided out of the "stores" furnished his battery fifty breast-straps, with shoulder rings, and fifty pairs of light rope traces, with trace hooks. The new equipment was of great service not only after an action, but on the march in heavy roads. He afterward tried to get the equipment adopted by the regular army, but West Point was too much for him, as he was "only a militia man."

CROSS HUSBANDS AND SCOLDING WIVES.

"Domestic infelicity," which newspaper reporters nowadays credit with playing such an important part in life's drama, is often the result of lingering or chronic disease. What husband or wife can be cheerful, smiling, and pleasant, when constantly suffering from the tortures of some dread disease? Perhaps the husband's liver becomes torpid, and he experiences bitter, disagreeable taste or nausea, has chilly sensations, alternating with great heat and dryness of the surface of his body, pain in his sides, shoulders, or back, eyes and skin are tinged with yellow, feels dull, indisposed, and dizzy. Through his suffering he becomes gloomy, despondent, and exceedingly irritable in temper. Instead of resorting to so reliable a remedy as a few small doses of Dr. Pierce's Purgative Pellets, and following up their action with the use of Golden Medical Discovery, to work the biliary poison out of the system and purify the blood, if he play the part of a "penny wise and pound foolish" man he will attempt to economize by saving the small cost of these medicines. Continuing to suffer, his nervous system becomes impaired, and he is fretful and peevish,—a fit subject to become embroiled in "domestic infelicity." Or the good wife may, from her too laborious duties or family cares, have become subject to such chronic affections as are peculiarly incident to her sex, and being reduced in blood and strength, suffering from backache, nervousness, headache, internal fever, and enduring pains too numerous to mention, she may become peevish and fretful,—anything but a genial helpmate. In this deplorable condition of ill-health, should she act wisely and employ Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, it will in due time, by its cordial, tonic, and nervine properties, restore her health and transform her from the peevish, scolding, irritable-tempered invalid to a happy, cheerful wife. Laying aside levity and speaking seriously, husbands and wives, you will find the Family Medicines above mentioned reliable and potent remedies. For full particulars of their properties and uses see Pierce's Memorandum Book, which is given away by all druggists.

ART GALLERY.

THE NEW PAINTINGS BY Carl Brenner

Which are now on exhibition at our Store, and the Painting entitled

"BEECH WOODS,"

Which Everybody says is the best Forest Picture ever exhibited here, will soon be sold at public sale.

We ask all lovers of true art to give these Paintings careful study.

They are superior works, and worthy of a place in any parlor or gallery.

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The mail steamers of this Company, between New York and Havre, calling at Plymouth (G. B.) for the landing of passengers, will sail from pier 42 N. R., foot of Morton-st.,

EVERY WEDNESDAY.
*VILLE DE PARIS, DURAND.....Wed., June 6, 1 p. m.
LABRADOR, SANGLIER.........Wed., June 13, 7 a. m.
FRANCE, TRUDELLE...........Wed., June 20, 1 p. m.
AMERIQUE, POUZOLZ.......Saturday, June 23, 2 p. m.
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine):
TO HAVRE—1st Cabin, $100; Second Cabin, $65; Third Cabin, $35.
Steerage, $26, including wine, bedding, and utensils.
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Return tickets, at very reduced rates, available through England or France.
Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.
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OCEAN MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
VIA QUEBEC and VIA BALTIMORE.
PASSAGE, all classes, between principal points in Europe and America. Cabin and Saloon Accommodations unexcelled.
Shortest Sea Route. Superior Ships. Experienced Officers. Disciplined Crews. Safety the Governing Rule. Three Weekly Sailings each way.
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Apply at Company's Office, northwest corner Clark and Randolph-sts., Chicago.
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CRESSON SPRINGS, PA.
This popular summer resort will be open for the reception of guests on the
14th Day of June. 1877.
All trains on the Penn'a R. R. will stop at Cresson. TOERGE'S ORCHESTRA has been engaged for the season. Fishing and Hunting, &c. For terms address E. J. UNGER, Supt., Pittsburg, Pa.

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THE OAKTON SPRINGS HOTEL, a delightful Summer Resort, is open. Steamboating, Fishing, Bathing, &c. Terms $2 per day, $10 to $12 per week. The famous Oakton Springs are here. Buy round trip or family tickets of Mil. & St. P. R. R.

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Cape Ann, Mass. On extreme point of Cape. View of ocean. "Lights of Cape Ann," etc. Grand old woods, driving, fishing, boating, bathing, etc. Good stabling. Take Eastern Railroad from Boston.
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FOX'S POOL ROOM,
141 Madison-st.
TUESDAY, JUNE 5,
BOSTON vs. HARTFORD, at Boston.
CHICAGO vs. CINCINNATI, at Chicago.
ST. LOUIS vs. LOUISVILLE, at St. Louis.
DUBUQUE RACES—3:20 and 2:30 Trots; Novelty Running Race, 2-mile dash; 4-year old Colt Race.

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LOST OR STOLEN.
One OPEN BUGGY; square box; side springs; old-fashioned flaps; the body painted black; blistered off on the back of the seat; brown gearing, with yellow stripes. Good reward offered and no questions asked. 145 West Randolph-st.

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TABERNACLE FESTIVAL.

MUSIC! MUSIC! MUSIC!

Festival Chorus.
Thomas Orchestra

Miss Annie Louise Cary,
Mrs. H. M. Smith,
Myron W. Whitney,
W. J. Winch.

JUNE 5, 6, AND 7.

Libretto of Choruses, 10 cents; for sale at 152 State-st.
Avoid the rush and get your Tickets now, while good seats are to be secured, at 152 State-st.

MATINEE

The Thomas Orchestra of 60 performers, Mrs. H. M. Smith, W. J. Winch, Myron W. Whitney, and a Splendid Chorus of 800 Children will positively appear at the Apollo Club Grand Matinee Wednesday afternoon, June 6. Admission, 50c; Reserved Seat, 75c and $1. Children half price—Admission, 25c; Reserved Seat, 50c. Tickets for sale at 152 State-st. and at the door on the afternoon of the Matinee.

Secure your Festival tickets now at 152 State-st., and avoid the rush.

A Full Rehearsal of the Festival Chorus, with the Thomas Orchestra, will be held at the Tabernacle Monday Morning at 11:45 o'clock sharp. None but members admitted.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.
POSITIVELY THE LAST WEEK of the Great Comedy Success, Leonard Grover's Chicago Comedy,
OUR BOARDING HOUSE.
Every evening during the week and SATURDAY MATINEE, with its Unequaled Cast and Splendid Mountings.
EVERYBODY INDORSES IT.
"Its fun is trebly funny in the hands of the excellent company that is playing it at McVicker's Theatre."—*Times.*
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Grand Sacred Concert!
THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING.
Also every night, given by 20 of the best musicians in the city. First appearance of
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Of New York, the world-renowned Guitar Soloist. Also the Operatic Singers, MILLIE RENNER and SARTORI. Admission only 10 cents.

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DEN THOMPSON
As Joshua Whitcomb,
Entirely Reconstructed and Rewritten Expressly for this Theatre.
Every evening and Wednesday and Saturday Matinees. Prices as usual.

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J. H. HAVERLY..............Proprietor and Manager
THIS EVENING, JUNE 3,
BENEFIT OF FRED AIMS
ALL LADIES' NIGHTS. Last night of the Great
HAVERLY'S MINSTRELS.
50 EMINENT ETHIOPIAN STARS, 50
Also, COOL BURGESS, and many Volunteers, in an entirely New Grand Programme.
Wednesday and Saturday Matinees, at 2.
Monday Night, and all week, the Great NEW YORK NOVELTY COMBINATION.
Again remember, ALL LADIES' NIGHTS.

NEW CHICAGO THEATRE,
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POSITIVELY THE LAST THREE NIGHTS, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, June 4, 5 and 6, of the Greatest Living Prestidigitateur,
LE COMMANDEUR
CAZENEUVE!
In a varied programme of WONDER and MYSTERY. Popular Prices.

LINCOLN PAVILION,
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OPEN DAILY.
Refreshments first-class.
CONCERT EVERY SATURDAY, weather permitting.

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Desplaines-st., below Madison.
Great Attraction. The Great D'Omers
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The Gold-Hunters of Arizona, with a Grand Olio.

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GOOD WHITE SHIRTS,
All ready for use, $1, $1.25, and $1.50; merino shirts, 40c, 50c, 85c, and $1.25; splendid colored shirts, 75c, $1, and $1.50. Cheapest Shirt and Furnishing House on top of the earth.
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REGULAR TRADE SALE
DRY GOODS,
TUESDAY, June 5, 9:30 a. m.
Dress Silks, Ginghams, Straw Goods, Dress Plaids, Ribbons, Hosiery.
CARPETS, AT 1 O'CLOCK P. M.
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THE STOCK OF A COUNTRY DEALER.
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THE ENTIRE STOCK OF A WHOLESALE DEALER IN MEN'S AND BOYS'
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One Thousand Dozen,
Thoroughly assorted in style and quality, embracing full Lines especially adapted to City and Country Trade.
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On Tuesday, June 5, at 11 O'clock,
SPECIAL SALE
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Finest and Best Made Stock Ever Offered
AT AUCTION,
Park Phaetons, Barouches, Two and Three-Spring Phaetons, Side-Spring Buggies, Fine Piano, Box Buggies, and Harnesses, without reserve.
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AT OUR AUCTION SALE OF
Boots, Shoes, and Slippers
Of June 6 we shall close out
1,100 Cases of very desirable seasonable goods.
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ON THURSDAY, JUNE 7, AT 9:30 O'CLOCK,
An elegant assortment of
FURNITURE
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Parlor, Library, Chamber, Dining-room, and Kitchen Furniture, Refrigerators; 100 Walnut Bureaus, with frames in the white; 50 Walnut Bedsteads in the white; 20 Parlor Suits, Mirrors, Carpets, &c.
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Auctioneers, 78 and 80 Randolph-st.
Jewelry, Silver and Plated Ware.
CLOSING SALE
MONDAY MORNING, June 4, at 10 o'clock.
Entire Stock of a Dealer must be sold.
ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers.

TUESDAY MORNING, June 5, at 9:30 o'clock, at our stores, 78 and 80 Randolph-st., new and second-hand
FURNITURE,
Carpets, and General Household Goods; 15 good Sewing Machines.
ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers.

A. GOLDSMID'S STOCK
Unredeemed Pledges
AT AUCTION.
At our Stores, 78 & 80 Randolph-st.
Fine Gold and Silver Watches, Diamonds, Jewelry, Plated Ware, Miscellaneous Articles, Etc.,
THURSDAY MORNING, June 7, at 10 o'clock.
ELISON, POMEROY & CO.

Our Regular Weekly Sale
Friday Morning, June 8, at 9:30 O'Clock.
IMMENSE SALE
NEW CHAMBER SETS,
NEW PARLOR SUITS,
A FULL LINE CARPETS,
Lounges, Sofas, Desks, &c.
GENERAL HOUSEHOLD GOODS.
Also, one Fine Family Barouche.
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By ROSENFELD & MUNZER,
Auctioneers, 42 and 44 Madison-st., near Wabash-av.
We call the attention of the Trade that we will sell,
Tuesday, June 5, 10 o'clock precisely,
BY CATALOGUE.
A Very Large Line of Hats in Straw, for Men's, Youths', and Boys' Wear.
A Full Line of Marseilles Bonnets and Hats, latest styles.
A Magnificent Line of Silk Ribbons, Plain and G. G.; also Plaid Sash Ribbons.
A Line of Seasonable CLOTHING.
A Full Line of Ornamental Hair-Pins, Jewelry, Suspenders, Handkerchiefs, and Linen Goods.
We further announce to the Trade that we will offer at this Public Sale, at 12 o'clock, sharp,
BY ORDER OF A NEW YORK IMPORTER,
500 Doz. 2-Button Kid Gloves in all Shades and Sizes; also in Black with Fancy Embroidered Stitches, and other Goods suitable for best City and Country trade.
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By WM. MOOREHOUSE & CO.,
Auctioneers, 84 and 85 Randolph-st.
On WEDNESDAY, June 6, at 9:30 a. m.,
We shall sell a large and well-assorted stock of
NEW FURNITURE.
Parlor Suits in all grades and styles.
Chamber Suits in 20 different styles.
75 B. W. Bedsteads, assorted.
40 B. W. Extension Tables.
100 Mattresses, 75 Carpets.
50 Lounges in Rep, Hair-Cloth, and Carpet.
4 Elegant French-Plate Pier-Glasses.
2 Fine French-Plate Mantel Mirrors,
Together with a large stock of Second-hand Goods, &c., &c.
Also, one Large Fire and Burglar-Proof Safe.

By WM. F. HODGES & CO.
AT OUR WAREROOMS,
662 West Lake-st., we shall sell on Saturday evening, June 9, at 7:30 o'clock, a general line of
HOUSEHOLD GOODS,
Marble-top dressing case sets, dining, kitchen, and laundry furniture, crockery, glassware, etc., etc.
WILLIAM F. HODGES & CO., Auctioneers, 662 West Lake-st.
Also nice lot of goods to be sold this week at private sale at Auction Prices.
662 WEST LAKE-ST.

By RADDIN & CLAPP,
Auctioneers, 83 and 85 Wabash-av., Chicago, Ill.
2,000 CASES AND CARTONS
BOOTS & SHOES
To be sold at Public Auction on TUESDAY MORNING next, June 5. This sale will comprise seasonable and first-class goods from leading manufacturers in New England, New York, and Philadelphia. Sale 10 o'clock, sharp.
RADDIN & CLAPP, Auct'rs.

BANKRUPTCY SALE OF
Marble, Marble Mantels,
Grates, Slate and Marble Tile,
Base and Tombstone Stock.
Also Safe, Desks, etc., at 713 and 715 Wabash-av. Will be sold at less than half the original cost if taken in next five days.
BRADFORD HANCOCK, Assignee.

By H. C. HUNT & CO.,
276 East Madison-st.
Tuesday, June 5, at 10 a. m.,
We shall sell M. T. Chamber Sets, Parlor Suits, M. T. Bureaus, Commodes, Hall-Trees, Centre Tables, Chairs, Bedsteads, Mattresses, Beds and Bedding. A full line of Household Goods. All to be sold without reserve.
HIRAM BRUSH, Auctioneer.

SEWING MACHINES.

SOLD ON EASY MONTHLY PAYMENTS.
ECONOMISE. BUY THE WORLD RENOWNED
WILSON SEWING MACHINE
Its workmanship is equal to a Chronometer Watch, and as Elegantly Finished as a first-class Piano. It received the Highest Awards at the Vienna and Centennial Expositions. We do not sell Second Hand or Rebuilt Machines, or compete in price with Dealers selling out to close business, but we defy competition in QUALITY and PRICE. WE GIVE A WARRANTY with EACH MACHINE, guaranteeing to keep it in repair, free of charge, for 5 years. It makes 6 stitches to every motion of the foot.
AGENTS WANTED. } WILSON SEWING MACHINE CO.
827 & 829 Broadway, New York; New Orleans, La.;
Corner State & Madison Sts., Chicago, Ills.; and San Francisco, Cal.

AUCTION SALES.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.
Commission Auctioneers, 118 and 120 Wabash-av.
AUCTION SALE
Diamond Sets & Rings,
Gold & Silver Watches,
Fine Gold Jewelry,
Gold Chains of every style
MONDAY MORNING, June 4, at 10 o'clock, at 118 and 120 Wabash-av. This stock is a very excellent one, which must be sold without reserve.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

STANDARD
MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS
AT AUCTION.
TUESDAY AFTERNOON, June 5, at 2 o'clock, at our salesrooms, northeast corner of Wabash-av. and Madison-st. In the collection are many valuable works. 10 copies Biographical Encyclopedia of Illinois, 4to morocco.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

WEDNESDAY TRADE SALE.
Packages Glassware,
WHITE GRANITE and YELLOW WARE.
Invoice Fine Table Cutlery, Silver-Plated Ware, Carpets, and Oilcloths.
WEDNESDAY Morning, June 6, at 9:30 o'clock, at our Auction Rooms, 118 & 120 Wabash-av.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE
At Dwelling No. 329 Thirty-fourth-st.,
OF NICE FURNITURE,
Brussels Carpets, Pianoforte, Oil Paintings, Gas Chandeliers, etc., WEDNESDAY MORNING, June 6, at 10 o'clock, we will sell without reserve for cash the entire household effects of Dwelling 329 Thirty-fourth-st., consisting of Fine Parlor Suits, M. T. Dressing Cases, Bedsteads and Commodes in sets, Wardrobe, M. T. Tables, Brussels and other Carpets, Beds and Bedding, Dining-Room and Kitchen Furniture, Cooking Range, Crockery, Glassware, Gas Chandeliers and Brackets. Also a fine Bauer & Co. Pianoforte, with a Knabe scale, cost $600. A few choice Oil Paintings, etc. The above furniture is nearly new and in the best order.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

THURSDAY TRADE SALE.
DRY GOODS, WOOLENS, CLOTHING,
Boots and Shoes, Straw Goods, and Wool Hats,
Thursday Morning, June 7, at 9:30 o'clock,
At Butters & Co.'s Auction Rooms, second floor.
City and Country Merchants will always find good and salable goods at our sales.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

BUTTERS & CO.'S
Regular Saturday Furniture Sale,
SATURDAY, June 9, at 9:30 o'clock a. m.,
At their Salesrooms, 118 and 120 Wabash-av.

BANKRUPT SALE.

BANKRUPT SALE
OF THE
ARCHITECTURAL
IRON WORKS.
The undersigned will receive bids, at the office of Ela & Parker, 156 Washington-st., for the Foundry and Machine Shop, Machinery, Tools, etc., belonging to the Estate of John McArthur, Bankrupt, being Nos. 70 to 80 (inclusive) Erie-st., and 57 to 67 (inclusive) Ontario-st., subject to all incumbrances, except the second trust deed. Also for the interest of said Bankrupt in the contracts for furnishing the iron for the new Cook County Court-House, at Chicago, and the new Court-House at Peoria, Ill. Inventory and full description of the property and incumbrances, and the contracts and abstracts of title, may be had at the office of Ela & Parker.
Bids may be for the whole or any part of said property, or contracts, and will be opened between 9 and 10 o'clock a. m. on the 8th day of June, 1877, in presence of the Judge of the District Court of the United States for the Northern District of Illinois, and accepted or rejected as the Court may direct.
Chicago, May 9, 1877. CHARLES E. RAY, Assignee.
ELA & PARKER, Attorneys for Assignee.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

Office of Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company, 52 Wall-st.,
NEW YORK, April 26, 1877.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders and Bondholders of this Company for the election of Directors pursuant to law, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before said meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, in Chicago, on Thursday, the 7th of June next, at 1 p. m.
The transfer books will close on Saturday, May 5, and open on Monday, June 11 next.
Bondholders will authenticate their voting bonds by registration.
ALBERT KEEP, President.
M. L. SYKES, Jr., Secretary.

Stockholders' Meeting.
Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the Chicago South Branch Dock Company, for the election of Directors of said Company, will be held at the office of said Company, Room 2 Dickey Building, No. 40 Dearborn-st., in the city of Chicago, at 10 a. m., Wednesday, June 6, A. D. 1877.
E. G. MASON,
Secretary of Chicago South Branch Dock Co.

OFFICE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, April 24, 1877.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Co., for the election of Directors pursuant to law, and the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at the office of the Company in the City of Chicago on Wednesday, the 6th day of June next, at 11 o'clock a. m. HUGH RIDDLE, President.
F. H. TOWS, Secretary.

CIGARS.

FOR A DELICIOUS SMOKE CALL FOR
LA ROSA
DE TROPICO
CIGARS.
THE TRADE SUPPLIED BY
A. SHIRE,
184 East Madison-st.

FIRM CHANGES.

DISSOLUTION.
The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm name and style of John Dolese & Co. was dissolved by limitation May 23, 1877, in accordance with the original articles of copartnership. Either party is authorized to use the firm name in settlement.
JOHN DOLESE.
J. H. SHEPARD.
THOMAS KELLY.
JOHN McCAFFERY.

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD
SCALES
OF ALL KINDS.
FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO.
111 & 113 Lake St., Chicago.
Be careful to buy only the Genuine.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS
Will be received for labor and materials (brick, lumber, mill work, etc.) for two small houses to be paid for largely in mantels, marble work, or monuments; plans and specifications can be seen at Room 18, 145 Clark-st., or at Michigan-av., corner Van Buren-st.
SCHUREMAN & HAND MANTEL CO.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—† Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. § Daily.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY.
Ticket Offices, 62 Clark-st. (Sherman House) and at the depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
aPacific Fast Line	*10:30 a. m.	[illegible]
aSioux City & Yankton	*10:30 a. m.	[illegible]
aDubuque Day Ex. via Clinton	*10:30 a. m.	[illegible]
aDubuque Night Ex. via C'ton	† 9:15 p. m.	[illegible]
aOmaha Night Express	† 9:15 p. m.	[illegible]
aSioux City & Yankton	† 9:15 p. m.	[illegible]
aFreep't, Rockf'd & Dubuque	*10:00 a. m.	[illegible]
aFreep't, Rockf'd & Dubuque	*10:15 p. m.	[illegible]
bMilwaukee Fast Mail (daily)	§ 8:00 a. m.	[illegible]
bMilwaukee Express	* 9:00 a. m.	[illegible]
bMilwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p. m.	[illegible]
bMilwaukee Passenger (daily)	§ 9:00 p. m.	[illegible]
bGreen Lake Express	*10:00 a. m.	[illegible]
bGreen Bay Express	* 9:00 a. m.	[illegible]
bSt. Paul & Minneapolis Ex.	*10:00 a. m.	[illegible]
bSt. Paul & Winona Express	† 9:00 p. m.	[illegible]
bLaCrosse Express	† 9:00 p. m.	[illegible]
bMarquette Express	† 9:00 p. m.	[illegible]
bGeneva Lake & Rockford	* 4:00 p. m.	[illegible]
bGeneva Lake Express	* 4:45 p. m.	[illegible]
bLake Geneva Express	* 9:30 a. m.	[illegible]

a—Depot corner of Wells and Kinzie-sts.
b—Depot corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts.

CHICAGO, ST. PAUL & MINNEAPOLIS LINE.
Ticket offices 62 Clark-st. and at Kinzie-Street Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Paul & Minneapolis Ex.	*10:30 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
St. Paul & Minneapolis Ex.	† 9:00 p. m.	§ 6:30 a. m.

CHICAGO, ALTON & ST. LOUIS AND CHICAGO KANSAS CITY & DENVER SHORT LINES.
Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge, and Twenty-third-st. Ticket Office, 122 Randolph-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City & Denver Fast Ex	*12:30 p. m.	[illegible]
St. Louis & Springfield Ex.	* 9:00 a. m.	[illegible]
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	‡ 9:00 p. m.	[illegible]
Pekin and Peoria Fast Express	* 9:00 a. m.	[illegible]
Peoria Express	*12:30 p. m.	[illegible]
Peoria, Keokuk & Burlington	‡ 9:00 p. m.	[illegible]
Chicago & Paducah R. R. Ex.	* 9:00 a. m.	[illegible]
Streator, Lacon, Wash'ton Ex	*12:30 p. m.	[illegible]
Joliet & Dwight Accommodat'n	* 5:00 p. m.	[illegible]

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILROAD.
Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts. Ticket Office, 63 South Clark-st., opposite Sherman House, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee Express	* 7:50 a. m.	* 7:30 p. m.
Wisconsin & Minnesota Thro' Day Express	*10:00 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Wisconsin, Iowa, and Minnesota Express	* 5:05 p. m.	*11:00 a. m.
Wisconsin & Minnesota Thro' Night Express	† 9:00 p. m.	† 7:00 a. m.

All trains run via Milwaukee. Tickets for St. Paul and Minneapolis are good either via Madison and Prairie du Chien, or via Watertown, LaCrosse, and Winona.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.
Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Office, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	* 8:40 a. m.	[illegible]
St. Louis Fast Line	‡ 8:30 p. m.	[illegible]
Cairo & New Orleans Ex.	* 8:40 a. m.	[illegible]
Cairo, Arkansas & Texas Ex.	‡ 8:30 p. m.	[illegible]
Springfield Day Ex.	* 8:40 a. m.	[illegible]
Springfield Night Ex.	‡ 8:30 p. m.	[illegible]
Peoria, Burlington & Keokuk	* 8:40 a. m.	[illegible]
Peoria, Keokuk & Hannibal	‡ 8:30 p. m.	[illegible]
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	* 9:30 a. m.	[illegible]
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	‡ 9:30 p. m.	[illegible]
Gilman Passenger	* 5:25 p. m.	[illegible]

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.
Depots foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket Offices, 59 Clark-st., and at depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mendota, Ottawa, and Streator	* 7:25 a. m.	* 7:45 p. m.
Mendota, Ottawa, and Streator	* 4:15 p. m.	*10:40 a. m.
Rockf'rd, D'buque, & Sioux City	* 9:30 a. m.	* 4:25 p. m.
Rockf'rd, D'buque, & Sioux City	‡ 9:30 p. m.	* 7:05 a. m.
Pacific Express for Omaha and Kansas City	*10:30 a. m.	* 3:40 p. m.
Pacific Night Express for Omaha, Kansas City, Atchison, St. Joe, and Texas	‡10:00 p. m.	§ 6:55 a. m.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.
Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Office, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main and Air Line)	* 5:00 a. m.	[illegible]
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	[illegible]
Kalamazoo Accommodation	* 3:45 p. m.	*10:15 a. m.
Atlantic Express (daily)	§ 5:15 p. m.	[illegible]
Night Express	‡ 9:00 p. m.	[illegible]

PITTSBURG, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY.
Depot, corner Canal and Madison-sts. Ticket Offices, 65 Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	* 8:00 a. m.	[illegible]
Pacific Express	§ 4:45 p. m.	[illegible]
Fast Line	§ 9:10 p. m.	[illegible]

BALTIMORE & OHIO.
Trains leave from Exposition Building, foot of Monroe-st. Ticket Offices: 83 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific, and Depot (Exposition Building).

	Leave.	Arrive.
Morning Express	8:50 a. m.	5:40 a. m.
Fast Line	9:40 p. m.	6:40 p. m.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail, via Main Line	6:40 a. m.	7:40 p. m.
Special N. Y. Express	9:00 a. m.	7:40 p. m.
Atlantic Express, daily	5:15 p. m.	8:00 a. m.
Colehour Accommodation	3:40 p. m.	11:10 a. m.
Night Express	†10:20 p. m.	6:40 a. m.

PITTSBURG, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R. R.
Depot corner of Clinton and Carroll-sts., West Side.

	Depart.	Arrive.
Day Express	* 8:40 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Night Express	§ 8:00 p. m.	§ 7:30 a. m.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.
Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket Office, 53 Clark-st., Sherman House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha, Leavenw'th & Atch Ex	*10:15 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Peru Accommodation	* 5:00 p. m.	* 9:35 a. m.
Night Express	‡10:00 p. m.	§ 6:30 a. m.

KANKAKEE LINE.
From Central Depot, foot of Lake-st.

	Depart.	Arrive.
Ind'nap'lis & Cinci'nati Day Ex	10:00 a. m.	9:05 p. m.
Indianapolis & Cin. Night Ex.	8:00 p. m.	7:35 a. m.

CINCINNATI AIR LINE & KOKOMO LINE.
From Ry. Depot, corner of Clinton and Carroll-sts.

	Depart.	Arrive.
Ind'nap'lis & Cinci'nati Day Ex	8:40 a. m.	8:10 p. m.
Ind'napolis & Cincin. Night Ex	8:00 p. m.	7:30 a. m.

LAKE NAVIGATION.

GOODRICH STEAMERS.

For Milwaukee and all West Shore ports, Daily, Sunday excepted ... 9 a. m.
Saturday's boat don't go until ... 8 p. m.
Friday morning's boat goes through to Ahnapee.
For Grand Haven, Grand Rapids, and Muskegon, Daily, Sunday excepted ... 7 p. m.
For Manistee and Ludington, Tuesday and Thursday ... 9 a. m.
For St. Joseph, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday ... 11 p. m.
For Green Bay, Escanaba, etc., Tuesday and Friday ... 7 p. m.
Office and docks, foot Michigan-av.

LEGAL.

Chancery Notice.
Circuit Court of Cook County, Jean C. Mackenzie vs. Wm. E. Mackenzie, in Chancery. Affidavit of the non-residence of Wm. E. Mackenzie, the above-named defendant, having been filed in the office of the Clerk of the County Court of Cook County, Notice is hereby given to said Wm. E. Mackenzie that the above-named complainant heretofore filed her bill on the Chancery side of said Court, and that a summons thereupon issued out of said Court against the above-named defendant, returnable on the first day of the July term of said Court, to be held at the Court-House in Chicago, in said county, on third Monday of July next (1877), as is by law required, and which suit is still pending.
June 2, 1877. JACOB GROSS, Clerk.
JNO. C. DUNLEVY, Sol.

MEDICAL.

MEDICAL.
TO THE AFFLICTED—Try the wonderful effects of the European Pine and Tar Baths at 418 Wabash-av.